



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक

WEEKLY

सं. 28] नई दिल्ली, जुलाई 9—जुलाई 15, 2006, शनिवार/आषाढ़ 18—आषाढ़ 24, 1928

No. 28] NEW DELHI, JULY 9—JULY 15, 2006, SATURDAY/ASADHA 18—ASADHA 24, 1928

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II→खण्ड 3—उप—खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून 2006

का. आ. 2651.—सरकारी भवन (अनाधिकृत कब्जे की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे सारणी के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को, भारत सरकार का राजपत्रित अधिकारी होने के कारण, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ सम्पदा अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त करती है और एतद्वारा यह निर्देश देती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिकारी उक्त सारणी के कालम (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी भवनों की श्रेणियों के संबंध में उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिए गए कार्यों का निर्वहन करेगा :—

सारणी

नाम तथा पद	सरकारी भवनों की श्रेणियाँ
श्री दिवान सिंह	राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र असम, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, सिक्किम
उप समारेष्या	अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम, नई दिल्ली
महानिदेशालय	तथा त्रिपुरा में असम राइफल्स के
असम राइफल्स	नियंत्रणाधीन सभी सरकारी भवन।
शिलांग-793 011	

[सं ए/IV-ए/354-2006/डी एस]

एस. एस. सहारन, ले. कर्नेल

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 28th June, 2006

S.O. 2651.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupation) Act 1971 (40 of 1971) the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in the column 1 of the table below, being Gazetted Officer of Government of India, to be Estate Officer for the purpose of the said Act and hereby directs that the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on Estate Officers under the said Act in respect of the categories of public premises specified in Column (2) of the said table:—

Name and Rank	Categories of the Public Premises
Shri Diwan Singh	All public premises held on charge
Deputy Commandant	of Assam Rifles in the States and
Directorate General	the Union Territories of Assam,
Assam Rifles	Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur,
Shillong-793 011	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh,
	Mizoram, New Delhi and Tripura.

[No. A/IV-A/354-2006/DS]

S.S. SAHARAN, Lt. Col.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2652.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में राजस्व विभाग के अधीन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी वृद्ध ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

आयुक्त,
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क कार्यालय, दिल्ली-3
उद्योग मीनार, वाणिज्य निकुंज, उद्योग विहार,
फेज-5, गुडगांव-122 016 (हरियाणा)

[फा. सं. 11013(01) 2005-हिन्दी-2]

मधु शर्मा, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2006

S.O. 2652.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under the Board of Central Excise & Customs, Department of Revenue the 80% staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Commissioner,
Central Excise, Delhi-3
Udyog Meenar, Udyog Vihar,
Vanijya Nikunj, Phase-5,
Gurgaon-122 016 (Haryana)

[F. No. 11013(01) 2005-Hindi-2]

MADHU SHARMA, Director (OL)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2006

आयकर

का. आ. 2653.—एतद्वारा आम सूचना के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार दिनांक 1-4-2005 से 31-3-2008 तक की अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ संगठन मैसर्स मद्रास स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स, गांधी मंडपम, चेन्नई-25 को अनुमोदित करती है :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों का लेखा अलग रखेगा।
- (ii) प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष जिसके लिए यह अनुमोदन प्रदान किया जा रहा है, अनुमोदित संगठन अनुसंधान कार्य-कलापों के संबंध में जिसके लिए इसे आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है, क्षेत्राधिकार वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को अपने आय व्यय के लेखापरीक्षित लेखा की प्रति आय की विवरणी दायर करने की तारीख को या उससे पहले अथवा इस अधि सूचना की तारीख से 90 दिनों के अन्दर, जो भी बाद में हो, प्रस्तुत करेगा,
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन उपर्युक्त पैरा (ii) में उल्लिखित आय तथा व्यय लेखा के साथ लेखा परीक्षक से प्राप्त एक प्रमाणपत्र भी संलग्न करेगा जिसमें :—
- (क) वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए संगठन द्वारा प्राप्त की गई उस राशि का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके संबंध में दाता धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (iii) के तहत छूट का दावा करने के लिए पात्र होगा।
- (ख) यह प्रमाणित करना कि किया गया व्यय समाज विज्ञान में अनुसंधान (या सार्विकीय अनुसंधान) के लिए ही था।

[अधिसूचना सं. 147/2006/फा. सं. 203/30/2006-आ.का.नि.-II]

रेतु जौहरी, निदेशक

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2006

S.O. 2653.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization M/s. Madras School of Economics, Gandhi Mandapam, Chennai-25 has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax rules, 1962 for the period from 1-4-2005 to 31-3-2008 under the category ‘other Institution’ party engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The approved organization shall maintain separate accounts for its research activities.
- (ii) for each of the financial years for which this approval is being given, the approved organization shall submit a copy of its audited Income & Expenditure account in respect of the research activities for which it has been approved under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of I.T. Act, 1961 to the Commissioner of Income Tax/Director of Income Tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction, on or before the due date of filing of return of income or within 90 days from the date of this notification, whichever expires later.
- (iii) The approved organization shall also enclose with the Income & Expenditure account referred to in paragraph (ii) above, a certificate from the auditor :—
 - (a) specifying the amount received by the organization for research in social science (or statistical research) in respect of which the donors are eligible to claim deduction under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35.
 - (b) certifying that the expenditure incurred was for research in social science (or statistical research).

[Notification No. 147/2006/F.No. 203/30/2006-ITA-II]

RENU JAURHI, Director

(आधिक कार्य विभाग)

(बॉकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2654.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, संलग्न अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित बैंकों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं के सूचीबद्ध कार्यालयों/शाखाओं को, जिनके 80% से

अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

क्रम सं.	बैंक का नाम	कार्यालयों/शाखाओं की संख्या
1.	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	08
2.	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर	58
3.	कापोरेशन बैंक	33
4.	सिंडिकेट बैंक	17
	कुल	116

[फा. सं. 11016/1/2006-हिन्दी]

रमेश बाबू अणियरी, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

अनुबंध

1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक
उत्तर अंचल कार्यालय
इंडियन रेड क्रास सो. बिल्डिंग,
1-रेड क्रॉस रोड
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 231,
नई दिल्ली-110 001
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
पुणे शाखा कार्यालय,
आईडीबीआई हाउस,
ज्ञानेश्वर पादुका चौक,
एफ. सी. रोड. शिवाजी नगर,
पुणे-411 004
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
पश्चिम अंचल कार्यालय
आईडीबीआई टॉवर,
5वीं मैजिल, कफ परेड,
डब्ल्यूटीसी कॉम्प्लेक्स,
मुंबई-400 005
4. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
कोलकाता शाखा कार्यालय,
44 शेक्षणीयर सरणी,
पोस्ट बैग सं. 16102,
कोलकाता-700 017
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
उत्तर पूर्वी अंचल कार्यालय,
जी.एस. रोड,
गुवाहाटी-781 005
6. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
कोच्चि शाखा कार्यालय,
पनमपिल्ली नगर,
पोस्ट बैग सं. 4253,
कोच्चि-682 036

7. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
भुवनेश्वर शाखा कार्यालय,
आईडीबीआई हाउस,
जनपथ पोस्ट बैग सं. 190,
भुवनेश्वर-751 022

8. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक,
जम्मू शाखा कार्यालय,
ग्रिड भवन, पहली मंजिल,
रेल हेड कॉम्प्लेक्स,
जम्मू-180 012

1. सी बी ए बी कॉम्प्लेक्स शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी.बी.सं. 999
सी बी ए बी कॉम्प्लेक्स बिल्डिंग
कावेरी भवन
बैंगलूर-560 009

2. डा. अंबेडकर गांधी शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर,
विश्वेश्वरय्या टवर्स,
तल मंजिल, 001
जी.पी.ओ. के सामने
राज भवन रोड, बैंगलूर-560 001

3. एम.जी. रोड शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी.बी.सं. 5308
श्रींगार शार्पिंग केन्द्र
12, महात्मा गांधी रोड
बैंगलूर-560 001

4. एल. जी. रोड शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी.बी.सं. 5361
एसबीएम बिल्डिंग
2, लेडी कर्जन रोड,
बैंगलूर-560 001

5. बसवराजा मार्केट शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी.बी.सं. 6722 सं. 107/108
जुम्मा मस्जिद रोड
अविन्धु रोड क्रास
बैंगलूर-560 002

6. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
आंचलिक कार्यालय
मैसूर अंचल
पी.बी. सं. 19
साहकार चेन्नय्या मार्ग
कुवेंपुनगर
मैसूर-570023

1. अहमदाबाद शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
हिति रत्ना भवन,
तल मंजिल, पंचवटी संकुल,
अहमदाबाद-38

2. अंधेरी (पूर्व) शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
डा. ये.सं. 9445,
महाकाली कोव्स रोड,
अंधेरे पूर्व,
मुंबई

3. बेलापुर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 2, बेलापुर भवन,
सेक्टर 2 कार्यालय सं. 3
नवी मुंबई-400 614

4. बोरिविली (पश्चिम) शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
वेस्ट पार्क क्रास रोड,
आई.सी. कालनी, बोरिविली पश्चिम
मुंबई-400 103

5. चेंबूर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 2, दयानंद सदस्वती मार्ग
चेंबूर, मुंबई-400 071

6. दलाल स्ट्रीट शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 1066, 24426,
दलाल स्ट्रीट फोर्ट
मुंबई-400 023

7. गोखलेनगर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
शिवाजीनगर,
प्रबोधन भवन,
पुणे-411 010

8. खार शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 16948 सं. 199
सैबिल मानशन, एस.वी. रोड
संताक्षर्ज (पूर्व)
मुंबई-400 054

9. कोल्हापुर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 255,
पं 659, सी.ई.वार्ड,
2वां लेन शहपुरी
कोल्हापुर-416001

10. लोखंडवाला शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
गोल्डन चैंबर्स,
प.पे.सं. 11938,
लिंक रोड, मौगिन्स के पास,
अंधेरी पश्चिम,
मुंबई-400 058

11. मलाड शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 17614, 657,
सहकारा अपार्टमेंट्स, मलाड (पश्चिम)
मुंबई-400 064

12. मातुंगा शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 16641,
नाथम शांतिनाथ भवन,
डा. अंबेडकर रोड, मातुंगा,
मुंबई-400 019

13. महिम शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 6470, 6/7
कर्मभूमी मोरी रोड,
महिम, पूर्व मुंबई-400 064

14. नागपुर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 224, वार्धा रोड,
नागपुर-440 012

15. नेरुल शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
ग्रेड ईस्टर्न गल्लरीया,
1 मंजिल, प्लाट सं. 20,
सेक्टर 4, जिला थाने, नवीं,
मुंबई-400 706

16. पुणे शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 603, पूर्णिमा टावर्स
शंकरसेठ रोड,
पुणे-411 037

17. सेवा शाखा मुंबई
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पं. पे. सं., 11595, 4वीं मंजिल,
नारीमन पाइट,
मुंबई-400 021

18. सोलापुर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 146, नं. 152, 7/7
कन्ना चौक,
सोलापुर-413 005

19. सूरत शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
उप्पल टावर्स,
प.पे. सं. 125,
एफ. पी. 62/8, पहली मंजिल,
अश्वनी कुमार रोड,
सूरत-395 009

20. वडोदरा शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 3712, विमलनाथ कांप्लेक्स,
प्लाजा सुबानपुरा हाई टेंशन रोड,
वडोदरा-390 007

21. बैंटिक स्ट्रीट शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 2, 10, 1 और 2
पुराने कोर्ट हाऊस कानर, टबाको हाऊस,
कोलकता-700 001

22. भोपाल शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
निमल टावर्स, अप्सरा टाकिस के पास,
रैसन रोड,
भोपाल-462 023

23. कनॉट प्लेस शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 196, अंतरिक्ष भवन,
22 कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110 001

24. गांधीनगर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
6127, कांशिक कांप्लेक्स,
मुख्य रास्ता, गांधीनगर,
नई दिल्ली-110 031

25. गोल्फ ग्रीन शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
डीटी 12ए, उदय शंकर सरानी रोड
कोलकता-110 095

26. इंदौर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
मेसर्स सनरैस टावर्स, नं. 579,
एम. जी. रोड,
इंदौर

27. जयपुर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे. सं. 124, थंबी टावर्स,
शरतचंद्र बोस रोड
जयपुर-302 001

28. जनकपुरी शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
जनक सिनेमा कांप्लेक्स,
'सी' ब्लाक, पंखा रोड
नई दिल्ली-110 058

29. करोलबाग शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प.पे.सं 2618, नं. 2396
गुरुद्वारा रोड,
नई दिल्ली-110 005

30. नजफगढ़ शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
न्यू ग्रेन मार्किट कांप्लेक्स,
बहादुरगढ़ रोड, नजफगढ़
नई दिल्ली-110 043

31. नोएडा शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
सेक्टर-27, आया मार्केट
दादरी मुख्य रास्ता,
नोएडा-201 301

32. पश्चिम एनक्सेव शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प्लाट सं. 2 और 3,
स्थानीय शापिंग कांप्लेक्स,
नैशनल मार्केट,
पश्चिम विहार,
नई दिल्ली-110 087

33. पंजाबी बाग शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प्लाट सं. 1, सेक्टर 4,
मार्केट, नार्थ वेस्ट एवेन्यू,
पंजाबी बाग (पश्चिम),
नई दिल्ली-110 026

34. राश बिहारी एवेन्यू शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
प. पे. सं. 216203, 180,
आर. बी. एवेन्यू,
कोलकाता-700 028

35. रुबी पार्क शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी. 27, फेस । कसवा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट,
पी. एम. बैयास ईस्ट,
कोलकाता- 700 107

36. साल्ट लेक सिटी शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
सी. एल. 25/26 मुख्य रोड,
सी. के. स्थानीय मार्केट के सामने,
सेक्टर-22, साल्ट लेक सिटि
कोलकाता-700 091

37. सेवा शाखा, दिल्ली शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
12/1 रीगल बिल्डिंग,
संसद मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110 001

38. सेवा शाखा, कोलकाता
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पहली मंजिल, टबाको हाऊस, । एवं 2,
पुराने कोर्ट हाऊस कार्नर,
कोलकाता-700 001

39. शेक्सपीयर सरानी शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
नं. 24, 'ए' पारिजात,
कोलकाता-700 017

40. चेंगनूर शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी.बी. सं. 27, चर्च बिल्डिंग, एम.सी. रोड,
चेंगनूर-689 121
अलिप्पि जिला, केरला

41. एरनाकुलम शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
38/1119 एल आई सी बिल्डिंग,
तल मंजिल,
ए. जी. रोड, एरनाकुलम-682 035

42. कोचि शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी. बी. सं-159, सूरज कांप्लेक्स
सं. 8/173।ए, मंत्रा रोड
ए.एम.क्रास रोड कूवपदम
कोचि-682 002
केरला

43. कोल्लम शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी. बी. सं. 357, पीजीआर बिल्डिंग
पहली मंजिल, पैकडा रोड
अंदमुक्कम-691 001, कोल्लम, केरला

44. कोट्टायम शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
बेटील एस्टेट,
प्रार्टेशन कापोरेशन के सामने,
कोट्टायम-686 004, केरला

45. सुल्तानपेट शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पुदुस्सेरी पहली मंजिल, वी. एच. रोड,
पालक्कड 678 001, केरला

46. कुंभनाड शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी. बी. सं. 5, तिरुवल्ला, कोर्जेरी रोड
कुंभनाड-682 547, केरला राज्य

47. तिरुवनंतपुरम शाखा
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
पी. बी. सं. 4, डी न.-टीसी/38/599(2)
पोक्री बिल्डिंग
पवर हाउस रोड
तिरुवनंतपुरम-695 023, केरला

48. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
बैंगलूर आंचलिक कार्यालय
बैंगलूर अंचल
बी.के.जी. कांप्लेक्स
अविन्यू रोड
बैंगलूर-560 009

49. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय I
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
बैंगलूर अंचल
बी.के.जी. कांप्लेक्स
अविन्यू रोड
बैंगलूर-560 009

50. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय II
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
बैंगलूर अंचल
बी.के.जी. कांप्लेक्स
अविन्यू रोड
बैंगलूर-560 009

51. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय III
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
बैंगलूर अंचल
बी.के.जी. कांप्लेक्स
अविन्यू रोड
बैंगलूर-560 009

52. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय IV
स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर
बैंगलूर अंचल
बी.के.जी. कांप्लेक्स
अविन्यू रोड
बैंगलूर-560 009

बैंगलूर अंचल

1. कापोरेशन बैंक
केरेंटी सैटेलाइट टाउन
नम्बर 132, भूमि तल
I मेन रोड,
केरेंटी सैटेलाइट टाउन
बैंगलूर-560 060
कर्नाटक राज्य
2. कापोरेशन बैंक
नागरभावी,
भूमि तल, दुकान नम्बर 3
बी.डी.ए. कमर्शियल काम्प्लेक्स,
रिंग रोड, नागरभावी
II स्टेज, III ब्लॉक
बैंगलूर-560072
कर्नाटक राज्य
3. कापोरेशन बैंक
नेलमंगला
भूमि तल, संख्या 156/2ए,
विश्वेश्वरपुरा
दोइडबल्लापुरा रोड
नेलमंगला-562 113
4. कापोरेशन बैंक
सी. एम. सी. महादेवपुरा
व्हाइट फील्ड मेन रोड
बैंगलूर
5. कापोरेशन बैंक
देवनहल्ली
भूमि तल, जैन टैंपल के बाद
हाइवे जंक्शन
एन. एच.- 7 एवं एन. एच. 4-207,
बी. बी. रोड, देवनहल्ली टाऊन
बैंगलूर-562 110
6. कापोरेशन बैंक
बैंगलूर काफी बोर्ड लेआउट
भूमि तल, संख्या 20, चौथा मेन रोड
हेब्बाल, केंपापुरा
बैंगलूर-560 024

7. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
भूमि तल, संख्या 120,
8वां मेन रोड, 19 वां क्रास,
सीएचबीएस लेआउट, विजयनगर,
बैंगलूर-560 040
8. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
भूमि तल, संख्या 20,
अमृतनगर मेन रोड,
कोननकुंटे,
बैंगलूर-560 062
9. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
बी टी एम लेआउट,
संख्या 9, 100 फीट रिंग रोड,
बी टी एम लेआउट,
बैंगलूर-560 029
10. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
बैंगलूर-टीआईएसएल शाखा,
टाटा इनफोर्मेशन सिस्टम लिमिटेड,
गोल्डन एनक्लेक,
एयरपोर्ट रोड,
बैंगलूर-560 017
11. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
भूमि तल,
190/बी-100 फीट रिंग रोड,
पदमनाभनगर,
बनशंकरी, II स्टेज,
बैंगलूर-560 085
12. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
बैंगलूर-वसंतनगर,
भूमि तल एवं पहली मंजिल,
संख्या 11, नंदी, 8वां मेन,
वसंत नगर,
बैंगलूर-560 052
13. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सुजाता काम्प्लेक्स,
पुणे-बैंगलूर रोड,
डा. पे. सं. 22,
धारवाड-580 001,
जिला-धारवाड
14. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
मूरु सविरा मठ प्रेस बिल्डिंग,
सं. 128, बसवना वना के सामने,
पी बी सं. 605, न्यू काटन मार्केट,
हुबली-580 029, जिला-धारवाड
15. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
बसवना वना के सामने,
मूरु सविरा मठ प्रेस बिल्डिंग,
न्यू काटन मार्केट,
सेवा शाखा-हुबली,
हुबली-580 029
जिला-धारवाड
16. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
2538, डी ब्लॉक,
प्रथम तल,
यू एस ए टावर्स,
कोइन रोड,
हुबली-580 028
जिला-धारवाड
17. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
आवास वित्त शाखा,
वार्ड सं. 34 बी, प्लॉट सं. 4,
बी/2 म्यूनिसिपल सं. 20772/11,
किंस मेन गेट के सामने, पी बी रोड,
हुबली-580 021
जिला-धारवाड
18. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
“नारायण”, करवार रोड,
डा. पे. सं. 11,
अंकोला-581314
जिला-उत्तर कन्नड
19. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
मुस्बा बिल्डिंग,
1, मेन रोड,
डाक पेटी सं. 25,
भटकल-581 320
जिला-उत्तर कन्नड
20. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
पुराना डाक घर मार्ग,
डा. पे. सं. 18,
कुमटा-581343
जिला-उत्तर कन्नड
21. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
एल पी एम काम्प्लेक्स,
एम जी सर्कल,
प्र. डा. घ. के सामने,
राणेबेण्णूर-581115
जिला-हावेरी

22. कापोरेशन बैंक,
शिरूर काम्प्लेक्स,
वार्ड सं. 11, पी. बी. रोड,
हावेरी-581110 जिला-हावेरी

23. कापोरेशन बैंक,
मंगला, बस स्टैण्ड के निकट,
त्यावणिंगे-577 544
जिला-दावणगेरे

उद्धुपि अंध्रप्रदेश

24. कापोरेशन बैंक,
बंदर-मंगलूर शाखा,
10-451, पोर्ट रोड,
डाक पेटी संख्या 226, बंदर,
मंगलूर-575001
कर्नाटक

25. कापोरेशन बैंक,
बंदर-मंगलूर शाखा,
वाणिज्यिक व वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,
सिटी अस्पताल बिल्डिंग, प्रथम तल,
कद्री, मंगलूर-575003
कर्नाटक

26. कापोरेशन बैंक,
कंकनाडी-मंगलूर शाखा,
पर्ल प्लाज़ा, कंकनाडी बाई-पास रोड,
कंकनाडी, मंगलूर-575002

कर्नाटक

27. कापोरेशन बैंक,
कोडियालबैल-मंगलूर शाखा,
वाणिज्यिक व वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,
बेसेंट महिला कॉलेज,
एम. जी. रोड, कोडियालबैल,
मंगलूर-575003
कर्नाटक

28. कापोरेशन बैंक,
एम. जी. रोड-मंगलूर शाखा,
मंगलूर सिटी कापोरेशन बिल्डिंग,
लालबाग, महात्मा गांधी रोड,
मंगलूर-575003
कर्नाटक

29. कापोरेशन बैंक,
पद्मु-मंगलूर शाखा,
डाक पेटी संख्या 911, पद्मु,
डाक घर-कुलशेखर,
मंगलूर-575 005
कर्नाटक

30. कापोरेशन बैंक,
पांडेश्वर-मंगलूर शाखा,
परांडिगम प्लाज़ा,
डाक पेटी संख्या 42,
ए. बी. शेट्टी सर्कल,
मंगलूर-575 001
कर्नाटक

31. कापोरेशन बैंक,
पूजा आर्केड-मंगलूर शाखा,
प्रथम तल, पूजा आर्केड बिल्डिंग,
के. एस. राव रोड, हम्पनकट्टा,
डाक पेटी संख्या 224,
मंगलूर-575001
कर्नाटक

32. कापोरेशन बैंक,
जेप्पु-मंगलूर शाखा,
होली रोसरी कानवेंट कांप्लेक्स,
जेप्पु, मंगलूर-575002
कर्नाटक

33. कापोरेशन बैंक,
राम भवन कांप्लेक्स-मंगलूर शाखा,
राम भवन कमर्शियल कांप्लेक्स,
कोडियालबैल,
मंगलूर-575003
कर्नाटक

उत्तर प्रदेश

1. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
आगरा कमला नगर एस. एस. आई. शाखा,
बी-501, प्रथम तल,
बंसल टावर्स, मुख्य बाजार,
आगरा-282005,
उत्तर प्रदेश

2. सिंडिकेट बैंक,
कारकोली शाखा,
ब्लॉक एवं तहसील सादाबाद,
जिला हाथरस,
पिनकोड-281307
उत्तर प्रदेश

3. सिंडिकेट बैंक
मथुरा किशोरी राम इन्टर कालेज शाखा
जंक्शन रोड,
मथुरा-281001,
उत्तर प्रदेश

4. सिंडिकेट बैंक
मथुरा जिला परिषद शाखा
आगरा रोड, मथुरा-281001
उत्तर प्रदेश

5. सिंडिकेट बैंक
अकोला शाखा
संतोषी माता मंदिर के पास
दामलेवाडी, डाक पेटी सं. 52
अकोला-444001 (महाराष्ट्र राज्य)

6. सिंडिकेट बैंक
भूसावल शाखा
गुरुनानक कांप्लेक्स
वीकली मार्केट, शनिमंदिर वार्ड
डाक पेटी सं. 6,
भूसावल, जिला-जलगांव
पिन-425201 (महाराष्ट्र राज्य)

7. सिंडिकेट बैंक
ए.स. सी. एस. नागपुर शाखा
लॉ कॉलेज चौक
“उल्लास भवन”
अमरावती रोड, नागपुर
पिन-440010 (महाराष्ट्र राज्य)

8. सिंडिकेट बैंक
यवतमाल शाखा
प्लॉट सं. 130
49सी सावकारपेठ
यवतमाल, जिला-यवतमाल
पिन-445001 (महाराष्ट्र राज्य)

9. सिंडिकेट बैंक
बैरागढ़ शाखा, प्लॉट सं. 57,
संत हर्दीराम साहिब कुटिया के सामने
हरदेव अस्पताल के पास, मेन रोड
बैरागढ़, जिला भोपाल-462030
मध्य प्रदेश

10. सिंडिकेट बैंक
सैक्टर 38 चंडीगढ़ शाखा,
एस. सी. ओ. 174-175, सैक्टर 38 डी,
चंडीगढ़ (यू.टी.)
पिन कोड-160036

11. सिंडिकेट बैंक
भटिण्डा शाखा
भाई का चैम्बर, जी. टी. रोड,
भटिण्डा (पंजाब)
पिन कोड-151001

12. सिंडिकेट बैंक
बटाला शाखा
22/500, शास्त्री नगर
जलधर रोड, बटाला
जिला-गुरुदासपुर (पंजाब)

13. सिंडिकेट बैंक
कुरुक्षेत्र शाखा
एस. सी. ओ. 14
सेक्टर-17, कुरुक्षेत्र (हरियाणा)
पिन कोड-136118

14. सिंडिकेट बैंक
पंचकुला सेक्टर-7 शाखा
एम. आर. ए. स्कूल
पंचकुला सेक्टर-7
पंचकुला (हरियाणा)

15. सिंडिकेट बैंक
केन्द्रीय लेखा कार्यालय
दूसरी मंजिल 712
नारायणपेट, लक्ष्मी रोड
पुणे-411030
महाराष्ट्र राज्य

16. सिंडिकेट बैंक
कर्वनगर शाखा, पुणे
एस. सं. 11/2 गली सं. 1
वर्धमान नगरी
रिवर रोड
शाहू कालोनी
कर्वनगर
पुणे-411052

17. सिंडिकेट बैंक
बजाज ऑटो शाखा, चिंचवड पुणे
बजाज ऑटो लिमिटेड
मुंबई पुणे रोड
आकुर्डी, पुणे-411035
महाराष्ट्र राज्य

(DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS)
(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2006

S.O. 2654.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use of official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notifies the listed offices/branches of the following banks/Financial Institution in the attached annexure, more than 80% of the

staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

S. No.	Name of the Banks	Number of Offices/ Branches
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India	08
2.	State Bank of Mysore	58
3.	Corporation Bank	33
4.	Syndicate Bank	17
	Total	116

[F. No. 11016/1/2006-Hindi]

REMESH BABU ANIYERY, Jt. Director (OL)

ANNEXURE

1. Industrial Development Bank of India,
North Zonal Office,
Indian Red Cross Building,
1, Red Cross Road,
Post Box No. 231,
New Delhi-110001.
2. Industrial Development Bank of India,
Pune Branch Office,
IDBI House,
Gyneshwar Paduka Chowk,
F.C. Road, Shivaji Nagar,
Pune-411004.
3. Industrial Development Bank of India,
West Zonal Office
IDBI Tower,
5th Floor, Cuffe Parade,
WTC Complex,
Mumbai-400005.
4. Industrial Development Bank of India,
Kolkata Branch Office,
44, Shakespeare Lane,
Post Box No. 1602
Kolkata-700017.
5. Industrial Development Bank of India,
North East Zonal Office,
G.S. Road, Guwahati-781005.
6. Industrial Development Bank of India,
Kochi Branch Office,
Panampalli Nagar,
Post Box No. 4253,
Kochi-682036.
7. Industrial Development Bank of India,
Bhuwaneshwar Branch Office,
IDBI House, Janpath
Post Box No. 190,
Bhuwaneshwar-751022.

8. Industrial Development Bank of India,
Jammu Branch Office,
Grid Building, 1st Floor,
Rail Head Complex,
Jammu-180012.
1. CBAB Complex Branch
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 999.
CBAB complex Building
Cauvery Bhavan
Bangalore-560 009.
2. Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
Visweswaraya Towers
Ground Floor, 001
Opposite to G. P.O.
Raj Bhavan Road,
Bangalore-560 001.
3. M. G. Road Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 5308,
Shrungar Shopping Centre,
12, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bangalore-560 001.
4. L. C. Road Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 5361
SBM Buildings
2, Lady Curzon Road,
Bangalore-560 001.
5. Basavaraja Market Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 6722 No. 107/108
Jamma Masjid Road,
Avenue Road cross,
Bangalore-560 002.
6. State Bank of Mysore,
Mysore Zonal Office
MYSORE ZONE
P. B. No. 19,
Sahukar Chenniah Road
Kuvempunagara
MYSORE-570023.
1. Ahmedabad Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Hiti Rathna Bhavan,
Ground floor, Panchavati circle,
Ahmedabad-38.
2. Andheri (East) Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P.B. No. 9445,
Mahakali Caves Road,
Andheri, East, Mumbai.

3. Belapur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 2, Belapur Bhavan,
Sector 2 Office No. 3,
Navi Mumbai-400 614.
4. Borivili (West) Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
West Park Cross Road,
I. C. Colony, Borivili, West,
Mumbai-400 103.
5. Chembur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 2 Dayanand Saraswathi Road,
Chembur, Mumbai-400 071.
6. Dalal Street Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 1066, 24426,
Dalal Street Fort,
Mumbai-400 023.
7. Gokhale Nagar Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Shivajinagar,
Prabodhan Bhavan,
Pune-411 010.
8. Khar Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 16948 No. 199,
Cibil Mansion, S. V. Road,
Santa Cruz (East),
Mumbai-400 054.
9. Kolhapur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 255,
659, C. E. Ward,
2nd Lane Shahapuri,
Kolhapur-416001.
10. Lokhandwala Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Golden Chambers,
P. B. No. 11938,
Link Road, Near Mongins,
Andheri West,
Mumbai-400058.
11. Malad Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 17614,657,
Sahakara, Apartments, Malad (West),
Mumbai-400 064.
12. Matunga Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 16641,
Nayam Shanthinath Bhawan,
Dr. Ambedkar Road, Matunga,
Mumbai-400019.
13. Mahim Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 6470, 6/7,
Karmabhoomi Mori Road,
Mahim, East Mumbai-400064.
14. Nagpur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 224, Wardha Road,
Nagpur-440012.
15. Nerul Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Gred Eastern Galleria,
1st floor, Plot No. 20, Sector 4 Dist, Thane,
Navi Mumbai-400706.
16. Pune Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 603, Purnima Towers,
Shankarseth Road,
Pune-411037.
17. Service Branch Mumbai,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 11595, 4th floor,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai-400021.
18. Solapur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 146, No. 152, 7/7,
Kanna Chowk,
Solapur-413005.
19. Surat Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Uppal Towers, P.B. No. 125,
F. P. 62/8 Ist Floor,
Aswini Kumar Road,
Surat-395009.
20. Vadodara Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 3712, Vimalnath Complex,
Plaza, Subanpura High Tension Road,
Vadodara-390007.
21. Bentick Street Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 2, 10, 1 and 2
Old Fort House Corner, Tabacco House,
Kolkata-700001.
22. Bhopal Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Nirmal Towers, Near Apsara Talkies,
Raisen Road,
Bhopal-462023.
23. Connaught Place Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 196, Anthariksh Bhawan,
22 Kasturba Gandhi Road,
New Delhi-110001.

24. Gandhinagar Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
6127, Koshik Complex,
Main Road, Gandhinagar,
New Delhi-110031.

25. Golf Green Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
DT 12 A Uday Shankar Sarani Road,
Kolkata-110095.

26. Indore Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
M/s. Sunrise Towers No. 579,
M. G. Road, Indore.

27. Jaipur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 124, Thambi Towers,
Sharat Chandra Bose Road,
Jaipur-302001.

28. State Bank of Mysore,
Janakpuri, Janak Cinema Complex,
'C' Block, Pankha Road,
New Delhi-110058.

29. Karol Bagh Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 2618, No. 2396,
Gurudwara Road,
New Delhi-110005.

30. Najafgarh Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
New Green Market Complex,
Bahadurgarh Road, Najafgarh,
New Delhi-110043.

31. Noida Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Sector-27, Atta Market,
Dadri Main Road,
Noida-201301.

32. Paschim Enclave Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
Flat No. 2 and 3,
Local Shopping Complex, National Market,
Paschim Vihar,
New Delhi-110087.

33. State Bank of Mysore,
Punjabi Bagh,
Flat No. 1 Sector 4,
Market North West Avenue,
Punjabi Bagh, West,
New Delhi-110026.

34. Rash Bihari Avenue Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P.B. No. 216203, 180,
R. B. Avenue,
Kolkata-700028.

35. Ruby Park Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. 27, Phase 1 Kasva Industrial Estate,
PM By pass East,
Kolkata-700107.

36. Salt Lake City Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
C.L. 25/26/Main Road,
Opp. to C. K. Local Market,
Sector-22, Salt Lake City,
Kolkata-700091.

37. Service Branch Delhi,
State Bank of Mysore,
12/1 Regal Building, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

38. Service Branch Kolkata,
State Bank of Mysore,
Ist floor, Tabacco House, 1 and 2
Old Fort Hourse Corner,
Kolkata-700001.

39. Shakespear Sarani Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
No. 24, 'A' Parijat,
Kolkata-700017.

40. Chenganur Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
P. B. No. 27,
Church Building, M. G. Road,
Chenganur-689121,
Aleppey Dist,
Kerala.

41. Ernakulam Branch,
State Bank of Mysore,
38/1119 LIC Building,
Ground Floor,
M. G. Road,
Ernakulam-682035.

42. Kochi (Cochin) Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 159, Suraj Complex,
No. 8/173 1A, Mantra Road,
M.M. Cross Road, Koovapadam
Kochi-682
Kerala.

43. Kollam Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 357 PGR Building
Ist Floor, Paikada Road,
Andamukkam-691 001
Kollam, Kerala.

44. Kottayam Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
Veteel Estate, Opposite to Plantation Corporation
Kottayam-686 004, Kerala.

45. Sultanpet Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
Pudussery Buildings
1st Floor, VH Road,
Palakkad-678 001, Kerala

46. Kumbhanand Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No.5,
Tiruvalla-Kozencherry Road,
Kumbhanad-682 547, Kerala State

47. Tiruvananthapuram Branch,
State Bank of Mysore
P. B. No. 4 D No. TC/38/599 (2)
Ponni Building
Power House Road
Tiruvananthapuram-695 023
Kerala

48. State Bank of Mysore
Bangalore Zonal Office
BKG Complex, Avenue Road
Bangalore-560 009

49. Regional Office-I
State Bank of Mysore
Bangalore Zone
BKG Complex, Avenue Road
Bangalore-560 009

50. Regional Office-II
State Bank of Mysore
Bangalore Zone, BKG Complex
Avenue Road
Bangalore-560 009

51. Regional Office-III
State Bank of Mysore
Banagalore Zone
BKG Complex, Avenue Road
Bangalore-560 009

52. Regional Office-IV
State Bank of Mysore
Bangalore Zone
BKG Complex, Avenue Road
Bangalore-560 009

Bangalore Zone

1. Corporation Bank
Kengeri Satellite Town
No. 132, Ground Floor
I Main Road,
Kengeri Satellite Town
Bangalore-560 060
Karnataka State
2. Corporation Bank
Nagarbhavi
Ground Floor, Shop No. 3 BDA Commercial
Complex Ring Road, Nagarbhavi,
II Stage, III Block Bangalore-560 072
Karnataka State
3. Corporation Bank
Nelamangala
Ground Floor, No. 156/2A
Vishweshwarapura
Doddaballapura Road
Nelamangala-562 113
4. Corporation Bank
CMC-Mahadev Pura
White Field Main Road
Bangalore
5. Corporation Bank
Devanahalli
Ground Floor, Next to Jain Temple,
NH : 7 and NH 4-207,
B.B. Road, Devanahalli Town,
Bangalore-562 110
6. Corporation Bank
Bangalore Coffee Board Layout
Ground Floor, No. 20, 4th Main Road
Hebbal, Kempapura
Bangalore-560 024
7. Corporation Bank
Ground Floor, No. 120
8th Main Road, 19th Cross
CHBS Layout
Vijayanagar
Bangalore-560 040
8. Corporation Bank
Ground Floor, No. 20
Amruthnagar Main Road
Konankunte
Bangalore-560 062
9. Corporation Bank
BTM Layout
No. 9, 100 Ft Ring Road
BTM Layout
Bangalore-560 029
10. Corporation Bank
Bangalore-TISL Branch
Tata Information System Ltd.
Golden Enclave, Airport Road
Bangalore-560 017
11. Corporation Bank
Ground Floor
190/B-100 Ft Ring Road
Padmanabhanagar
Banashankari, IInd Stage
Bangalore-560 085
12. Corporation Bank
Bangalore-Vasanth Nagar
Ground Floor & 1st Floor
No. 11, Nandi, 8th Main
Vasanth Nagar
Bangalore-560 052

Hubli Zone

13. Corporation Bank
Sujatha Complex
Puna-Bangalore Road
P.B. No. 22
Dharwad-580 001
Dist-Dharwad
14. Corporation Bank
Moor Savira Math Press Bldg.
No. 128, Opp.-Basavana Vana
P.B. No. 605, New Cotton Market,
Hubli-580 029
Dist-Dharwad
15. Corporation Bank
Opp. Basavana Vana
Mooru Savira Math Press Bldg.
New Cotton Market Road
Service Branch-Hubli
Hubli-580 029
Dist-Dharwad
16. Corporation Bank
2538, D Block,
1st Floor, USA Towers,
Coen Road
Hubli-580 028
Dist-Dharwad
17. Corporation Bank
Housing Finance Branch,
Ward No. 34 B, Plot No. 4,
B/2 Municipal No. 20772/11,
Opp. Kims Main Gate
Hubli-580 021
Dist-Dharwad
18. Corporation Bank
“Narayan”, Karwar Road,
P.B. No. 11
Ankola-581 314
Dist-North Kannada
19. Corporation Bank
Musba Building
1, Main Road
P.B. No. 25
Bhatkal-581 320
Dist-North Kannada
20. Corporation Bank
Old Post Office Road,
P.B. No. 18
Kumta-581 343
Dist-North Kannada
21. Corporation Bank
LPM Complex
M. G. Circle, Near H.P.O.,
Ranibennur-581 115
Dist-Haveri
22. Corporation Bank
Shirur Complex
Ward No. 11, P.B. Road,
Haveri-581 110
Dist-Haveri
23. Corporation Bank
Mangala, Near Bus Stand
Thayavanige-577 544
Dist-Davanagere

Udupi Zone

24. Corporation Bank
Bunder-Mangalore Branch
10-451, Port Road,
P.B. No. 226, Bunder
Mangalore-575 001
Karnataka.
25. Corporation Bank
Kadri-Mangalore Branch
Commerical & Personal Banking Branch
City Hospital Building
1st Floor, Kadri
Mangalore-575 003
Karnataka.
26. Corporation Bank
Kankanady-Mangalore Branch
Pearl Plaza
Kankanady By Pass Road
Kankanady
Mangalore-575002
Karnataka.
27. Corporation Bank
Kodialbail-Mangalore Branch
Commercial & Personal Banking Branch
Besant Women's College
M.G.Road, Kodjalbail
Mangalore-575003
Karnataka.
28. Corporation Bank
M.G. Road-Mangalore Branch
Mangalore City Corporation Building
Lalbagh, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Mangalore-575003
Karnataka.
29. Corporation Bank
Padavu-Mangalore Branch
P.B. No. 911, Padavu
PO : Kulshekar
Mangalore-575005
Karnataka.
30. Corporation Bank
Pandeshwar-Mangalore Branch
Paradigm Plaza, P.B. No. 42
A.B. Shetty Circle
Mangalore-575001
Karnataka.

31. Corporation Bank
Poonja Arcade-Mangalore Branch
1 Floor, Poonja Arcade Building
K.S. Rao Road, Hampankatta
P.B. No. 224, Mangalore-575001
Karnataka.

32. Corporation Bank
Jeppu-Mangalore Branch
Holy Rosary Convent Complex
Jeppu, Mangalore-575002
Karnataka.

33. Corporation Bank
Ram Bhavan Complex-Mangalore Branch
Ram Bhavan Commercial Complex
Kodialbail, Mangalore-575003
Karnataka.

1. Syndicate Bank
Agra Kamala Nagar SSI Branch
B-501, First Floor
Bansal Towers, Main Bazar
Agra-282005,
Uttar Pradesh

2. Syndicate Bank
Karkoli Branch
Block & Tehsil Sadabad
Dist. Hathras, Pin Code-281307
Uttar Pradesh

3. Syndicate Bank
Mathura Kishori Ram Inter
College Branch
Junction Road, Mathura-281001
Uttar Pradesh

4. Syndicate Bank
Mathura Zilla Parishad Branch
Agra Road, Mathura-281001
Uttar Pradesh

5. Syndicate Bank
Akola Branch
Near Santoshi Mata Mandir
Damlewadi, Post Box No. 52
Akola-444001 (Maharashtra State)

6. Syndicate Bank
Bhusawal Branch
Gurunanak Complex, Weekly Market
Shanimandir Ward, Post Box No. 6,
Bhusawal, Distt.-Jalgaoon
Pin-425201(Maharashtra State)

7. Syndicate Bank
Nagpur Law College
Square Branch, "Ulhas Bhavan"
Amravati Road, Nagpur
Pin-440010 (Maharashtra State)

8. Syndicate Bank
Yavatmal Branch
Plot No. 130, 49C Sawkarpeth
Yavatmal, Distt.-Yavatmal
Pin-445001 (Maharashtra State)

9. Syndicate Bank
Bairagarh Branch
Plot No. 57, Opp. Sant Hirdaram Sahib Kutiya
Near Hardeo Hospital, Main Road
Bairagarh, Distt. Bhopal-462030
Madhya Pradesh

10. Syndicate Bank
Sector 38 Chandigarh Branch
SCO 174-175, Sectore 38 D,
Chandigarh (U.T.)
Pin Code-160036

11. Syndicate Bank
Bhatinda Branch
Bhai Ka Chamber, G. T. Road,
Bhatinda (Punjab)
Pin Code - 151001

12. Syndicate Bank
Batala Branch
22/500, Shastri Nagar
Jalandhar Road, Batala
Distt. Gurdaspur (Punjab)

13. Syndicate Bank
Kurukshetra Branch
SCO 14, Sector 17
Kurukshetra (Haryana)
Pin Code-136118

14. Syndicate Bank
Panchkula Sector-7 Branch
M R A School
Panchkula Sector-7
Panchkula (Haryana)

15. Syndicate Bank
Central Accounts Office
IInd Floor 712
Narayanpet, Laxmi Road
Pune-411030
Maharashtra State

16. Syndicate Bank
Karvenagar Branch, Pune
S. No. 11/2 Lane No. 1
Vardhaman Nagari, Rivar Road
Shahu Colony Karvenagar
Pune-411052

17. Syndicate Bank
Bajaj Auto Branch,
Chinchwad Pune,
Bajaj Auto Limited
Mumbai Pune Road
Akurdi, Pune-411035
Maharashtra State

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून 2006

का. आ. 2655.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 19 के खण्ड (क) और धारा 20 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एटद्वारा, श्री ओ. पी. भट्ट (जन्म तिथि: 7-3-1951), प्रबंध निदेशक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तिथि से एवं 31 मार्च 2011, अर्थात् उनकी अधिवार्षिता की आयु प्राप्त कर लेने वाले महीने की आखिरी तारीख तक या अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/25/2005-बीओ-I]

जी.बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2006

S. O. 2655.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Section 19 and Sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri O.P. Bhatt (DOB:07-03-1951) Managing Director, State Bank of India as Chairman, State Bank of India in the pay scale of Rs. 26000 (fixed) with effect from the date of his taking charge and up to 31st March, 2011 i.e. the last day of the month in which he would attain the age of superannuation or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/25/2005-BO.-I]
G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2656.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 के खण्ड 9 के उपखण्ड 3 (ज) और (3क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एटद्वारा श्री राजीव कृष्ण देशपांडे, निवासी-एस-3, शिव-शान्ता अपार्टमेन्ट्स हितवाद प्रेस के पीछे, धनतोली, नागपुर-440012 को अधिसूचना जारी होने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो, बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र के बोर्ड में अंशकालिक, गैर सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/32/2005-बीओ-I]
जी.बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S. O. 2656.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section 3 (h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking

Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Rajeev Krishna Deshpande, resident of S-3, Shiv-Shanta Apartments, Behind Hitavada Press, Dhantoli, Nagpur-440012 as part-time non-official director on the Board of Directors of Bank of Maharashtra for a period of three years from the date of notification for until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/32/2005-BO-I]
G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

(बीमा प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2657—बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 की धारा 110छ की उप-धारा (1) के साथ पठित बीमा नियमावली, 1939 के नियम 60 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एटद्वारा परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन करती है, और इस उद्देश्य के लिए अधिसूचना के सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से, तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को उपरोक्त समिति में, अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य नियुक्त करती हैः—

1. अध्यक्ष, श्री सी. एस. राव,
बीमा विनियामक तथा विकास
प्राधिकरण, परिश्रम भवन, तीसरा
तल, बशीर बाग,
हैदराबाद —अध्यक्ष
2. भूतपूर्व प्रबंध निदेशक,
श्री सी. एन. एस. शास्त्री
भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम,
फ्लैट सं. 3 ए, सौभित्री, 23 थिरुवेनादम —सदस्य
स्ट्रीट, मंडावेली, चैन्नई
3. भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, श्री एन.एम. गोवर्धन,
भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम,
ए-3-604, वाइट हाउस,
6 मेन, 15 वां क्रॉस,
आर.टी. नगर, बैंगलोर —सदस्य
4. भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक,
श्री जी. बी. राव
ओरिएंटल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
106, शान्ति नगर,
मसाब टैंक, हैदराबाद —सदस्य

[फा. सं. एच- 12018/2/2006-बीमा-IV]
जी. सी. चतुर्वेदी, संयुक्त सचिव

(INSURANCE DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S.O. 2657.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 110 G of the Insurance Act, 1938 read with rule 60 of the Insurance Rules, 1939, the Central Government hereby constitute a Consultative Committee, and for that purpose appoint the following persons as Chairman and members of the said Committee for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, namely :—

1. Chairman, Shri C. S. Rao, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Parishram Bhawan, 3rd Floor, Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad.	—Chairman
2. Former Managing Director, Shri C. N. S. Shastri, General Insurance Corporation of India Flat No. 3A, Soumitri, 23 Thiruvengadam Street, Mandaveli, Chennai.	—Member
3. Former Chairman, Shri N. M. Govardhan, Life Insurance Corporation of India, A-3-604, White House, 6th Main, 15th Cross, R. T. Nagar, Bangalore.	—Member
4. Former Chairman & Managing Director, Shri G. V. Rao, Oriental Insurance Company Limited. 106, Shanti Nagar, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.	—Member

[F. No. H-12018/2/2006-Ins. IV]
G.C. CHATURVEDI, Jt. Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी.पी.वी. डिविजन)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जून 2006

का.आ. 2658.—भारत गणराज्य की सरकार और चीन जनवादी गणराज्य की सरकार के बीच 13 दिसंबर, 1991 को हस्ताक्षरित सीमा व्यापार को बहाल करने संबंधी ज्ञापन, सीमा व्यापार के लिए आगमन तथा बहिर्गमन पर 1 जुलाई, 1992 को हस्ताक्षरित प्रोटोकॉल और सीमा व्यापार विस्तार करने संबंधी 23 जून, 2003 को हस्ताक्षरित ज्ञापन के अनुसरण में राजनीय एवं कौसलीय अधिकारी (शपथ एवं फीस) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, नाथुला के जरिए भारत-चीन सीमा व्यापार हेतु व्यापार पास जारी करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपर सचिव गृह विभाग, सिक्किम सरकार, को पदनामित करती है।

2. पदनामित प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी किए गए व्यापार-पास सीमा-पार आवाजाही के लिए उन भारतीय राष्ट्रियों के लिए एकमात्र वैध यात्रा दस्तावेज होंगे जो नाथुला के जरिए भारत-चीन सीमा व्यापार में लगे हुए हैं।

[सं. टी. - 4330/01/2006]

एस. एन. वी. रमना राव, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C.P.V. DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 14th June, 2006

S.O. 2658.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby designates Additional Secretary, Home Department Government of Sikkim as the Designated Authority for issuing the trade passes for the India—China border trade through Nathula pursuant to the Memorandum on the resumption of Border Trade signed on 13th December 1991, the Protocol on Entry and Exit Procedures for Border Trade signed on 1st July 1992 and the Memorandum on expanding Border Trade signed on 23rd June, 2003 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Peoples Republic of China.

2. The trade passes issued by the designated authority shall be the only valid travel document for cross-border movement of those Indian nationals, who are engaged in India-China border trade through Nathu La.

[No. T-4330/01/2006]

S.N.V. RAMANA RAO, Under Secy.

युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून 2006

का.आ. 2659.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण, में युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय, शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली, जिसके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा. सं. ई.-11011/6/2005-हि.ए.]

शैलेश, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

New Delhi, the 24th June, 2006

S.O. 2659.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the Union) Rule 1976, the Central Government here by notifies Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[F. No. E-11011/6/2005-H.U.]

SAILESH, Jt. Secy.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
(माध्यमिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)
नई दिल्ली, 17 मई, 2006

का.आ. 2660.—सार्वजनिक स्थान अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) (अनाधिकृत रूप से कब्जा करने वालों को बेदखली) की धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग) के दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 1998 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1408 के अधिकरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल आर. एस. सिंह, विशेष ड्यूटी अधिकारी (सम्पदा) जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, को भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के पदनाम के समतुल्य पद होने के नाते उक्त अधिनियम के उद्देश्यों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, वह सौंपी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे तथा जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत तथा जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के परिसर की क्षेत्रीय स्थानीय सीमाओं के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत सम्पदा अधिकारी को सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों को पूरा करेंगे।
[सं. एफ. 35-I/2002 टी एस-III/सं. एफ. 6-5/2006-डैस्क (यू.)]

के. एल. नंदवानी, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT**

(Department of Secondary and Higher Education)

New Delhi, the 17th May, 2006

S.O. 2660.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (erstwhile Department of Education), number S.O. 1408, dated the 18th July, 1998, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby appoints Lt. Col. R. S. Singh, Officer on Special Duty (Estates), Jamia Millia Islamia, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of Government, to be estate officer, for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on the estate officer by or under the said Act in respect of the public premises within the local limits of Jamia Millia Islamia campus belonging to an under the administrative control of the Jamia Millia Islamia.

[No. F. 35-I/2002 TS-III/No. F. 6-5/2006-Desk (U)]

K. L. NANDWANI, Under Secy.

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2661.—रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड), राजभाषा नियम 1976 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में रेल विकास निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को, जहां 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों

ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

[सं. हिंदी-2006/रा.भा.1/12/1]

कृष्ण शर्मा, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)**

New Delhi, the 21st June, 2006

S.O. 2661.—Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), in pursuance of Sub-rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 (use for the official purposes of the Union) hereby, notify the Rail Vikas Nigam, New Delhi, where more than 80% Officers/Employees have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. Hindi-2006/O.L. 1/12/1]

KRISHNA SHARMA, Jt. Director (O.L.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2662.—रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड), राजभाषा नियम 1976 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में भारतीय कॉटेनर निगम लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद को, जहां 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

[सं. हिंदी-2006/रा.भा. 1/12/1]

कृष्ण शर्मा, संयुक्त निदेशक, (राजभाषा)

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S.O. 2662.—Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), in pursuance of Sub-rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 (use for the official purposes of the Union) hereby, notify the Container Corporation of India Ltd., Ahmedabad, where more than 80% Officers/Employees have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. Hindi-2006/O.L. 1/12/1]

KRISHNA SHARMA, Jt. Director (O.L.)

इस्पात मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2663.—राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 (यथा संशोधित, 1987) के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा इस्पात मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन फैरो स्क्रैप निगम लिमिटेड की डोल्ची इकाई तथा डुबरी इकाई जिनके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी-बृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. ई., 11011/6/2001-हिन्दी]

आशुतोष बरनवाल, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF STEEL

New Delhi, the 30th June, 2006

S.O. 2663.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended, 1987) the Central Government hereby notifies the Dolvi Unit and Dubri Unit of Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel, where more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11011/6/2001-Hindi]

ASHUTOSH BARANWAL, Director

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2664.—केन्द्र सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और गोवा सरकार से परामर्श करने के बाद डॉ. विनय नरेश जिन्दल को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में नामित किया है।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपर्युक्त के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एवं द्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन नामित” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 23 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“23. डॉ. विनय नरेश जिन्दल, गोवा सरकार”

डीन,
गोवा मेडिकल कालेज,
बम्बोलिम, गोवा-403 202

[सं. वी-11013/1/2005-एम.इ (नीति-1)]

के. वी. एस. राव, अंवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 29th June, 2006

S.O. 2664.—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of Sub-section (1) (a) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Goa have nominated Dr. Vinay Naresh Jindal, Dean, Goa Medical College, Bambolim, Goa, to be a member of the Medical Council of India for a period of five years with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of Sub-section (1)(a) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the then

Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading, “Nominated under clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 3”, for serial number 23 and the entries thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“23. Dr. Vinay Naresh Jindal Government of Goa”

Dean,
Goa Medical College,
Bambolim, Goa-403 202.

[No.V-11013/1/2005-ME(Policy-I)]

K. V. S. RAO, Under Secy.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(रसायन एवं पेट्रोरसायन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2665.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय, रसायन एवं पेट्रोरसायन विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन “क” क्षेत्र में स्थित निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृद्ध ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है—

1. सिपेट विस्तार केन्द्र भोपाल, सेक्टर जी, गोविन्दपुरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भोपाल-462 023.
2. सिपेट विस्तार केन्द्र, लखनऊ, बी-23, अमाउसी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, लखनऊ-226 008.
3. सिपेट विस्तार केन्द्र, हाजीपुर, ई पी आई पी काम्पलेक्स, हाजीपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, हाजीपुर-844 101, बिहार

[सं. ई-11019/5/2003-हिन्दी]

अशोक कुमार सचिव, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S.O. 2665.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the following offices in region ‘A’ under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, the 80% staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. CIPET Extension Centre, Bhopal, Sector G, Govindpura Ind. Area, Bhopal-462 023.
2. CIPET Extension Centre, Lucknow, B-23, Amausi Indl. Area, Lucknow-226 008.
3. CIPET Extension Centre, Hazipur, EPIP Complex, Hazipur Ind. Area, Hazipur-844 101, Bihar.

[No. E-11019/5/2003-Hindi]

A. K. SACHDEV, Jt. Director(O.L.).

उर्वरक विभाग

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2666.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय, उर्वरक विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अर्थात् शत-प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :

1. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र।
2. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, बडोदरा, गुजरात।
3. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मेहसाना, गुजरात।
4. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, राजकोट, गुजरात।
5. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, जालंधर, पंजाब।
6. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लुधियाना, पंजाब।
7. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, पटियाला, पंजाब।
8. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि., क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, अबोहर, पंजाब।

[सं. ई-11011/1/2006-हिन्दी]

विजय छिब्बर, संयुक्त सचिव

(Department of Fertilizers)

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2006

S.O. 2666.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify the following offices under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers whereof more than 80% staff i.e. 100% have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Pune, Maharashtra.
2. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Vadodara, Gujarat.
3. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Mehsana, Gujarat.
4. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Rajkot, Gujarat.
5. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Jalandhar, Punjab.
6. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Ludhiana, Punjab

7. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Patiala, Punjab
8. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd., Regional Office, Abohar, Punjab,

[No. E-11011/1/2006-Hindi]

VIJAY CHHIBBER, Jr. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 3 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2667.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	रद्द किये गये मानकों की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
----------	--	--	---------

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3991 : 1993 घाव धोने की दवा के लिए कटोरियां-विशिष्टि	भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
2.	IS 3995 : 1980 मग-विशिष्टि		
3.	IS 3996 : 1982 थूकदान-विशिष्टि		
4.	IS 3998 : 1982 दवाई के लिए कप-विशिष्टि		
5.	IS 5764 : 1993 विलयन के लिए कटोरियां-विशिष्टि		
6.	IS 5782 : 1993 स्पंज के लिए कटोरियां-विशिष्टि		
7.	IS 9310 : 1979 पेय जल शोधित की विशिष्टि		
8.	IS 10764 : 1983 उबालने के लिए पात्र दबाव रहित-विशिष्टि		
9.	IS 11882 : 1987 झुकने वाला तलने का पात्र(विद्युत चालित)		
10.	IS 11971 : 1987 झुकने वाला जैकेटेड उबालने वाला पात्र (विद्युत चालित)		

[सं. एम एच डी/जी-35]
राकेश चन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक एफ (निदेशक एवं प्रमुख) एम एच डी

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(Department of Consumer Affairs)
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
New Delhi, the 3rd July, 2006

S.O. 2667.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standard Rules 1987, it is hereby notified that the Indian Standards particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter have been cancelled and stand withdrawn.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3991:1993 Bowls, lotion-Specification (second revision)		
2.	IS 3995:1980 Mugs (first revision)		
3.	IS 3996:1982 Spittoons		
4.	IS 3998:1982 Specification for Cups Medicine (first revision)		
5.	IS 5764:1993 Bowls, solution-Specification (first revision)		
6.	IS 5782:1993 Bowls, sponge-Specification (first revision).		
7.	IS 9310:1979 Water purifiers, potable		
8.	IS 10764:1983 Boiling pan		
9.	IS 11882:1987 Specification for Frying Pan, Titling Type (electrically operated)		
10.	IS 11971:1987 Jacketed cooking vessel, tilting type (electrically operated).		

[No. MHD/G-35]

RAKESH CHANDER, Scientist F. (Director & Head
MHD

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2668.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतदादारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम. संशोधित भारतीय संस्थान की संख्या संशोधन लागू
सं. मानक(को) की संख्या, और तिथि होने की तिथि
वर्ष और शीर्षक

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 694:1990 3, मई 2006 1.8.2006 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीकीसी रेथित केबल-विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)		

इस भारतीय संस्थान की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिकी हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. ईटी 09/टी-7]

पी. के मुख्यर्जी, वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S.O. 2668.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the Amend- ment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 694:1990 PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts-Specification (Third Revision)	3, May 2006	1-8-2006

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices, New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No : ET 09/T-7]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. F & Head (Elec Mechanical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2669.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988, के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतदद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि वे लाइसेंस जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गये हैं, उनके आगे दर्शाएं गई तिथि से रद्द कर दिया गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम संबंध	समाप्त होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7517375	मिल्टेक इंडस्ट्रीज, 5/253, आशिवाद इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, राम मंदिर रोड, गोरेगांव (पूर्व), मुम्बई-400104	भा.मा 4250 : 1980 बिजली के घरेलू खाद्य मिक्सर और (ट्रीपरक और ग्राइंडर)	03-06-2005
2	7034654	लोटस वायर्स एंड केबल्स प्लॉट नं. 66/2, पातलिया रोड, सुप्रीम इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट के सामने, भीमपुर, दमण व दीव-396210	भा.मा 1293 : 1988 250 वोल्टता और रेटिंग धारित 16 एम्पीयर तक के प्लग और सॉकेट आउट लेट्स	07-07-2005
3	7092975	इंटरनेशनल इंडस्ट्रीयल प्रॉडक्ट्स, शेड नं. 31, सेक्शन 25, पुराने एम एस इ बी ऑफिस के सामने, स्टेशन रोड, उल्हासनगर, जिला थाने	भा.मा 694 : 1990 1100 वो तक एवं सहित कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधित केबल	20-6-2005
4	7504063	रोमा इंटरप्राइसेस, सर्वे नं. 66/5, केशर इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट के सामने, पातलिया रोड, भीमपुर, दमण व दीव-396210	भा.मा 1293 : 1988 250 वोल्टता और रेटिंग धारित 16 एम्पीयर तक के प्लग और सॉकेट आउट लेट्स	22-12-2005
5	7499807	रोमा इंटरप्राइसेस, सर्वे नं. 66/5, केशर इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट के सामने, पातलिया रोड, भीमपुर, दमण व दीव-396210	भा.मा 3854 : 1997 घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	22-12-2005
6	7181772	विसन केबल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट नं. 204(5), 1, हिंगराज इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, आठियावाड़, दमण व दीव-396210	भा.मा 694 : 1990 1100 वो तक एवं सहित कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	23-06-2005

[सं. सीएमडी-1/13 :13]

एस. एम. भाटिया, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S.O. 2669.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name and Address of the licensee	Article process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7517375	Milltec Industries 5/253, Ahirwad Industrial Estate, Ram Mandir Road, Greater Bombay Goregaon-West Maharashtra 400104	IS 4250:1980 Domestic Electric Food Mixers	03-06-2005

(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2	7034658	Lotus Wires and Cables Plot No 66/2, Patalia RD, Opp Supreme INDL Estate, Bhimpore, Daman & Diu 396210	IS 1293:1988 Plugs and socket outlets of 250 V and rated current upto 16 A	07-07-2005
3	7092975	International Industrial Products Shed No. 31, Section 25, Near Old MSEB Office, Station Road Thane, Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra	IS 694:1990 PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto and Including 1100 V	20-06-2005
4	7504063	Roma Enterprises survey No 66/5, Opposite Keshar Industrial Estate, Patalia Road, Bhimpore, Daman & Diu-396210	IS 1293:1988 Plugs and socket outlets of 250 V and rated current upto 16 A	22-12-2005
5	7499807	Roma Enterprises Survey No 66/5, Opposite Keshar Industrial estate, Patalia Road, Bhimpore Daman & Diu-396210	IS 3854:1997 Switches for Domestic and similar Purposes	22-12-2005
6	7181772	VI-Son Cables Pvt Ltd. Plot No 204 (5), 1 Hingraj Industrial Area, Atiawad Dabhel, Daman & Diu-396210.	IS 694:1990 PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto and Including 1100 V	23-06-2005

[No. CMDI/13:13]

S. M. BHATIA, Dy. Director General(Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2670.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 6 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गये उत्पादों की मुहरांकन शुल्क अधिसूचित करता हैः—

अनुसूची

भारतीय भाग	अनु.	वर्ष	उत्पाद	इकाई	न्यूताम मुहरांकन शुल्क	इकाई	स्लैब 1 में	इकाई	स्लैब 2 में	इकाई	प्रचालन		
मानक				बड़े पैमाने	छोटे पैमाने	दर	इकाइयाँ दर	इकाइयाँ दर	स्लैब 2	शेष	तिथि		
सं.				पर	पर	स्लैब 1							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1566	0	0	1982	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिये हार्ड ड्रान स्टील वायर फेब्रिक	1एम टी	42000	35000	21	सभी	0	0	0	2006-01-03
15450	0	0	2004	कम्पोजिट दाब पाइप 100 मी. और ठंडे पानी की आपूर्ति के लिए पोलिथाइलीन/ एल्युमीनियम पोलिथाइलीन	एक टन	80000	71000	11	सभी	0	0	0	2006-01-04
3399	0	0	1993	रबड़ उद्योग के लिये जिंक आक्साइड	एक टन	49000	41000	15	सभी	0	0	0	2006-02-07
8418	0	0	1999	स्वत प्राइमिंग अप- केन्द्री पम्प	एक पम्प	55000	47000	4	सभी	0	0	0	2006-02-07
14181	1	0	2002	सेशिल्ष (प्लास्टिक) सरकवां फास्टनर विशेष प्रयोजन भाग 1 उत्पादन के लिए विशिष्टि चयन एवं भाग बा रूप	100 अद्द	75000	66000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-02-07

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14300	0	0	1995	अजादिरचटिन्युक्त नीम आधारित पायसनीय सांदं	100 लिटर	42000	35000	36	1000	18	शेष	0	2006-02-07
15323	0	0	2003	रेस्प्रोटरी प्रॉटेक्टिव इन्यूफॉट में प्रयुक्त गैस फिल्टर और संयुक्त फिल्टर	1 अद्व	42000	35000	0.8	सभी	0	0	0	2005-02-07
15410	0	0	2003	पैकेजबंद पेय जल और पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल वाटर के लिए प्लास्टिक की बोतलें/ कटेनस	100 अद्व	65000	57000	25	सभी	0	0	0	2006-02-07
14806	0	0	2000	अजोस्प्रिरिल्यम जीवाणु कल्चर	1 एम. टी	49000	41000	140	सभी	0	0	0	2006-03-06
10889	0	0	2004	उच्च घनत्व पोली- थाइलीन फिल्म	1 एम. टी	55000	47000	160	सभी	0	0	0	2006-03-16
14807	0	0	2000	घुलनशील फास्फेट जीवाणु कल्चर	1 एम. टी	49000	41000	140	सभी	0	0	0	2006-03-16
8308	0	0	1993	रोधित केबलों के एल्युमीनियम चालकों के लिए लाइन में लगाने वाले संपीडक नलिका कंडक्टर्स	1 एम. टी	39000	32000	500	सभी	0	0	0	2006-03-20
15633	0	0	2005	स्वचल वाहनों के लिए वातिल टायर यात्री कार टायर	1 टायर	100000	80000	2	10000	1.5	100000	1.35	2006-03-23
15636	0	0	2005	स्वचल वाहनों— वातिल टायर व्यव- सायिक वाहन के लिए	1 टायर	100000	80000	2	10000	1.5	100000	1.35	2006-03-23
1932	0	0	1986	पशुधन खाद्य धर के रूप में सरसों और तेसिया के तेल की खलियाँ	एक टन	42000	35000	16	सभी	0	0	0	2006-04-27
1710	0	0	1989	साफ़ ठंडे पानी के लिये उच्चाधिर टर्बाइन और अक्षीय प्रवाह पम्प	1 पम्प	55000	47000	20	2750	10	शेष	0	2006-04-28
269	0	0	1989	33 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेट	1 एम. टी	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
277	0	0	2003	जस्तीकृत इस्पात की चद्दर (सादी तथा नालीदार)	1 एम. टी	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
279	0	0	1981	टेलिग्राफ और टेलि- फोन उपयोग हेतु जस्तीकृत इस्पात तार	1 एम. टी	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
280	0	0	1978	सामान्य इंजीनियरिंग प्रयोजन हेतु मृदु इस्पात की तार	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
432	1	0	1982	मृदु इस्पात और मध्यम टेस्लि इस्पात के सरिए	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
432	2	0	1982	कठोर खिंचे इस्पात के तार	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
455	0	0	1989	पोर्टलैंड स्लेग सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
513	0	0	1994	अतप्त बेल्लित कार्बन इस्पात की चहरें	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
648	0	0	1994	चुम्बकीय सर्किट के लिये गैर दिशात्मक विद्युत इस्पात की चहरें और पत्तियाँ	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1029	0	0	1970	तप्त बेल्लित इस्पात की पत्तियाँ	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1079	0	0	1994	तप्त बेल्लित इस्पात की चहरें और पत्तियाँ	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1148	0	0	1982	संरचना कार्यों के लिए गर्म बेल्लित इस्पात रिवेट छड़े (40 मिमी तक के व्यास वाली)	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1149	0	0	1992	संरचना उपयोग के लिए उच्चतर तनाव इस्पात के रिवेट छड़े	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1489	1	0	1991	पोर्टलैंड पोजोलाना सीमेंट भाग 1 फ्लाइ एश आधारित	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1489	2	0	1991	पोर्टलैंड पोजोलाना सीमेंट भाग 2 क्ले	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1786	0	0	1985	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य विन्ध्यापित इस्पात सरिए और तार	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1835	0	0	1976	रस्सों के लिए गोल इस्पात की तारें	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1875	0	0	1992	फोर्जिंग के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट और ब्लूम	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
1977	0	0	1996	निम्न तनन संरचना इस्पात	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
2002	0	0	1992	बायलरों के लिए इस्पात की प्लेटें	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
2004	0	0	1991	सामान्य इंजीनियरिंग प्रयोजनों के लिए कार्बन इस्पात फोर्जिंग	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2062	0	0	1999	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात (फूजन वेलिंग क्वालिटी)	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
2830	0	0	1992	कार्बन इस्पात के बिलेट (स्टैंडर्ड क्वालिटी)	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
2831	0	0	2001	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वैल्सन के लिए कार्बन छलवार इस्पात बिलेट इंगट, बिलेट ब्लूम और स्लैब	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
2879	0	0	1998	धातु आर्क वेलिंग इलेक्ट्रोडों के लिए लिए मुद्र इस्पात	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
3431	0	0	1982	स्वचल निलम्बन के लिए वेलिंग कुण्डली कार और परतदार कमानियों के निर्माण के लिए इस्पात	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
3466	0	0	1988	मासोनरी सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
3502	0	0	1994	इस्पात खाँचेदार प्लेटें	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
3748	0	0	1990	टूल और डाई स्टील्स फार हॉट वर्क	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
3930	0	0	1994	ज्वाला और प्रेरण कठोरकारी इस्पात	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
4368	0	0	1967	फोर्जिंग के लिए इस्पात बिलेट, ब्लूम और स्लैब्स	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
4431	0	0	1978	फ्री कटिंग स्टील	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
4432	0	0	1988	केस हार्डनिंग स्टील	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
4454	1	0	2001	यौनिक स्प्रिंगों के लिए इस्पात के तार भाग । कर्षित गैर धातुमिश्र इस्पात के तार	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
5517	0	0	1993	कठोरीकरण तथा टेपर देने के लिए इस्पात	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
5872	0	0	1990	अतप्त वेलिंग इस्पात पत्तियाँ (बक्सा बाँधने वाली)	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
5986	0	0	1992	फ्लैज कार्य व अधिसूचन कार्यों के लिए तप्त बेलित इस्पात स्लेट, चहरे, पटिकाओं और फ्लैट	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
6240	0	0	1999	तप्त बेलित इस्पात 1 एम.टी. स्लेट-एल पी जी सिलिंडरों के लिए	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
7283	0	0	1992	ब्राइटबास के उत्पादन के लिए तप्त बेलित सरिए	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
7887	0	0	1992	सामान्य इंजीनियरिंग 1 एम.टी. प्रयोजनों के लिए मृदु इस्पात तार सरिए	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
8041	0	0	1990	पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
8042	0	0	1989	सफेद पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
8112	0	0	1989	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
8229	0	0	1986	ऑयल बेल सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
8500	0	0	1991	उच्च तनन संरचना इस्पात	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
10748	0	0	1995	बेलिंग ट्यूब और पाइपों के लिए तप्त बेलित इस्पात पत्तियाँ	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
11513	0	0	1985	अत्पत्त बेलन प्रयोजन के लिए तप्त बेलित कार्बन इस्पात की पत्ती	1 एम.टी.	42000	35000	3	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
12269	0	0	1987	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
12330	0	0	1988	सल्फेट प्रतिरोधी पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	1 एम.टी.	60000	52000	2	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-01
14982	0	0	2001	एन्टी-स्ट्रिपिंग पदार्थ (एमीनो टाइप)	100किग्रा.	80000	71000	25	सभी	0	0	0	2006-05-19
14543	0	0	2004	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल चाटर के अलावा)	1000 लिटर	100000	90000	20	6000	15	6001- 10000	10	2006-06-01

[सं. सीएमडी-1/13:10]

एस.एम. भाटिया, उप-महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 4th July, 2006

S.O. 2670.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulations 6 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the Marketing Fee(s) for the products given in the schedule :

SCHEDULE

IS No.	PT.	Sec.	Year	Product	Unit	Min. Marking Fee		Unit Rate in Slab 1	Units in Slab 1	Unit Rate in Slab 2	Units in Slab 2	Unit Rate Rest	Enforcement Date
						Large Scale	Small Scale						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1566	0	0	1982	Hard drawn Steel wire fabric for concrete reinforcement	1MT	42000	35000	21	All	0	0	0	2006-01-03
15450	0	0	2004	Polyethylene/ Aluminium Polyethylen composite pressure pipes for hot and cold water supplies	100 M	80000	71000	11	All	0	0	0	2006-01-04
3399	0	0	1993	Zinc oxide for Rubber Industry	1 Tonne	49000	41000	15	All	0	0	0	2006-02-07
8418	0	0	1999	Horizontal Centrifugal Self-Priming Pumps	1 Pump	55000	47000	4	All	0	0	0	2006-02-07
14181	1	0	2002	Synthetic (Plastic) slide fasteners—special purpose— Specification, selection and ordering guideline of the product	100 Pieces	75000	66000	2	All	0	0	0	2006-02-07
14300	0	0	1995	Neem based EC containing azadirachtin	100 Litre	42000	35000	36	1000	18	Rest	0	2006-02-07
15323	0	0	2003	Gas filter and combined filters used in respiratory protective equipment	1 Piece	42000	35000	0.8	All	0	0	0	2006-02-07
15410	0	0	2003	Plastic Bottles/ containers for packaged Natural Mineral water and packaged drinking water	100 Pieces	65000	57000	25	All	0	0	0	2006-02-07
14806	0	0	2000	Azospirillum inoculants	1 MT	49000	41000	140	All	0	0	0	2006-02-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10889	0	0	2004	High density Polyethylene films	1 MT	55000	47000	160	All	0	0	0	20060316
14807	0	0	2000	Phosphate Solubilising Bacterial inoculants	1 MT	49000	41000	140	All	0	0	0	20060316
8308	0	0	1993	Compression Tytubular in-line connectors for aluminium conductors of insulated cables	1 MT	39000	32000	500	All	0	0	0	20060320
15633	0	0	2005	Automatic vehicles- Pneumatic tyres- passenger car tyre	1 Tyre	100000	80000	2	10000	1.5	100000	1.35	20060323
15636	0	0	2005	Automatic vehicles- Pneumatic tyres- for commrcial vehicles	1 Tyre	100000	80000	2	10000	1.5	100000	1.35	20060323
1932	0	0	1986	Mustard and rape seed oil cake as livestock feed ingredient	1 Tonne	42000	35000	16	All	0	0	0	20060427
1710	0	0	1989	Pumps-vertical turbine mixed and axial flow for clear cold water	1 Pump	55000	47000	20	2750	10	Rest	0	20060428
269	0	0	1989	33 Grade ordinary Portland Cement	1 MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
277	0	0	2003	Galvanised steel sheets (Plain and corrugated)	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
279	0	0	1981	Galvanised steel wire for Telegraph and Telephone purposes	1 MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
280	0	0	1978	Mild steel wire for general Engineering purposes	1 MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
432	1	0	1982	Mild Steel and medium tensil steel bars	1 MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
432	2	0	1982	Hard drawn steel wire	1 MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
455	0	0	1989	Portland slag cement	1 MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
513	0	0	1994	Cold rolled carbon steel sheets	1 MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
648	0	0	1994	Non-oriented electrical steel sheets for Magnetic circuits	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1029	0	0	1970	Hot rolled steel strips (Baling)	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1079	0	0	1994	Hot rolled carbon steel sheet and strip	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1148	0	0	1982	Hot rolled steel rivets bars (up to 40mm dia) for structural purposes	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	6	0	20060501
1489	0	0	1982	High tensile steel rivet bars for structural purposes	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1489	1	0	1991	Portland Pozzolana cement : Part 1 Fly Ash based	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
1489	2	0	1991	Portland Pozzolana cement : Part 2 calcined clay	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
1786	0	0	1985	Cold-twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1835	0	0	1976	Round steel wire ropes	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1875	0	0	1992	Carbon steel billets, blooms for forging	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
1977	0	0	1996	Low tensile structural steel	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
2002	0	0	1992	Steel plates for boilers	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
2004	0	0	1991	Carbon steel forgings for general engineering purposes	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2062	0	0	1999	Structural steel (Fusion welding quality)	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
2830	0	0	1992	Carbon steel billets (Standard quality)	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
2831	0	0	2001	Carbon steel cast billets ingots, billets blooms and slabs for re-rolling into low tensile structural steel	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
2879	0	0	1998	Mild steel for metal arc welding electrode core wire	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
3431	0	0	1982	Steel for volute, IMT Helical, and laminated springs for automotive suspension-	IMT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
3466	0	0	1988	Masonry cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
3502	0	0	1994	Steel chequered plates	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
3748	0	0	1990	Tool and die steel for hot work	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
3930	0	0	1994	Flame and induction hardening steels	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
4368	0	0	1967	Alloy steel billets, blooms and slabs for forging	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
4431	0	0	1978	Free cutting steels	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
4432	0	0	1988	Case hardening steels	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
4454	1	0	2001	Steel wire for mechanical springs : Part I drawn unalloyed steel wires	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
5517	0	0	1993	Steels for hardening and tempering	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
5872	0	0	1990	Cold rolled steel strips (Box strappings)	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5986	0	0	1992	Hot rolled steel plates, sheet, strip and flats for flanging and forming operations	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
6240	0	0	1999	Hot rolled plates for LPG Cylinders	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
7283	.0	0	1992	Hot rolled bars for production of bright bars	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
7887	0	0	1992	Mild steel wire rod for general engineering purposes	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
8041	0	0	1990	Rapid hardening portland cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
8042	0	0	1989	White portland cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
8112	0	0	1989	43 Grade ordinary portland cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
8229	0	0	1986	Oil well cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
8500	0	0	1991	Structural steel (High Tensile)	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
10748	0	0	1995	Hot-rolled steel skelp/strip for welded tubes and pipes	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
11513	0	0	1985	Hot rolled carbon steel strip for cold rolling	1MT	42000	35000	3	All	0	0	0	20060501
12269	0	0	1987	53 Grade ordinary portland cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
12330	0	0	1988	Sulphate resistant portland cement	1MT	60000	52000	2	All	0	0	0	20060501
14982	0	0	2001	Anti-stripping agent (amino-type)	100 Kg.	80000	71000	25	All	0	0	0	20060519
14543	0	0	2004	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	1000 Litre	100000	90000	20	6000	15	6001-10000	10	20060601

[No. CMD-1/13 : 10]

S. M. BHATIA, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2671.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया हैः—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	15668 : 2006 खनिज उष्मारोधन तेल-2 फरफयूरल तथा संबद्ध यौगिक ज्ञान करने की पद्धतियाँ	—	30 जून, 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. : ईटी 03/टी-34]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2006

S. O. 2671.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15668 : 2006/Mineral insulating oils—Methods for the determination of 2-furfural and related compounds	—	30 June, 2006

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 02/T-34]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Scientist-'F' & Head (Electrical Mechanical)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2672.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियमन 1988 के उपविनियमन (5) के तहत भारतीय मानक व्यूरो निम्नलिखित अनुसूची में दिए व्यूरों वाले लाइसेन्सों का प्रदान अधिसूचित करता है।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेन्स संख्या	लागू तिथि	पार्टी का नाम व पता (कारखाना)	मानक की उपाधि	भाग संख्या भाग/खंड वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	6552170	02-03-2006	मैसर्स सेन्टिल पाइप इन्डस्ट्रीज, पी एम एस कॉम्प्लेक्स, 21-ई, पंगलम रोड, पल्लडम, कोलकाता-600016	पेयजल आपर्टि के लिए अप्लास्टीकृत पाइप्स	भाग 4985:2000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	6563377	04-04-2006	मैसर्स वाटर टेंक, इंजिनीयर्स, द्वार संख्या 126, नव इन्डिया रोड, के. आर. पुरम, कोयंबतूर-641006	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	भामा 8472:1998
3.	6564682	10-04-2006	मैसर्स सुमन ज्वलरी, संख्या 25, 11-वां क्रोस स्ट्रीट, टाटाबाद, कोयंबतूर-641012	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भामा 1417:1999
4.	6564985	12-04-2006	मैसर्स नेताजी तंग मालिगै, नयी संख्या 139/124, पोल्लाच्ची रोड, धारापुरम, ईरोड-638656	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भामा 1417:1999
5.	6567082	25-04-2006	मैसर्स महालक्ष्मी ज्वलर्स, 554 अग्रहारम स्ट्रीट, ईरोड-638001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	भामा 1417:1999

[सं. सीएमडी-1/13:11]

एस. एम. भाटिया, उप महानिदेशक (मार्क्स)

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2006

S. O. 2672.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particular of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Operative date	Name and Address (Factory) of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part/ Sec. Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	6552170	02-03-2006	M/s. Senthil Pipes Industries P.M.S. Complex, 21-E, Mangalam Road, Palladam, Coimbatore-641664	UPVC pipes for potable water supplies	IS 4985:2000
2.	6563377	04-04-2006	M/s. Water Tech. Engineers D.No. 126, Nava India Road, K.R. Puram, Coimbatore-641006	Centrifugal regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472:1998
3.	6564682	10-04-2006	M/s. Suman Jewellery No. 25, 11th Cross Street, Tatabad, Coimbatore-641012	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artifacts-fineness and marking	IS 1417:1999
4.	6564985	12-04-2006	M/s. Nethaji Thanga Maaligai New No. 139/124, Pollachi Road, Dharapuram, Erode-638656	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artifacts-fineness and marking	IS 1417:1999
5.	6567082	25-04-2006	M/s. Mahalakshmi Jewellers 554, Agraharam Street, Erode-638001	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artifacts-fineness and marking	IS 1417:1999

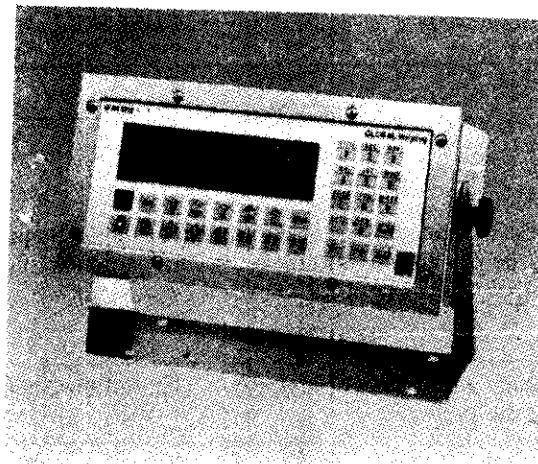
[No. CMD-1/13:11]

S. M. BHATIA, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2673.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और भाष मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और भाष मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रोनिक्स इंडिया प्रा. लि., 10, फेज-3, पीनया, 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560 058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “IX ए” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/17 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30,000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबद्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 5 टन से अधिक 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

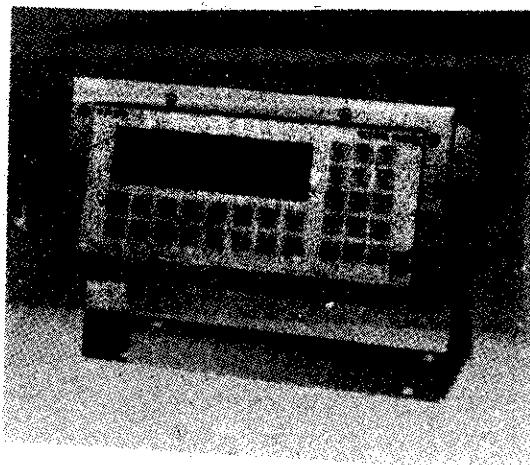
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक भाष मिजान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2673.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures.(Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and brand name "SARTORIUS" and series "IX A" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/17;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2674.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया प्रा. लि., 10, फेज-3, पीनया, 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560 058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "X सी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सारटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/28 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 टन है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 कि.ग्रा. है। वैक्यूम प्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (बी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 टन से 1000 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2674.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "XC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/28;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 100 tonne. The verification scale interval (e) is 50kg. The Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD) display indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100 tonne and up to 1000 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2675.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आवृत्ति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्सै सारटोरियस मेकेट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज.-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “X बी” शूखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/27 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार भार से अधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10,000 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (वी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

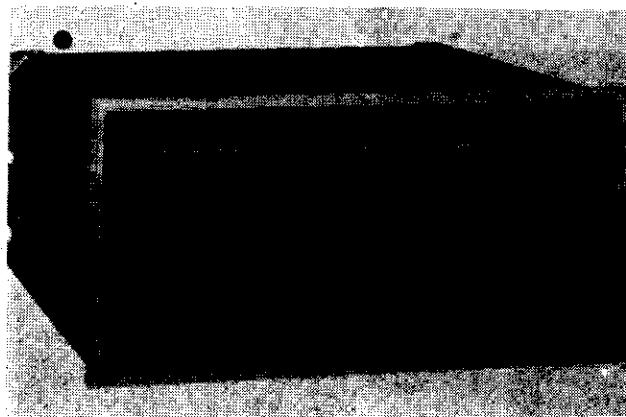
स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण पर चाहे जो "उन से 100 टन तक" तकी अवधियां उपलब्ध हों।

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2675.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "XB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/27;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 10000 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. The Vacuum Fluorescent display (VFD) display indicates the weighing result:

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

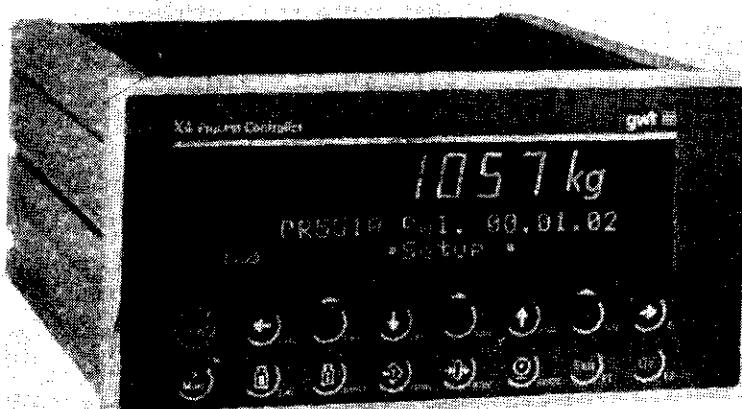
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2676.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज.-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “X ए” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/26 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3,000 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 कि.ग्रा. है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (बी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

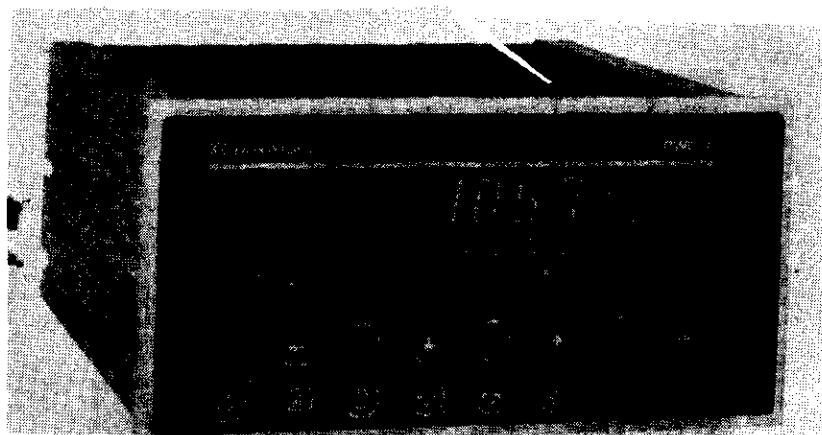
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2676.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "XA" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/26;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 3000 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. The Vacuum Fluorescent display (VFD) indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

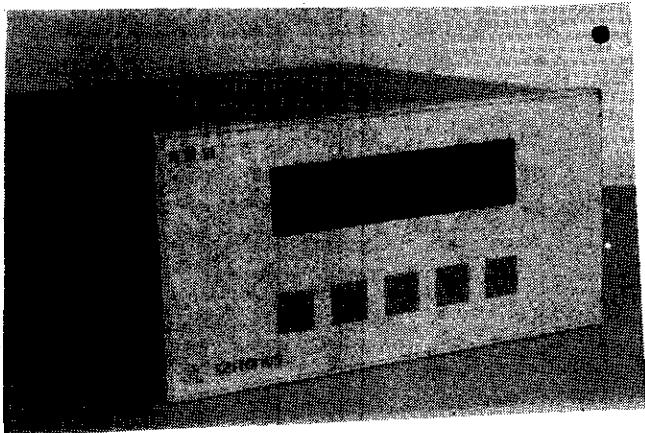
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2677.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेटोनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज.-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "IX सी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सारटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/06/25 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक/होपर/सिलो वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 टन है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 कि.ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 टन से 1000 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

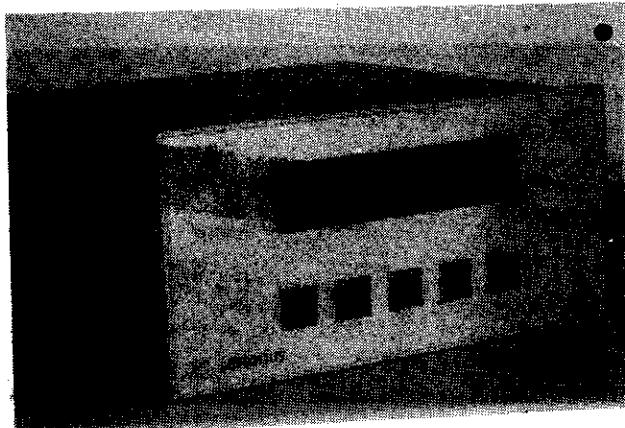
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2677.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "IXC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/25.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank/Hopper/Silo weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 300 tonne. The verification scale interval (e) is 50kg. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. The said model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100 tonne and up to 1000 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

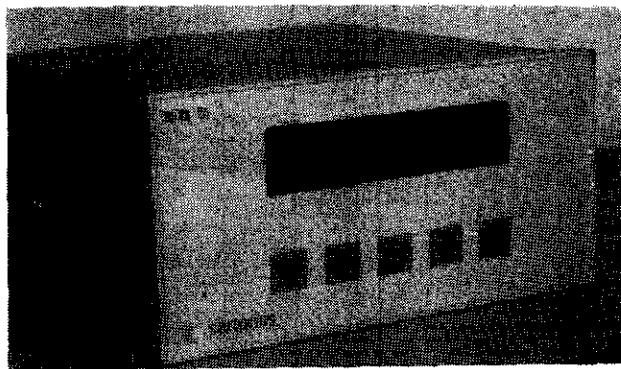
[F. No. WM-2I(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2678.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रोनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बांगलौर-560 058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "IX बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सारटोरियस" है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/24 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6000 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान । कि.ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विविर्मता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

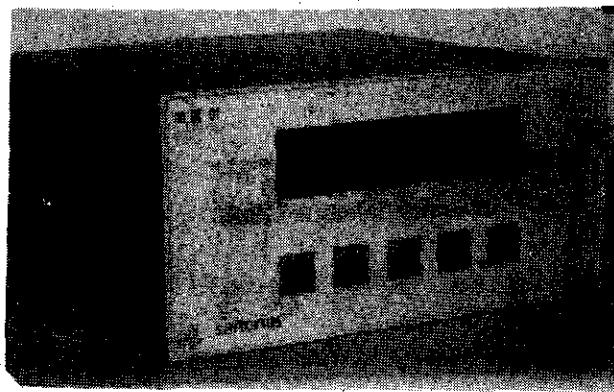
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2678.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "IXB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/24.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 6000 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1kg. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

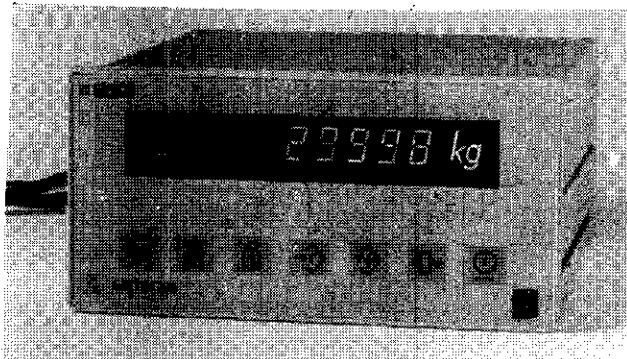
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2679.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रोनिक्स हॉटिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज.-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "IX ए" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैंक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सारटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/23 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैंक/होपर/सिलो वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3000 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 कि.ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्शी तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

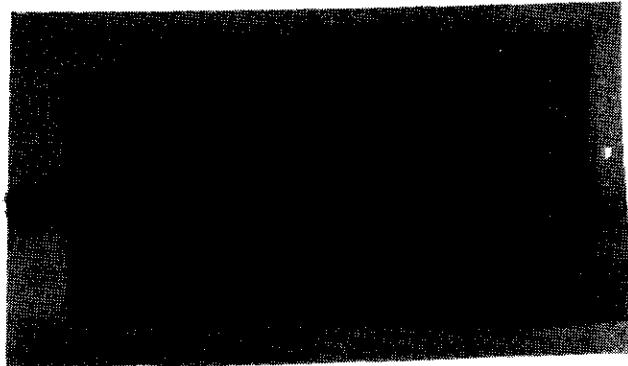
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2679.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "IX A" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/23;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank/Hopper/Silo weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 3000 kg. The verification scale interval (ϵ) is 1kg. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg, and up to 5000 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

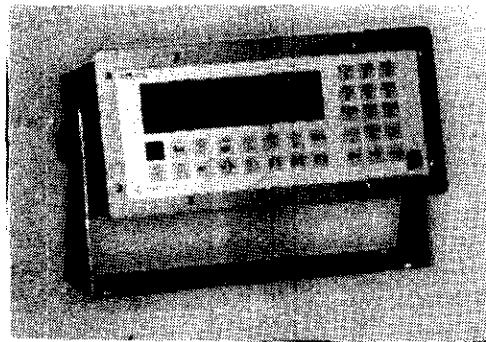
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2680.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज.-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560 058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पी आर सी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/22 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है ;



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 टन है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 कि.ग्रा. है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (बी एफ डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 टन से 1000 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

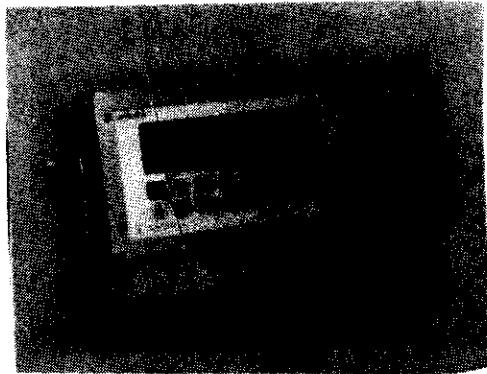
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2680.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PRC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/22;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 tonne. The verification scale interval (e) is 100kg. The Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 100 tonne and up to 1000 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

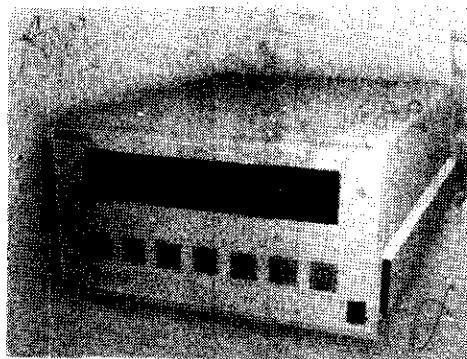
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2681.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रोनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज.-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पी आर बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/21 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6000 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 कि.ग्रा. है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (वी एफ डी) तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग फ्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2681.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Non-automatic (Tank Weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PRB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/21;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 6000 kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 1kg. The Vacuum Fluorescent display (VFD) indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up-to 100 tonne manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

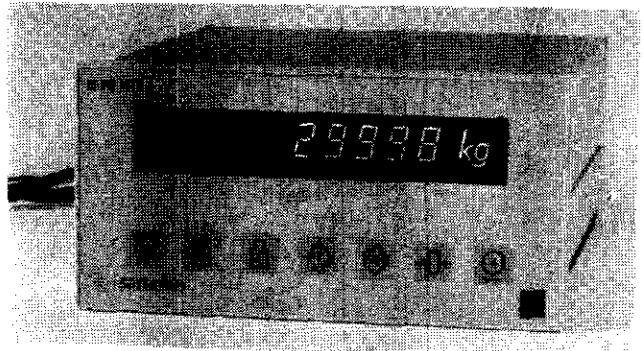
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2682.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रोनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी आर ए" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सारटोरियस" है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/20 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टैक वेइंग प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 कि. ग्रा. है। वैक्यूम फलोरसेंट डिस्ले (वी एफ डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2682.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Tank weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PRA" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/20;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 2000 kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 1 Kg. The Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the series with maximum capacity above 50 Kg. and up to 5000 Kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

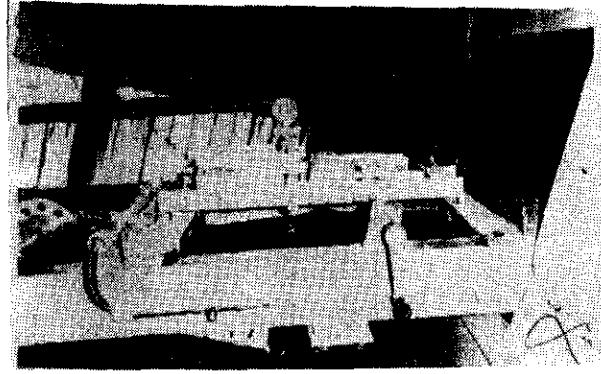
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2683.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रॉनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडिस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्भूत ओआईएम एल-आई आर 50-1 यथार्थता वर्ग-1 वाले “ई बी एच एल” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, कॉटन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग तोलन उपकरण (ब्लैट वेयर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/19 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल भार सेल आधारित टोटलाइजिंग चेइंग मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 300 कि.ग्रा. प्रति घंटा और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 18 कि.ग्रा. प्रति घंटा है। मापमान अंतराल अथवा परीक्षण सूचक 1 कि.ग्रा. है। फीते की चौड़ाई 400 से 1800 मि.मी. के बीच है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेसेंट डिस्प्ले (वी एफ डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। अधिकतम कुल भार क्षमता 22.7 टन प्रति घंटा से 4000 टन प्रति घंटा के बीच है।

स्टार्टिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

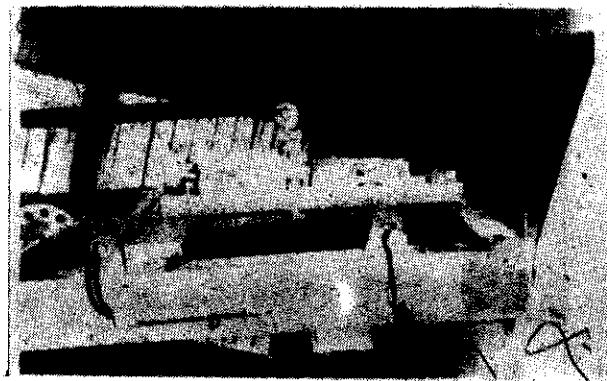
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2683.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher type) with digital indication of Accuracy Class-I as per OIML-IR 50-1 and brand "SARTORIUS" and series "EBHL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/19;



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a load cell based totalizing weighing machine with a maximum flow rate of 300 Kg. per hour and minimum flow rate of 18 Kg. per hour. The scale interval or test indicator is 1 Kg. The belt width is 400 to 1800 mm. The Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. Maximum totalized load range from 22.7 tonne per hour to 4000 tonne per hour.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

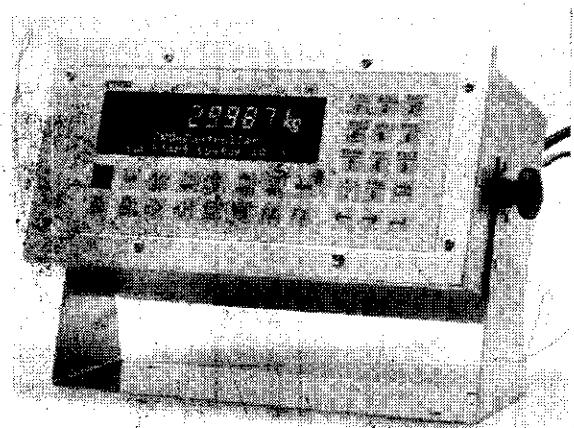
[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2684.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सारटोरियस मेकेट्रोनिक्स इंडिया, प्रा. लि., 10, फेज-3, पीनया 6 मेन, के आई ए डी बी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ix बी” शुंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सारटोरियस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/18 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डॉयोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनियोगी द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शुंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 टन से अधिक 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

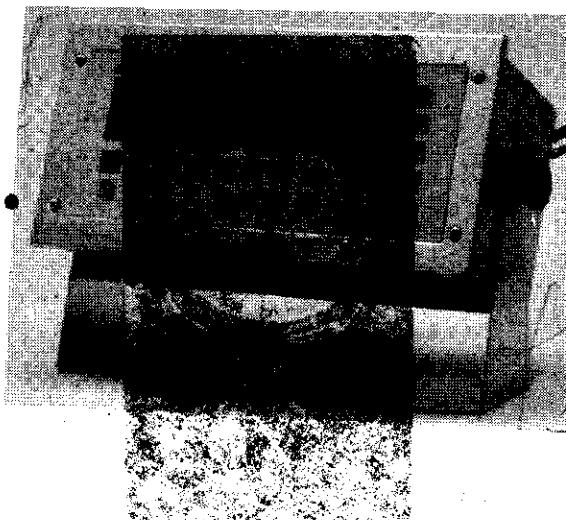
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(183)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th June, 2006

S.O. 2684.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and brand "SARTORIUS" and series "IX-B" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., T0, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/18;



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60,000Kg. and minimum capacity of 200Kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 10Kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5Kg. or more and with '*e*' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , *K* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(183)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2685.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बी. गणपति भण्डारकर एण्ड संस, #598/बी, एवेन्यू रोड, बंगलौर-560002, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित सामान्य यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “बी जी बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग तुला) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “बी जी बी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/282 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक स्प्रिंग आधारित हैंगिंग प्रकार का मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग तुला) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) मान 100 ग्रा. है। इण्डिकेटर एनालोग प्रकार का है जो डायल इण्डिकेटर पर लगा है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^k , 2×10^k , या 5×10^k हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(98)/2006]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2685.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "BGB" and with brand name "BGB" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. B. Ganapathi Bhandarkar & Sons, #598/B, Avenue Road, Bangalore-560 002, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/282:



The said Model is a spring based hanging type mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance) with a maximum capacity of 25kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indicator.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for ' e ' value of 5g. or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(98)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2686.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिंदुस्तान लिवर लि., पर्सनल प्रोडक्ट फैक्ट्री, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 45 ए, वादामगलम, पाइंडचेरी-605102 द्वारा विनिर्मित “ग्रेविटी फिलर” शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (टाइम आधारित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एच एल एल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिट्ठा आई एन डी/09/06/184 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है ;



उक्त मॉडल ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन (समय आधारित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 12 प्रति मिनट है। इसका 8 शीर्ष है। यह मशीन तरल उत्पादों जैसे पेट्रोलियम जेली, वेसलीन आदि को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किंट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 5 ग्राम से 200 ग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(314)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2686.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (time based) of 'Gravity Filler' series with brand name "HLL" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd, Personal Product Factory, NH 45A, Vadamangalam, Pondicherry-605 102 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/184;



The said Model is an Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Time based). Its maximum capacity is 200g. Its maximum fill rate is 12 fills per minute. It has 8 filling heads. The machine is designed for filling the liquid products like Petroleum Jelly, vaseline etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 5g to 200g or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

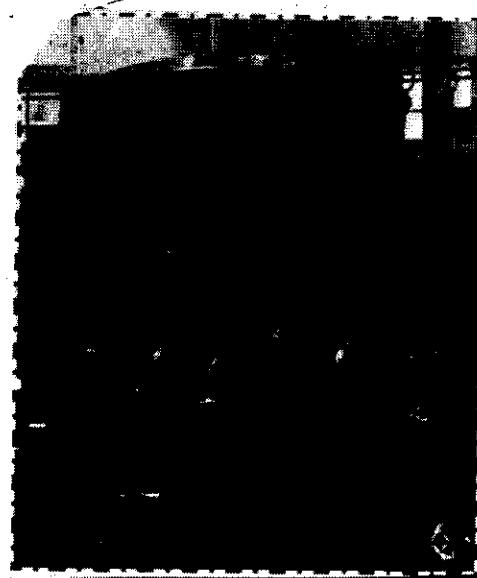
नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2687.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लिवर लिं., पर्सनल ग्रोडवर्ट फैक्ट्री, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 45 ए, वादामांगलम, पाण्डिचेरी-605102 द्वारा विनिर्मित “गंगा” शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (पिस्टन फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हिन्दुस्तान लीवर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/185 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 ग्राम है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 5 भरण प्रति मिनट पर शीर्ष है। यह मशीन तरल उत्पादों जैसे शैम्पू, तरल साबुन आदि को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 10 ग्राम से 250 ग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(314)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

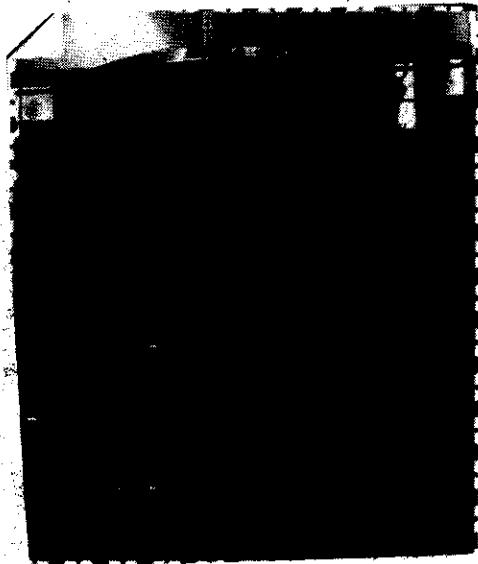
New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2687.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler) of 'Ganga' series with brand name "Hindustan Lever" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd, Personal Product Factory, NH 45A, Vadamangalam, Pondicherry-605 102 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/185;

The said model is an Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler). Its maximum capacity is 250g. Its maximum fill rate is 5 fills per minute per head. The machine is designed for filling the liquid products like shampoo, liquid soap etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10g to 250g or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

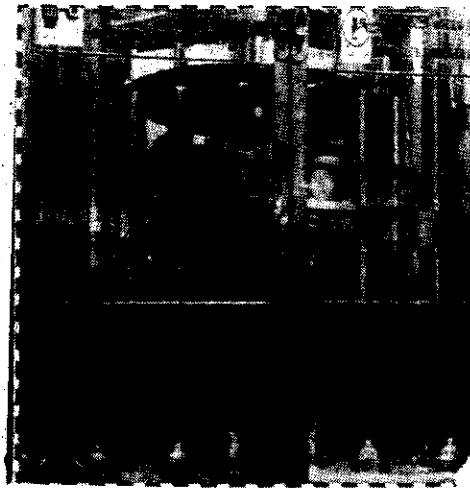
नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2688.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लिवर लि., पर्सनल प्रोडक्ट फैक्ट्री, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 45 ए, वादामगलम, पांडिचेरी-605102 द्वारा विनिर्मित “हिल्डन पैकेजिंग” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (पिस्टन फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हिन्दुस्तान लीवर” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/186 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 400 ग्राम है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 12 भरण प्रति मिनट/प्रति शीष्ठि है। यह मशीन तरल उत्पादों जैसे शैम्पू, तरल साबुन, लोशन आदि को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 5 ग्राम से 400 ग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(314)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2688.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler) of 'Hilden Packaging' series with brand name "Hindustan Lever" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd, Personal Product Factory, NH 45A, Vadamangalam, Pondicherry-605 102 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/186;

The said model is an Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler). Its maximum capacity is 400g. Its maximum fill rate is 12 fills per minute/per head. The machine is designed for filling the liquid products like shampoo, liquid soap, lotion etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 5g to 400g or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2689.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिंदुस्तान लिवर लिं., पर्सनल प्रोडक्ट फैक्ट्री, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 45 ए, वादामरंगलम, पाण्डुचेरी-605102 द्वारा विनिर्मित “आकाश पैकेजिंग” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण (पिस्टन फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “हिंदुस्तान लीवर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/06/187 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल स्वचालित ग्रेविमीट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 70 भरण प्रति मिनट/प्रति शीर्ष है। यह मशीन तरल उत्पादों जैसे शैम्पू, तरल साबुन, लोशन आदि को भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित 2 ग्राम से 20 ग्राम की रेंज की क्षमता के साथ उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(314)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2689.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler) of 'Akash Packaging' series with brand name "Hindustan Lever" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., Personal Product Factory, NH 45A, Vadamangalam, Pondicherry-605 102 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/187;



The said model is an Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Piston filler). Its maximum capacity is 20g. Its maximum fill rate is 70 fills per minute/per head. The machine is designed for filling the liquid products like shampoo, liquid soap etc.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 2g. to 20g. or equivalent volume manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

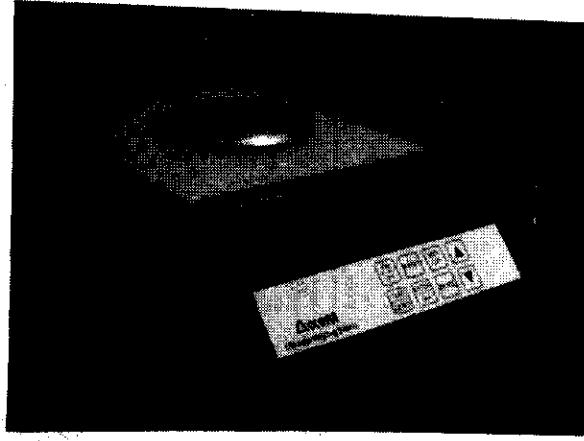
[F. No. WM-21(314)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2690.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः; अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रमेंट्स, 11 श्री जी नगर, नवरसर्जन स्कूल के पास, रानीप, अहमदाबाद-382480, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ए बी-003” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रमेंट्स” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/424 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विद्युत चुम्बकीय प्रतिकर सिद्धांत पर आधारित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 350 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से .50 मि.ग्रा. ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, या 5×10 के, हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(24)/2003]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2690.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-Automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of 'AB003' series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Accent Instruments" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Accent Instruments, 11, Shree ji Nagar, Part-II, Near Navarsarjan School, Ranip, Ahmedabad-382 480, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/424;



The said model is an electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 350 g. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more with 'e' value of 1x 10k, 2 x 10k, or 5 x 10k, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

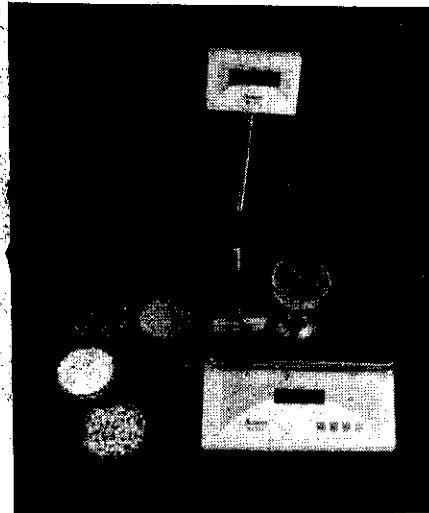
[F. No. WM-21(24)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2691.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रमेंट्स, 11 श्री जी नगर, नवरसर्जन स्कूल के पास, रानीप, अहमदाबाद-382480, गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए बी-20” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टोप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रमेंट्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/425 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटोप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यंत्र घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , या 5×10^4 , हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

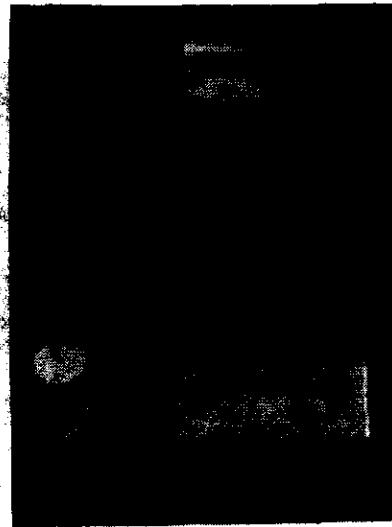
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(24)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2691.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-Automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of 'AB20' series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACCENT INSTRUMENTS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Accent Instruments, 11, Shree ji Nagar, Part-II, Near Navarsarjan School, Ranip, Ahmedabad-382 480, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/425;



The said model is a strain gage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20 kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50-Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 100 mg. to 2 g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5 g. or more and with ' e ' value of $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$, or $5 \times 10k$, where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(24)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2692.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, 11 श्री जी नगर नवसर्जन स्कूल के पास, रानीप, अहमदाबाद-382480 गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए बी-1000” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अख्यालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहन आई एन डी/09/2005/426 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (स्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत अधिकलनात्मक आरित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्शी परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ड्ज प्रस्थावर्ती भारा विद्युत प्रवाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलाबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-8} , 2×10^{-8} या 5×10^{-8} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूणीक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

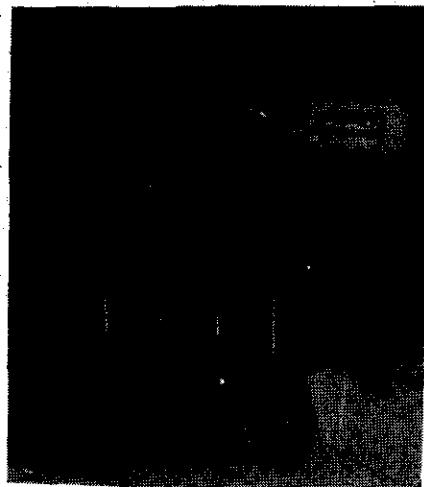
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(24)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2692.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "AB-1000" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACCENT INSTRUMENTS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Accent Instruments, 11, Shree ji Nagar, Part-II, Near Navarsarjan School, Ranip, Ahmedabad-382 480, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/426;



The said model is strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volt, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range or 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number of equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

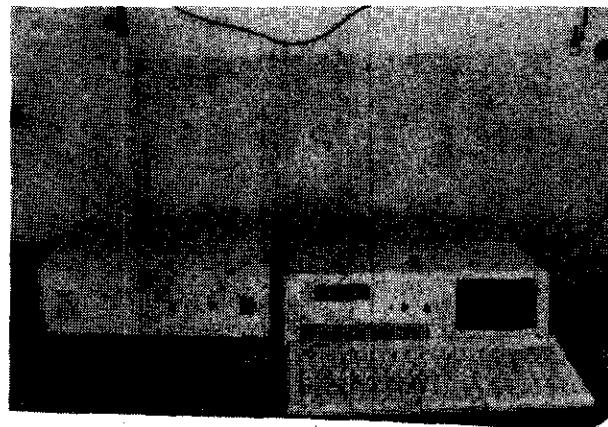
[F. No. WM-21(24)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2693.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रमेंट्स, 11 श्री जी नगर नवरसर्जन स्कूल के पास, रानीप, अहमदाबाद-382480 गुजरात द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए बी-2002” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्शन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एशिन्ट इंस्ट्रमेंट्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/427 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए कनवर्शन किट) प्रकार का है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दिशत करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

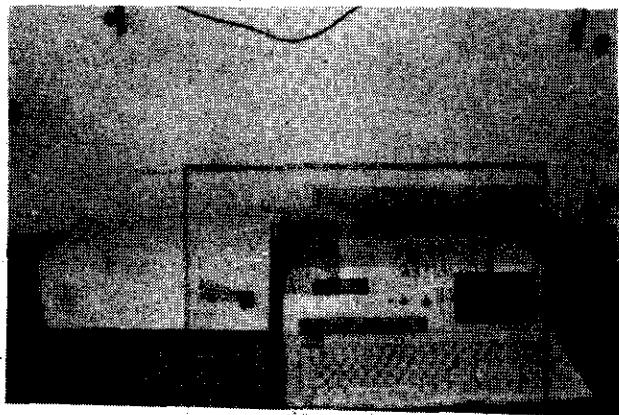
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(24)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2693.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication of "AB-2002" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ACCENT INSTRUMENTS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Accent Instruments, 11, Shree ji Nagar, Part-II, Near Navarsarjan School, Ranip, Ahmedabad-382 480, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/427;



The said Model is strain gauge type load cell based Non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 20 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volt, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principles, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(24)/2003]

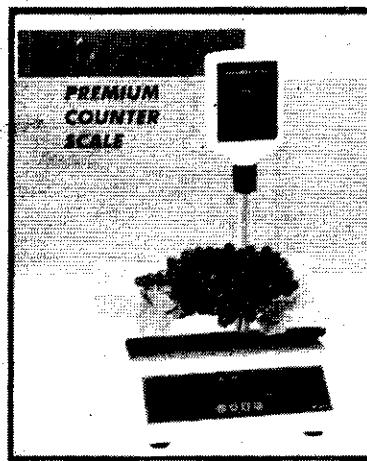
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2694.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शालीन वे सिस्टम, ऐ-9, एसोपलाव सोसायटी, बल्लभ नगर, महालक्ष्मी कार्नर, वाटवा, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “जी ओ टी-30” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “गोल्ड” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/208 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गोज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किं.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्दिशत करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टार्मिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्राम से 50 मि. ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(33)/2005]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2694.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "GOT-30" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "GOLD" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shalin Weigh Systems, A-9, Asopalav Society, Valabh Nagar, Mahalaxmi Corner, Vatva, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/208;

The said model (see the figure given below) is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volt, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

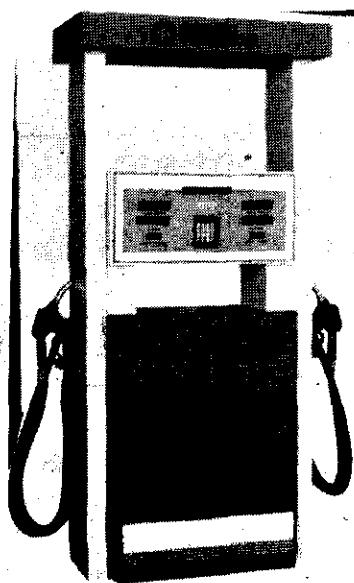
[F. No. WM-21(33)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2695.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गिलब्रको बीडर-रुट एशिया प्रा. लिमिटेड नं. 16, आविस्कर, मंहत रोड, विले पार्ले ईस्ट, मुंबई-400 047, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित 'बी 05202' शुंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक अंशाकन वाले पम्प में लगाए गए कनवर्टिंग मैकेनिकल गैसौलाइन डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प के लिए कनवर्शन किट के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम गिलबागो और सीरिस "इनडोअर एंड 305202" एडवार्टेज है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/230 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल शुंखला बी 05202' की भीट्रिलोजिकल विशिष्टियों को परिवर्तित किए बिना इलैक्ट्रॉनिक अंशाकन प्रदर्श सहित पम्प में लगे कनवर्टिंग मैकेनिकल गैसौलाइन डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प के लिए कनवर्शन किट का एक मॉडल है और इसके साथ चार पिस्टन पाजिटिव डिस्पलेसमेंट जुड़े हैं। इसे बहु-उत्पाद प्लूल डिस्पेंसर से भरा जा सकता है। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह 50 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम प्रवाह 5 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। इसके मापन की यथार्थता चार्ग 0.3 की है। इसमें मापी गई न्यूनतम मात्रा 5 लीटर है। यूनिट का अधिकतम मूल्य 4 अंकों के अंकन सूचन पर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। और अधिकतम देय मूल्य 6 अंकों वाले प्रदर्श पर सूचित किया जाता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिङ्गल आदि की शर्तों के संबंध में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(14)/2006]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2006

S.O. 2695.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of conversion kit for converting mechanical Gasoline Dispensing Pump, into pump with digital indication electronic calibration with brand name Gilbargo and with series "Endeavor and B05202 Advantage" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Gilbarco Veeder-Root Asia Pvt. Limited, No. 16, Aviskar, Mahanat Road, Vile Parle East, Mumbai-400 047, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/230;



The said model is a conversion kit for converting mechanical Gasoline Dispensing Pump, into pump with electronic calibration to display without changing the metrological characteristic of series B05202 and is alongwith four piston positive displacement. It can be filled to Multi Product Fuel Dispenser with maximum flow rate of 50 litre/minute and minimum flow rate of 5 litre minute and belonging to accuracy class 0.3. The minimum measured quantity is 5 litres. The maximum unit price is indicated on a digital display of 4 digits and maximum price to pay indicated on 6 digit display.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done on the Metering unit and totalizer to prevent the fraudulent practices. The model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

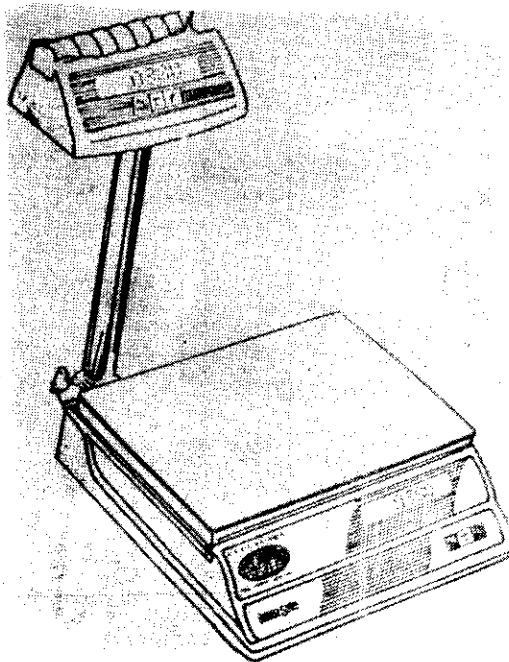
[F. No. WM-21(14)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2696.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रेसिसन एन्टरप्राइज़, नं. 2, विवेक ड्यूप्लैक्स, दशपोरबाड़ सोसायटी, अल्दी, अहमदाबाद-380 007, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “पी जे” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्रेसिस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/345 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेय-तुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्टिप्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट आरेख, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

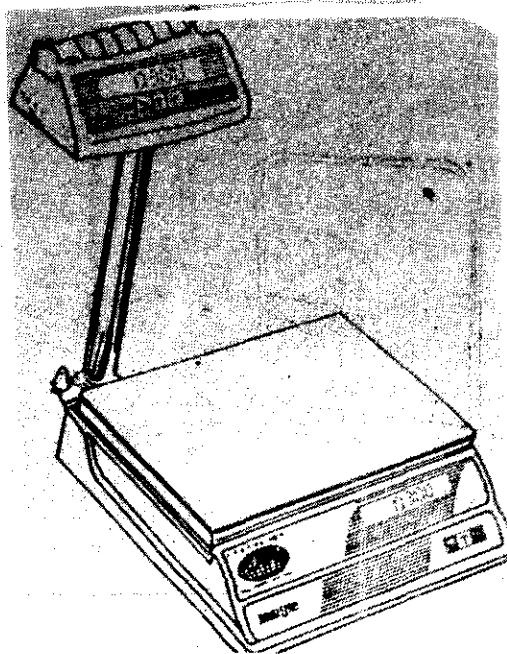
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/1999]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2696.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of series "PJ" and of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "Precisa" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Precision Enterprise, No. 2, Vivek Duplex, Dashaporwad Society, Aldi, Ahmedabad-380 007, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/345;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 10kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. The said model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 100mg or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

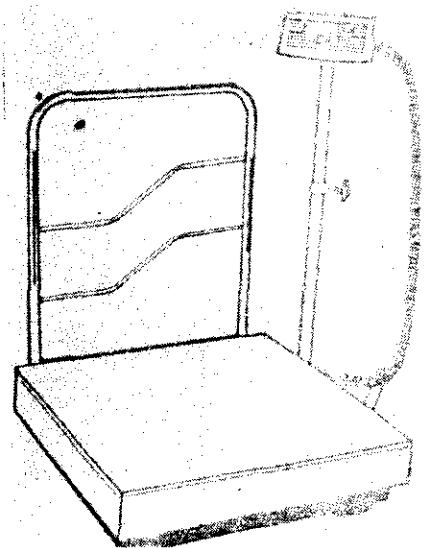
[F. No. WM-21(66)/1999]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2697.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रेसिसन एन्टरप्राइज, नं. 2, विवेक ड्यूप्लैक्स, दशपोरबाड़ सोसायटी, अल्ली, अहमदाबाद-380007, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पी डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सुचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “प्रेसिस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/346 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट आरेख, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 30 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 या 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

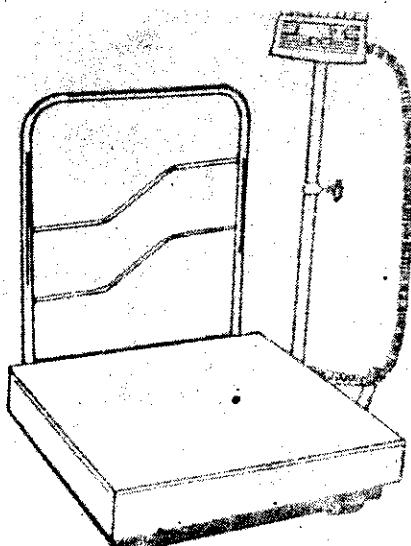
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/1999]

यो. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2697.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of series "PW" and of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with brand name "Precisa" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Precision Enterprise, No. 2, Vivek Duplex, Dashaporwad Society, Aldi, Ahmedabad-380 007, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/346;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 30 kg. to 100kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

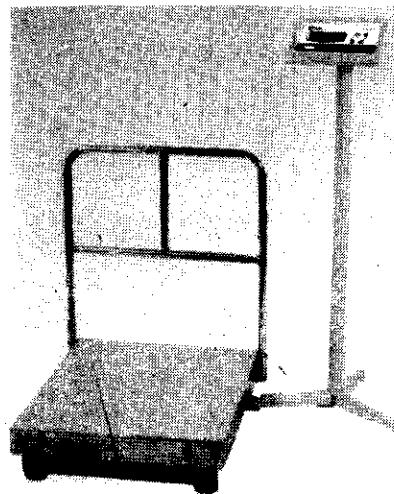
[F. No. WM-21(66)/1999]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2698.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओएसीस टेक्नोलॉजिस, 605, 9 वां क्रास, थर्ड बी मैन, 1 फेस, जे.पी. नगर, बंगलौर-560078, कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ओ एच पी-27” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ओएसीस” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/67 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत, व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धान्त आदि के संबंध में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 या 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

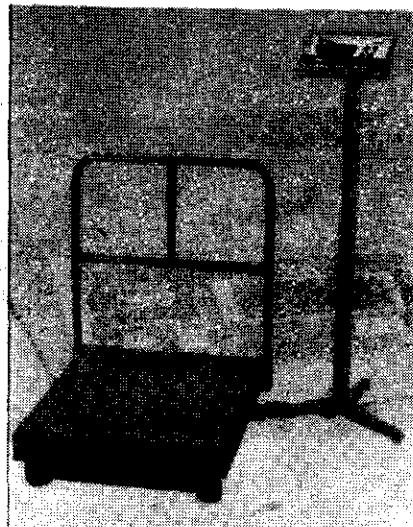
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(255)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2698.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "OHP-27" and with brand name "OASIS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Oasis Technologies, 605, 9th Cross, 3rd B Main, 1st Phase, J.P.Nagar, Bangalore-560 078, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/67;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(255)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2699.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओएसीस टेक्नोलॉजिस, 605, 9 वाँ क्रास, रड़ बी मैन, 1 फेस, जे.पी. नगर, बंगलौर-560078, कनाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ओ पी एस-18” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ओएसीस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/66 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग स्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, विंकिंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो । मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 या 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णिक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(255)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2699.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "OPS-18" and with brand name "OASIS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Oasis Technologies, 605, 9th Cross 3rd B Main, 1st Phase, J.P.Nagar, Bangalore-560 078, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/66;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 200 m.g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

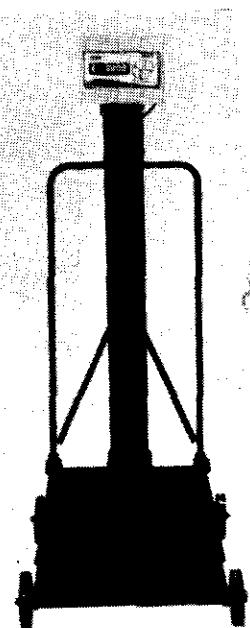
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 1mg to 50 m.g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 100mg or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(255)/2005]
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2700.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हाईटेक वेईंग सिस्टम, संख्या 6/646-सी, लक्ष्मी नगर, मदुरै रोड, विरुद्धानगर-626001, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ओ एम पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए कन्वर्सन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ओरसन” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/17 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए कन्वर्सन किट) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोजाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धान्त आदि के संबंध में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

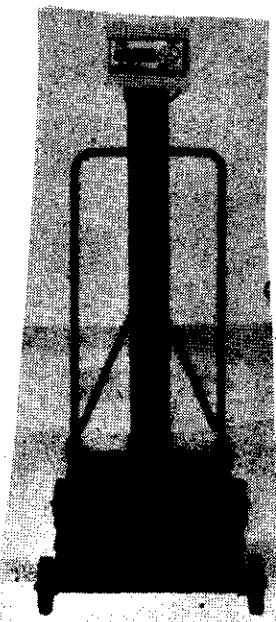
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(265)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2700.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of series "OMP" and of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) with brand name "ORSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Hi-Tech Weighing Systems, No.6/646-C, Lakshmi Nagar. Madurai Road, Virudhanagar-626 001, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/17



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. The said model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

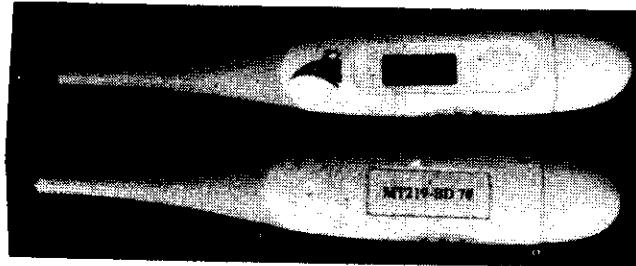
[F. No. WM-21(265)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2701.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मोरैन लेबोरेट्रीज लिमिटेड, 409, चतुर्थ तल, अंतरिक्ष भवन, 22 के जी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एम टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित क्लीनिक थर्मोमीटर नान फ्लैक्सिबल टिप प्रकार के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डॉ. मोरैन होम हेल्थ” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/05/463 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एल सी डी (लिकिविड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले) प्रकार के अंकक सूचन के साथ 32° सें. से 42.9° सें. की रेंज के अंकक सूचन के साथ नॉन फ्लैक्सिबल टिप प्रकार का क्लीनिकल थर्मोमीटर है जिसका न्यूनतम अंतराल 0.1° सें. है। यह 1.55 वोल्ट बटन सैल बैटरी पर कार्य करता है।

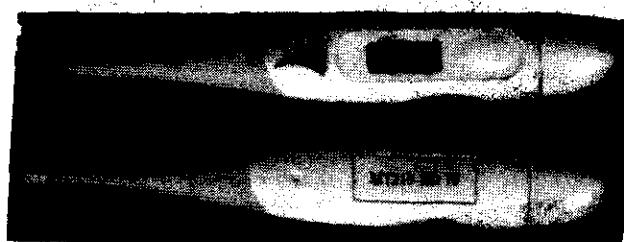
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(110)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2701.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Clinical Thermometer with digital indication of series 'MT' non-flexible tip type (hereinafter referred to as the said model and with brand name 'Dr. Morepen Home Health' manufactured by M/s. Morepen Laboratories Ltd., 409, 4th Floor, Antriksh Bhawan, 22, K. G. Marg, New Delhi-110001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/463;



The said model is a flexible tip type Clinical thermometer with digital indication of range of 32°C to 42.9°C with digital indication of LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) type and the smallest interval is 0.1°C It operates on 1.55V button cell battery.

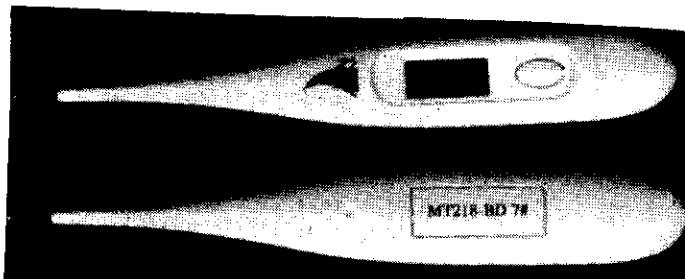
[F. No. WM-21(110)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2702.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मोरपैन लेबोरट्रीज लिमिटेड, 409, चतुर्थ तल, अंतरिक्ष भवन, 22 के जी घर्मा, नई दिल्ली-110001 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एम टी” शुंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित क्लीनिक थर्मामीटर फ्लैकिसबल टिप प्रकार के मॉडल का; जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डॉ. मोरपैन होम हैल्थ” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/464 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



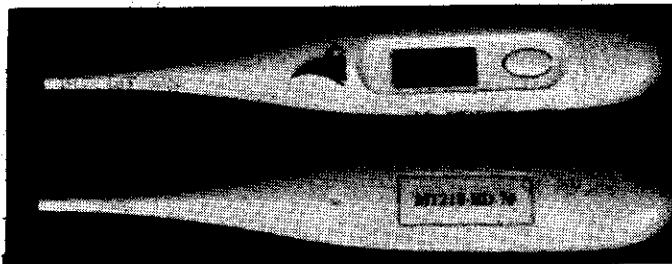
उक्त मॉडल एल सी डी (लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले) प्रकार के अंकक सूचन के साथ 32° सें. से 42.9° सें. की रेंज के अंकक सूचन के साथ फ्लैकिसबल टिप प्रकार का क्लीनिकल थर्मामीटर है जिसका न्यूनतम अंतराल 0.1° सें. है। यह 1.55 वोल्ट बटन सैल बैटरी पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(110)/2005]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2702.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Clinical Thermometer with digital indication of series 'MT' flexible tip type (hereinafter referred to as the said model) and with brand name 'Dr. Morepen Home Health' manufactured by M/s. Morepen Laboratories Ltd., 409, 4th Floor, Antriksh Bhawan, 22, K. G. Marg, New Delhi-110 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/464;



The said model is a flexible tip type Clinical thermometer with digital indication of range of 32°C to 42.9°C with digital indication of LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) type and the smallest interval is 0.1°C. It operates on 1.55V button cell battery.

[No. WM-21(110)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

संशोधन

नई दिल्ली, 6 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2703.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि राजस्थान राज्य में विजयपुर-कोटा एवं स्पर पाइपलाइनों द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अधीन अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 1140 तारीख 22 मार्च, 2006 द्वारा हरियाणा राज्य सरकार से गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर श्री डी. बी. मित्तल को सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 1399(अ) दिनांक 21-12-2004 एवं का.आ. सं. 2730 दिनांक 25-10-2004 द्वारा संलग्न तत्संबंधी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिये जारी की थी;

अतः; अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) और धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना आवश्यक है, यह निर्देश देती है कि नीचे वर्णित सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना में से उक्त अनुसूची की तत्त्वानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से संशोधन किया जा सकेगा।

शुद्धि-पत्र (संलग्न)

अनुसूची

क्रम. सं.	अधिसूचना सं. व दिनांक	संशोधन
1.	का.आ. 1399 (अ) तारीख दिसम्बर 21, 2004, राजपत्र तारीख दिसम्बर 21, 2004, पृष्ठ सं. 31 एवं 32	ग्राम पाचडा की झोपड़ी तहसील दीगोद सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 203/223 0.0020 के स्थान पर ग्राम पाचडा की झोपड़ी तहसील, दीगोद सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 203/323 0.0020 शब्द रखे जायें
2.	का.आ. 1399 (अ) तारीख दिसम्बर 21, 2004, राजपत्र तारीख दिसम्बर 21, 2004, पृष्ठ सं. 38 एवं 39	ग्राम पोलाई कला तहसील दीगोद सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल खाली 0.0420 के स्थान पर ग्राम पोलाई कला तहसील दीगोद सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 609 मिन 0.0420 शब्द रखे जायें
3.	का.आ. 2730 तारीख अक्टूबर 25, 2004, राजपत्र तारीख अक्टूबर 24, अक्टूबर 30, 2004 पृष्ठ सं. 7313	ग्राम राजनगर तहसील लाडपुरा सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 357 0.0440 के स्थान पर ग्राम राजनगर तहसील लाडपुरा सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 411 0.0440 शब्द रखे जायें
4.	का.आ. 2730 तारीख अक्टूबर 25, 2004, राजपत्र तारीख अक्टूबर 24, अक्टूबर 30, 2004 पृष्ठ सं. 7315	ग्राम उम्मेदगंज तहसील लाडपुरा सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 122 87/584 0.4880 79/587 के स्थान पर ग्राम उम्मेदगंज तहसील लाडपुरा सर्वे नं. क्षेत्रफल 79/583 0.4880 शब्द रखे जायें

[फा. सं. एल-14014/16/06-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

AMENDMENT

New Delhi, the 6th July, 2006

S.O. 2703.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Vijaipur-Kota and spur pipelines in the State of Rajasthan, pipeline should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas, the Government authorized Sh. D.V. Mittal, Tehsildar on deputation from the State Government of Haryana to GAIL (India) Limited to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) vide S.O. No. 1140 dated 22nd March, 2006.

And whereas, the Central Government in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas vide notifications S.O. No. 1399(E) 21-12-2004 and S.O. No. 2730 dated 25-10-2004 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) for acquisition of right of user in the land specified in the respective corrigendum annexed thereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 2 and sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest, so to do, hereby directs that the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas specified in the schedule mentioned below may be amended in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Notification No. & Date	Amendments
1.	S.O. 1399 (E) dated December 21, 2004, Notification date December 21, 2004 Page No. 50 & 51	for the word "Village Pachada Ki Jhopadi Tehsil Digod Survey No. Area 203/223 0.0020 The word "Village Pachada Ki Jhopadi Tehsil Digod Survey No. Area 203/323 0.0020 Shall be Substituted."
2.	S.O. 1399 (E) dated December 21, 2004, Notification dated December 21, 2004 Page Nos. 57 & 58	for the word "Village Polaikalan Tehsil Digod Survey No. Area Empty 0.0420 the word "Village Polaikalan Tehsil Digod Survey No. Area 609 min 0.0420 Shall be Substituted."
3.	S.O. 2730 dated October 25, 2004, Notification dated October 24 to October 30, 2004 Page No. 7317	for the word "Village Rajnagar Tehsil Ladbura Survey No. Area 357 0.0440 the word "Village Polaikalan Tehsil Digod" Survey No. Area 411 0.0440 Shall be Substituted."
4.	S.O. 2730 dated October 25, 2004, Notification dated October 24 to October 30, 2004 Page No. 7319	for the word "Village Umedgung Tehsil Ladbura Survey No. Area 122 0.4880 87/584 79/587 the word "Village Umedgung Tehsil Ladbura" Survey No. Area 79/583 0.4880 Shall be Substituted."

[F. No. L-14014/16/06-G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2704—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 695(अ) तारीख 14-06-2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाईन (हाजीमलनवाड़ी-ट्राबे) परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 30-04-2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाईन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अनुनुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित हैं, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्णय देती है कि पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, पाइपलाईन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निवधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)
1	2	3	4	5

ठाणे	अंबरनाथ	उसाटणे	41 पै	00-05-00
			42 पै	00-23-00
			195 पै	00-02-00
			45 पै	00-49-00
			46 पै	00-06-00
			67 पै	00-12-00

1	2	3	4	5
ठाणे	अंबरनाथ	न-हेन	92/1 पै	00-16-00
			91/1 पै	00-22-00
			87/5 पै	00-42-00
			86/3 पै	00-10-00
			86/4 पै	00-47-00
			78/1 पै	00-05-00
			78/2 पै	00-18-00
			78/4 पै	00-04-00
			77/3 पै	00-13-00
			48/1 पै	00-01-00
			48/2 पै	00-01-00
			48/3 पै	00-11-00
			48/4 पै	00-10-00
			49/0 पै	00-61-00
			45/1 पै	00-50-00
			45/2 पै	00-05-00
			44/1 पै	00-10-00
			44/3 पै	00-03-00
			34/4 पै	00-23-00
			34/5 पै	00-21-00
			37/1 पै	00-14-00
			36/1 पै	00-01-00
			36/2 पै	00-46-00
			22/4 पै	00-32-00
रायगड़	पनवेल	नितलस	235 पै	00-35-00

[फा. सं. एल-14014/12/06 जी.पी.]

एस.बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th June, 2006

S.O. 2704—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 695 (E) dated 14-06-2004 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran & its spur pipeline (Hazimalangwadi-Trombay) project in the State of Maharashtra by the GA1L (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 30-04-2005;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And Whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India Limited), free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

District	Taluka	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hect.)	1	2	3	4	5
Thane	Amber-nath	Usatane	41 P	00-05-00					
			42 P	00-23-00					
			195 P	00-02-00					
			45 P	00-49-00					
			46 P	00-06-00					
			67 P	00-12-00					
Thane	Amber-nath	Narhen	92/1P	00-16-00					
			91/1 P	00-22-00					
			87/5 P	00-42-00					
			86/3 P	00-10-00					
			86/4 P	00-47-00					
			78/1 P	00-05-00					
			78/2 P	00-18-00					
			78/4 P	00-04-00					
			77/3 P	00-13-00					
			48/1 P	00-01-00					
			48/2 P	00-01-00					
			48/3 P	00-11-00					
			48/4 P	00-10-00					
			49/0 P	00-61-00					

1	2	3	4	5
Thane	Amber-nath	Narhen	45/1 P	00-50-00
			45/2 P	00-05-00
			44/1 P	00-10-00
			44/3 P	00-03-00
			34/4 P	00-23-00
			34/5 P	00-21-00
			37/1 P	00-14-00
			36/1 P	00-01-00
			36/2 P	00-46-00
			22/4 P	00-32-00
Raigad	Panvel	Nitlas	235 P	00-35-00

[F. No. L-14014/12/06/G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2705--केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा उरन एवं स्पर पाइपलाईन द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोइ व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितखद्द है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईनप बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री एस.के. राठौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, इच्छापुर-मगदल्ला रोड, पुरानी कॉलोनी, ओ.एन.जी.सी. सक्कल के पास, हजीरा, सूरत (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्ष भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आरओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षत्रफल (हेक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
वलसाड	वलसाड	अंजलाव	982	0-72-36
			983	0-18-50

1	2	3	4	5
વલસાડ	વલસાડ	અંજલાવ	984	0-01-00
			985	0-06-00
		નહર	0-18-53	
			976	0-23-54
			970	0-11-00
			971	0-01-01
			972	0-06-00
			973	0-09-60
			954	0-24-00
			953	0-07-00
			952	0-33-60
	રોડ			0-06-00
	909 બ			0-24-40
	949			0-00-50
	948			0-08-00
	947			0-04-00
	946			0-35-00
	937			0-12-10
	936			0-00-50
	935			0-00-50
	934			0-64-07
	રોડ			0-04-80
	644			0-18-00
	645			0-27-60
	રોડ			0-04-80
	626મ			0-05-06
	627			0-07-80
	628			0-24-00
	630			0-02-40
	615			0-02-40
	631			0-54-40
	632			0-24-00
	578			0-12-00
	યોગ			5-74-47

[ફા. સં. એલ-14014/12/06/જી.પી.]

એસ.ડી. મણ્ડલ, અવર સचિવ

New Delhi, the 7th June, 2006

S.O.2705—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and its spur pipeline in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-Section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri S.K. Rathod, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Ichhapore-Magadalla Road, Old Colony, Near ONGC Circle, Hazira, Surat (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	Valsad	Anjalav	982	0-72-36
			983	0-18-50
			984	0-01-00
			985	0-06-00
			Canal	0-18-53
			976	0-23-54
			970	0-11-00
			971	0-01-01
			972	0-06-00
			973	0-09-60
			954	0-24-00
			953	0-07-00
			952	0-33-60
	Road			0-06-00

1	2	3	4	5
			909 B	0-24-40
			949	0-00-50
			948	0-08-00
			947	0-04-00
			946	0-35-00
			937	0-12-10
			936	0-00-50
			935	0-00-50
			934	0-64-07
		Road	0-04-80	
		644	0-18-00	
		645	0-27-60	
		Road	0-04-80	
		626 A	0-05-06	
		627	0-07-80	
		628	0-24-00	
		630	0-02-40	
		615	0-02-40	
		631	0-54-40	
		632	0-24-00	
		578	0-12-00	
		TOTAL	5-74-47	

[F. No. L-14014/12/06/G.P.]

S.B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2706.—केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1140, तारीख 22 मार्च, 2006 को अधिकारांत करते हुए सिवाए उन आतों के जो ऐसे अधिकरण से पूर्व की गई हैं, या जिन्हें करने का लोप किया गया है, श्री डी. वी. मित्तल को मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा हरियाणा, पंजाब एवं राजस्थान राज्य में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त किया; ।

और उक्त श्री एस. एन. शर्मा, आर. ए. एस. को राजस्थान सरकार ने गेल में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर तैनात किया है;

और उक्त श्री डी. वी. मित्तल की राजस्थान राज्य में सक्षम प्राधिकारी की सेवा मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड के साथ समाप्त हो गई है, जो इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि के साथ प्रभावी है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और

प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1140, तारीख 22 मार्च, 2006 को अधिकारांत करते हुए, नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के स्तरम् (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को उक्त मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए निम्नलिखित अनुसूची के स्तरम् (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है ।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)

श्री एस.एन. शर्मा,
आर.ए.एस.,
प्रतिनियुक्ति पर,
मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड,
चतुर्थ तला, क्रिस्टल मॉल,
ए-3, सवाई जयसिंह राजमार्ग,
बनीपार्क, जयपुर-302016
(राजस्थान)

[फाईल सं. एल-14014/7/05/जी.पी.]

एस.बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th July, 2006

S.O. 2706.—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government *vide* Notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. 1140, Dtd. 22nd March, 2006 appointed Shri D. V. Mittal to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under said Act for laying of the pipeline by M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the State of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan;

And, whereas, Shri S. N. Sharma, RAS has been deputed by Rajasthan Govt. in GAIL on deputation;

And, whereas, the function of Competent Authority in the Rajasthan State of Shri D.V. Mittal with M/s. GAIL (India) Limited has come to an end w.e.f. the date of publication of this notification;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section (2) of the said Act and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas *vide* S.O. 1140, Dtd. 22nd March, 2006, the Central Government hereby authorises the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by the said M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri S.N. Sharma, RAS, on deputation to M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, 4th Floor, Crystal Mall, A-3, Sawai Jai Singh Highway, Banipark, Jaipur-302016 (Rajasthan)	Whole State of the Rajasthan

[F. No. L-14014/7/05-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

संशोधन

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2707.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाइनों द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अधीन अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 3570 तारीख 3 अक्टूबर, 2005 द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार से गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्त पर श्री के. एन. कशिवले को सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 695(अ) एवं 1734 दिनांक 14-6-2004 एवं 3-5-2006 क्रमशः द्वारा संलग्न तत्संबंधी अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के लिये जारी की थी;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) और धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना आवश्यक है, यह निर्देश देती है कि नीचे वर्णित सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना में से उक्त अनुसूची की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से संशोधन किया जा सकेगा ।

शुद्धि-पत्र

1. भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र सं. 538 दिनांक 15-6-2004 के का.आ. सं. 695(अ) दिनांक 14-6-2004 में पृष्ठ सं. 11 पर :

राजपत्र के अनुसार			पढ़िये		
जिला	तहसील	गाँव	जिला	तहसील	गाँव
ठाणे	ठाणे	करवले खुर्द	ठाणे	अंबरनाथ	करवले खुर्द

2. भारत के राजपत्र सं. 18, दिनांक 6-5-2006 के का.आ. सं. 1734, दिनांक 3-5-2006 में पृष्ठ सं. 3840, 3841 एवं 3842 पर :

राजपत्र के अनुसार			पढ़िये		
गाँव	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)
बोंडीवली	764	00-08-50	बोंडीवली	764	00-28-50
तलसूरे	93/3	00-10-00	तलसूरे	93/3	00-10-00
बानेश्वी तर्फे पंचनदी	662	00-01-50	बानेश्वी तर्फे पंचनदी	662	00-01-00
लोणेरे	126/1/4+5ए	00-01-30	लोणेरे	126/1/1+5ए	00-01-00
	137/1ए	00-01-50		137/1	00-01-50
	112/2ए	00-05-00		112/2ए	00-05-00
	112/2/4	00-05-00		112/2/4	00-05-00

[फा. सं. एल-14014/23/06-जी.पी.]

एस.बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

AMENDMENT

New Delhi, the 10th July, 2006

S.O. 2707—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Natural Gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and Spur pipelines in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas, the Government authorized Sh. K. N. Kashivale on deputation from the State Government of Maharashtra to GAIL (India) Limited to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) *vide* S.O. 3570 dt.d. 3-10-2005.

And whereas, the Central Government in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas *vide* notification No. S.O. 695(E) and 1734 dated 14-6-2004 and 3-5-2006 respectively issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) for acquisition of right of user in the land specified in the respective corrigendum annexed thereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Section 2 and sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest, so to do, hereby directs that the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas specified in the schedule mentioned below may be amended in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in the said schedule.

CORRIGENDUM

1. In Extraordinary Gazette of India No. 538 dated 15-6-2004 *vide* No. S.O. 695(E) dated 14-6-2004 on Page No. 18.

As per Gazette			Be read as		
District	Tehsil	Village	District	Tehsil	Village
Thane	Thane	Karavale Khurd	Thane	Ambernath	Karavale Khurd

2. In the Gazette of India No. 18 dated 6-5-2006 *vide* S.O. No. 1734 dated 3-5-2006 on Page No. 3842, 3843 and 3844.

As per Gazette			Be read as		
Village	Survey No.	Area (in Hect.)	Village	Survey No.	Area (in Hect.)
Talsure	93/3	00-10-00	Talsure	99/3	00-10-00
Vanoshi turfe Panchnadi	662	00-01-50	Vanoshi turfe Panchnadi	662	00-01-00
Lonere	126/1/4+5A	00-01-30	Lonere	126/1/I+5A	00-01-00
	137/1A	00-01-50		137/1	00-01-50
	112/2A	00-05-00		112/2A	00-05-00
	112/2/4	00-05-00		112/2/4	

[F. No. L-14014/23/06-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2708,—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में दहेज-हजीरा-उरान एवं स्पर पाइपलाईन द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा, एक पाइपलाईन बिछाइ जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साथारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, श्री एस.के. राठौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, इच्छापुर-मगदलला रोड, पुरानी कॉलोनी, ओ.एन.जी.सी. सर्कल के पास, हजीरा, सूरत (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आपेक्ष भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)
1	2	3	4	5
बलसाड	पारडी	डुमलाव बरई	47	0-06-05
			310	0-11-45
			308	0-07-05
			306	0-10-45
			303	0-28-19
			307	0-03-22
			295	0-13-63
			302	0-12-03
			297	0-15-23
		नहर	0-29-25	
			296	0-07-40
		योग	1-43-95	

[फा. सं. एल-14014/12/06-जी.पी. (भाग-I)]

एस.बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th July, 2006

S.O. 2708.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas through Dahej-Hazira-Uran and its Spur pipeline in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline

should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri S.K. Rathod, Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Ichchapore-Magadalla Road, Old Colony, Near ONGC Circle, Hazira, Surat (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

District	Teshil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be acquired for ROU (in Hect.)			
			1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	Pardi	Dumlav Barai	47	0-06-05			
			310	0-11-45			
			308	0-07-05			
			306	0-10-45			
			303	0-28-19			
			307	0-03-22			
			295	0-13-63			
			302	0-12-03			
			297	0-15-23			
		Canal	0-29-25				
			296	0-07-40			
			TOTAL	1-43-95			

[F. No. L-14014/12/06-G.P. (Part-I)]

S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2006

का. अ. 2100.—**मेंट्रीय सरकार को स्वीकृति में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होत्या है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य ने लोनी (पुणे) से पक्की (सोलापुर) तक हजारवाणी के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;**

और मेंट्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह अनुरूपक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इस्तें उपाध्य अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उल्लंघन (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हिताहृष्ट है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतिव्यें साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इककीस दिन के भीतर भूमि दे नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री . एम व्ही चिटनिस, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुख्य-पुणे पाइपलाइन और मुख्य-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना (लोनी से पक्की तक हजारवाणी के लाले), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मेन्स सेंटर, मंगरपट्टा - एम व एन विंग, हावापासर - 411 028 (पुणे जिला) , महाराष्ट्र को स्वीकृत रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा |

अनुसूची							
लानुक्रम : हवेली			जिला : पुणे		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	मट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	कदमबाबुवाळी		803 840 767 613		00 00 00 00	03 03 02 02	37 30 80 67
				कुल	00	12	14
2	लोनी कालभोर		2320 1789 1699 1528 1509 1508	4	00 00 00 00 00 00	02 00 03 02 02 01	59 56 01 53 52 44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
२	लोनी कालभोर (पार्स.)		1502		00	05	20
			1499		00	02	98
			1496		00	04	70
			1484		00	07	56
			1471		00	00	48
			1465		00	01	14
			1429		00	01	89
			1419		00	01	72
			1401		00	03	12
			1403		00	02	52
			1404		00	08	83
			1198		00	11	19
			1167		00	00	95
			1165		00	01	12
				कुल	00	66	05

[फा. सं. आर-31015/24/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2006

S. O. 2709.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Loni (Pune) to Pakni (Solapur) via Hazarwadi in the State of Maharashtra, an extension pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri M.V.Chitnis, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Pune Pipeline and Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project (from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mega Center, Magarpatta – M & N Wing, Hadapsar – 411 028 (Pune District), Maharashtra.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : HAVELI		District : PUNE		State : MAHARASHTRA			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
1	2	3	4	5	Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	KADAM WAKWASTI		803		00	03	37
			810		00	03	30
			767		00	02	80
			613		00	02	67
				Total	00	12	14
2	LONI KALBHOR		2320		00	02	59
			1789	4	00	00	56
			1699		00	03	01
			1528		00	02	53
			1509		00	02	52
			1508		00	01	44
			1502		00	05	20
			1499		00	02	98
			1496		00	04	70
			1484		00	07	56
			1471		00	00	48
			1465		00	01	14
			1429		00	01	89
			1419		00	01	72
			1401		00	03	12
			1403		00	02	52
			1404		00	08	83
			1198		00	11	19
			1167		00	00	95
			1165		00	01	12
				Total	00	66	05

[F. No. R-31015/24/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2710.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लोनी (पुणे) से पकनी (सोलापुर) तक हजारवाडी के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबन्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपर्योग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, जहाँ भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियों साधारण ज्ञानता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री . एम व्ही चिंदनिस, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुख्य-पुणे पाइपलाइन और मुख्य-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना (लोनी से पक्की तक हजारवाडी के रास्ते), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मेगा सेंटर, मगरपट्टा - एम व एन विंग, हादापसर - 411 028 (पुणे जिला) , महाराष्ट्र को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची							
तालुका : पुरंदर		जिला : पुणे		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र			
क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	कट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	कुंभारवलन		115		00	06	96
				कुल	00	06	96
2	खलद		870		00	02	41
			867		00	00	88
			733		00	00	77
				कुल	00	04	06
3	शिवरी		1045		00	10	65
			858		00	03	44
				कुल	00	14	09
4	शिदेवाडी		181		00	12	97
			63		00	02	95
			64		00	01	92
			65		00	04	05
			66		00	04	21
				कुल	00	26	10
5	परिवे		2382		00	00	60
			2379		00	04	01
				कुल	00	04	61
6	हरणी		852		00	10	71
			821		00	04	42
			801		00	00	30
			713		00	02	07
			38		00	03	48
			17		00	01	05
			11		00	12	51
				कुल	00	34	54

तालुक : पुरंदर		जिला : पुणे		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र			
क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1 7	वौर			1783	00	09	45
				1788	00	04	47
				1794	00	04	10
				1795	00	05	04
				1808	00	00	75
				1844	00	19	38
				2027	00	05	64
					कुल	00	48 83
8	माडकी			730	00	03	53
				931	00	00	27
				932	00	04	17
				933	00	01	72
					कुल	00	89 89
9	जेऊर			1015	00	01	54
				1017	00	07	21
				1016	00	02	16
				969	00	03	39
				1128	00	03	00
				1117	00	18	26
				999	00	00	68
				991	00	01	77
				982	00	00	98
				785	00	11	95
				786	00	01	77
				814	00	02	72
					कुल	00	55 93

[प्र. सं. आर-31015/25/2004-ओ.आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2006

S. O. 2710.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Loni (Pune) to Pakni (Solapur) via Hazarwadi in the State of Maharashtra, an extension pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri M.V.Chitnis, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Pune Pipeline and Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project (from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mega Center, Magarpatta – M & N Wing, Hadapsar – 411 028 (Pune District), Maharashtra.

SCHEDULE E

Taluka : PURANDHAR		District : PUNE		State : MAHARASHTRA			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	KUMBHARVALAN		115		00	06	96
				Total	00	06	96
2	KHALAD		870		00	02	41
			867		00	00	88
			733		00	00	77
				Total	00	04	06
3	SHIVARI		1045		00	10	65
			858		00	03	44
				Total	00	14	09
4	SHINDEWADI		181		00	12	97
			63		00	02	95
			64		00	01	92
			65		00	04	05
			66		00	04	21
				Total	00	26	10
5	PARINCHE		2382		00	00	60
			2379		00	04	01
				Total	00	04	61
6	HARNI		852		00	10	71
			821		00	04	42
			801		00	00	30
			713		00	02	07
			38		00	03	48
			17		00	01	05
			11		00	12	51
				Total	00	34	54
7	VIR		1783		00	09	45
			1788		00	04	47
			1794		00	04	10
			1795		00	05	04
			1808		00	00	75
			1844		00	19	38
			2027		00	05	64
				Total	00	48	83

Taluka : PURANDHAR		District : PUNE		State : MAHARASHTRA			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
1	2	3	4	5	Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
8	MANDKI		730		00	03	53
			931		00	00	27
			932		00	04	17
			933		00	01	72
				Total	00	09	69
9	JEUR		1015		00	01	54
			1017		00	07	21
			1016		00	02	16
			969		00	03	89
			1128		00	03	00
			1117		00	18	26
			999		00	00	38
			991		00	01	77
			982		00	00	98
			785		00	11	95
			786		00	01	77
			814		00	02	72
				Total	00	55	93

[F. No. R-31015/25/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2711.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लोनी (पुणे) से पकनी (सेलापुर) तक हजारवाढ़ी के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबन्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबन्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से मुक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियों साथसम्पर्क जनरल को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के

नीचे पाइपलाइन विभाग जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री संजीव जाधव ,
सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना (लोनी से पक्नी तक हजारवाडी के रास्ते), हिन्दुस्तान
पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मेगा सेंटर, मादारपट्टा - एम व एन.विंग, हादापसर - 411 028 (पुणे जिला)
महाराष्ट्र को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

तालुका : उ. सोलापुर			जिला : सोलापुर		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एकड़	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. पक्नी			55		00	06	49
			145	2	00	05	33
				कुल	00	11	82

[फा. सं. आर-31015/33/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2006

S. O. 2711.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Loni (Pune) to Pakni (Solapur) via Hazarwadi in the State of Maharashtra, an extension pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sanjeev Jadhav, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project (from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mega Center, Maadarpatta – M & N Wing, Hadapsar – 411 028 (Pune District), Maharashtra.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : N.SOLAPUR		District : SOLAPUR		State : MAHARASHTRA			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PAKNI		55		00	06	49
			145	2	00	05	33
				Total	00	11	82

[F. No. R-31015/33/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2712.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1480 तारीख 10 अप्रैल, 2006, जो भारत के राजपत्र नं. 15 अप्रैल, 2006, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मुद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुद्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपवे आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 26 मई, 2006, को उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं;

और सकाम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विवर करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जावे पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का स्वर्जन करने का विविश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह विदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर - 31015/7/03 ओ.आर-II दिनांक 25/11/2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अध्यक्षीय सभी विलगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तालिम : कोटपूरली		विज्ञा : जयपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			दर्गा नं.
			हेक्टेयर	एकर	घर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	34
1. बुचाहेडा		1532/2276	0	05	34	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/64/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2006

S. O. 2712.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1480 dated the 10th April, 2006, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 2006, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Delhi through Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 26th May, 2006;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter no. R-31015/7/03 OR- II dated 25-11-2004.

SCHEDULE

Village : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR		State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	BUCHAHEDA	1532/2276	0	05	34	

[F. No. R-31015/64/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

मई विस्तीर्ण, 13 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2713.—कैन्द्रीय सरकार की लौक दिव में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलायन्स इस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड पूर्व में मैसर्स गैस ड्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संभवतक कंपनी मैसर्स रिलायन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी / दक्षिणी अप्पतट में खोज ब्लॉक्स और आश्चर्यप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, रायगड जिले के विभिन्न उष्णधोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाईपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और कैन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाईपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाईपलाईन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिकृत उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

का. आ. 2713, कैन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन जारी की गई अधिकृत उपयोग की प्रतियाँ साथारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इकोस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाईपलाईन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री. एस. डी. बिसे, संकाम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड, हरि नारायण कोम्प्लेक्स, 2 रा. मजला, जुना डालडा डेव्हो, शिवाजी नगर, उल्हासनगर-४२१००३, जिला ठाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तह सील: कर्जत	जिला: रायगढ़	आर ओ यू अर्जित करने के लिए बोत्रफल	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र	
			हेक्टेयर	स्थान
1	2	3	4	5
1) मार्कवाडी	43 44 45 32 36 33 35 34 29 28	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	20 13 13 04 15 28 03 20 38 01	38 60 27 67 26 68 17 94 89 43
2) वडवली	10 11 12 गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 11 के बीच में	00 00 00 00	00 39 00 01	10 03 10 14
3) भोइरवाडी	9 8 गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 9 के बीच में	00 00 00	08 01 07	31 60 50
4) कुंडलज	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 17 के बीच 17/1 13/1 13/2ए 12/2बी 12/3 12/(3बी+3सी+4)	00 00 00 00 00 00	03 06 33 00 06 07	70 41 26 65 64 79 28
5) भातगाँव	गाँव सीमा और गट नं.14 के बीच 14 16 21/ए 17 20/1 20/3 20/5	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 32 24 01 14 13 07 07	10 28 79 29 59 52 65 87

1	2	3	4	5
10) दांजले (आगे जारी)	48/2	00	13	25
	54	00	05	57
	55/1	00	21	55
	45/1	00	26	21
	65	00	02	76
	44	00	07	50
	67	00	02	76
	68	00	10	28
	71	01	27	56
	72	00	06	13
	83/2	00	00	36
	83/1	00	09	74
	88/5	00	06	74
	84	00	10	54
	85	00	14	18
11) किरवली	43/2	00	07	29
	43/3	00	07	75
	44/1	00	05	53
	44/2	00	08	34
	44/3	00	01	07
	44/4	00	16	58
	38/1	00	09	69
	38/2	00	03	28
	38/3	00	05	80
	38/4	00	02	88
	39	00	22	96
	32	00	04	24
	गट नं. 39 और 11 के बीच में	00	04	37
	11/1	00	00	19
	11/3	00	18	27
	11/4	00	06	83
	11/5	00	00	58
	11/6	00	00	21
	148	00	58	27
	143	00	24	31
	142/2	00	01	50
	142/1	00	04	40

1	2	3	4	5
11) खालीवली (आगे जारी)	142/3 गट नं. 142 के बीच में 144/2 140/2 140/1 140/3 140/5 गट नं. 140 के बीच में 71 72 गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 72 के बीच में	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 04 04 12 00 08 01 03 00 00	10 60 98 33 50 11 35 35 82 28 64 94
12) हालीवली	7 गट नं. 7 के बीच में 8 17 20 18 19 21 22 23 24	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	17 01 34 23 20 01 02 09 30 42 24	36 74 44 08 12 38 47 25 83 87 27
13) भिसेगांव	54	00	84	22
14) तिघर	37 36 34 35 32 31	00 00 00 00 00 00	07 17 36 22 90 29	26 11 16 04 76 99
तह सील: खालीपुर		ज़िला : रायगढ़	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	
1) पाली बुद्रुक	133 134 131 138 137 135 139	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	11 04 24 12 09 09 08	28 41 44 98 60 68 36

1	2	3	4	5
1) पाली बुद्धुक (आगे जारी)	गट नं. 139 और 141 के बीच में	00	02	63
	142	00	22	76
	144	00	06	65
	115	00	14	00
	114	00	08	25
	110	00	23	62
	105	00	00	10
	103	00	19	70
	108	00	02	65
	98	00	19	50
	97	00	01	85
	99	00	13	00
	96	00	01	64
	95	00	08	46
	94	00	05	96
	93	00	12	79
	87	00	18	75
	85	00	00	95
	78	00	00	10
	गट नं. 73 में	00	17	34
	73	00	08	07
	63	00	05	34
	64	00	16	35
2) बिलवले	33/1 ए	01	03	80
	33/1	00	03	95
	32	00	03	95
	30	00	52	64
	31	00	01	17
	36	00	00	68
	3	00	15	80
	3	00	36	66
	4	00	06	90
	गट नं. 3 के बीच में	00	02	36
	70/2	00	23	28
	11	00	02	59
	गट नं. 11 के बीच में	00	01	55
	65	00	20	86

1	2	3	4	5
2) विलवले (आगे जारी)	गट नं. 65 के बीच मे	00	04	11
	64	00	14	92
	12	00	29	49
	62	00	20	01
	61	00	14	30
	60	00	31	35
	59	00	37	03
	101	00	30	40
	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 101 के बीच मे	00	00	66
3) वांवडल	83/1	00	06	93
	84	00	44	05
	82/1	00	43	31
	82/2	00	30	79
	80	00	13	68
	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 101 के बीच मे	00	09	15
4) हातनोली	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 23 के बीच मे	00	08	93
	23	00	13	45
	24	00	32	27
	51	00	42	34
	52	00	36	66
	50	00	01	01
	53	00	21	08
	49/बी	00	05	25
	गट नं. 38,53 और 81 के बीच मे	00	02	40
	61	00	15	07
	59	00	15	62
	62	00	30	15
	गट नं. 62 के बीच मे	00	02	26
	64	00	31	18
	75	00	26	05
	गट नं. 75 के बीच मे	00	05	94
	गट नं. 75 और 42 के बीच मे	00	02	67
	42	00	20	71
	41	00	20	48
	37	00	31	11
	38	00	22	54
	गट नं. 38 के बीच मे	00	01	31

1	2	3	4	5
4) हातनोली (आगे जारी)	गट नं. 38 के बीच में	00	00	68
5) जांभीवली	78/1	00	01	47
	78/2	00	00	76
	गट नं. 78/1 के बीच में	00	00	39
	गोँव सीमा और गट नं. 78/2 के बीच में	00	07	26
6) तुपगांव	गोँव सीमा और गट नं. 31 के बीच में	00	07	76
	31	00	25	70
	35/2ए	00	52	77
	35/4	00	00	10
	35/1ए	00	08	86
	36/7	00	00	62
	गट नं. 17/5 के बीच में	00	06	04
	12	00	14	50
	11	00	04	61
	8	00	11	90
	9/1	00	03	32
	36/5	00	01	94
	7	00	00	55
	4/3	00	23	58
	4/2	00	15	03
	133	00	07	03
	4/1	00	11	28
	132	00	06	43
	131	00	13	12
	136	00	00	10
	111/9	00	22	85
	138/1	00	02	01
	139	00	02	08
	140	00	14	00
	109	00	31	97
	111	00	11	67
7) पाली खुर्द	5	00	39	44
	गोँव सीमा और गट नं. 5/2 के बीच में	00	13	11
	2	00	13	73
	4/2	00	24	35
	4/4	00	03	00
8) सारंग	गोँव सीमा और गट नं. 3/9 के बीच में	00	01	47

1	2	3	4	5
8) सारंग (आगे जारी)	9/3	00	33	37
	9/2	00	02	19
	9/1	00	00	79
	8/2	00	09	66
	8/1	00	21	04
	72/13	00	07	39
	72/14	00	00	21
	72/11	00	09	33
	72/12	00	30	15
	71/1	00	43	55
	71/2	00	02	00
	72/6/1ए	00	03	02
	73/4	00	11	42
	73/2	00	00	68
	73/1	00	05	10
	74/1	00	15	44
●	74/3	00	02	05
	74/2	00	10	65
	75	00	22	57
	79	00	08	28
	78	00	16	56
	76/2	00	02	97
	76/5	00	11	07
9) लोधिवली	58	00	76	11
	59	00	01	13
	गट नं 58 और 58 के बीच में	00	06	26
	गट नं. 58 के बीच में	00	02	31
	62	00	29	76
	66	00	27	87
	गट नं. 66 और 67 के बीच में	00	33	73
	67/4	00	00	14
	67/5	00	01	07
	67/7	00	12	35
	69	00	03	73
	69/4	00	18	54
	69/5	00	05	57
	69/6	00	01	15

1	2	3	4	5
9) लोधिवली (आगे जारी)	71	00	27	37
10) कांबे	51	00	16	90
	53	00	19	44
	55	00	10	82
	54	00	02	99
	62	00	14	29
	61	00	06	57
	60	00	14	99
	57	00	00	20
	59	00	09	42
	73	00	31	22
	74	00	02	05
	84	00	01	54
	80	00	04	74
	81	00	01	87
	79	00	07	27
	78	00	05	69
11) वात	12	00	00	83
	4	00	14	25
	5/1	00	02	02
	5/2	00	04	82
	9	00	15	10
	51	00	03	99
	32	00	11	50
	33	00	11	81
	34	00	15	56
	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 34 के बीच मे	00	41	17
	35	00	06	46
12) बोरीवली	64	00	07	62
	गट नं.64 और 58 के बीच मे	00	14	10
	65	00	02	00
	58	00	33	93
	19	00	11	09
	20	00	03	31
	23	00	14	05
	गट नं. 23 के बीच मे	00	01	82
	25/4	00	01	07

1	2	3	4	5
12) कांबे (आगे जारी)	26	00	22	46
	21	00	09	41
	25 / 1	00	07	25
	39	00	04	66
	22	00	00	34
	38	00	18	25
	44 / 3	00	29	76
	44 / 2	00	05	65
	44 / 1	00	22	89
	49	00	24	53
	48	00	00	37
	52 / 1	00	08	89
	51	00	06	45
	52 / 2	00	05	96
	52 / 3	00	03	42
	गट नं 58 के बीच में	00	64	96
	62	00	01	03
13) केरे	120	00	25	67
	119	00	31	58
	118 / 1	00	38	07

[फा. सं. एल-14014/20/2006-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th July, 2006

S. O. 2713.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from exploration blocks in the Northern/ Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the Promoter company of M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, formerly known as M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Raigad in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of right of the user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri. S. D. Bhise, Competent Authority, Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, Hari Narayan Complex, 2nd Floor, Old Dalda Depo, Shivaji Chowk, Furniture Market, Ulhasnagar-421003, Dist Thane, Maharashtra State.

Schedule

Tehsil: KARJAT		District: Raigad	State :Maharashtra		
Village	Survey\ Sub-division No.		Hect.	Are	C-Are
1	2		3	4	5
1) Markewadi	43		00	20	38
	44		00	13	60
	45		00	13	27
	32		00	04	67
	36		00	15	26
	33		00	28	68
	35		00	03	17
	34		00	20	94
	29		00	38	89
	28		00	01	43
2) Vadavali	10		00	00	10
	11		00	39	03
	12		00	00	10
	In Bet. Svy.No. 11 &V.B		00	01	14
3)Bhoirwadi	9		00	08	31
	8		00	01	60
	In Bet. Svy.No. 9 &V.B		00	07	50
4)Kundlaj	In Bet. Svy.No. 17&V.B		00	03	70
	17\1		00	06	41
	13\1		00	33	26
	13\2A		00	00	65
	12\2B		00	03	64
	12\3A		00	06	79
	12\{3B+3C+4}		00	07	28
5)Bhatgaon	In Bet. Svy.No. 14 & V.B		00	00	10
	14		00	32	28
	16		00	24	79
	21\A		00	01	29
	17		00	14	59
	20\1		00	13	52
	20\3		00	07	65
	20\5		00	07	87

1	2	3	4	5
10)Vanjale (Cont....)	48\2	00	13	25
	54	00	05	57
	55\1	00	21	55
	45\1	00	26	21
	65	00	02	76
	44	00	07	50
	67	00	02	76
	68	00	10	28
	71	01	27	56
	72	00	06	13
	83/2	00	00	36
	83/1	00	09	74
	88/5	00	06	74
	84	00	10	54
	85	00	14	18
11)Kiravali	43/2	00	07	29
	43/3	00	07	75
	44/1	00	05	53
	44/2	00	08	34
	44/3	00	01	07
	44/4	00	16	58
	38/1	00	09	69
	38/2	00	03	28
	38/3	00	05	80
	38/4	00	02	88
	39	00	22	96
	32	00	04	24
	In Bet. Svy.No. 39 & 11	00	04	37
	11\1	00	00	19
	11\3	00	18	27
	11\4	00	06	83
	11\5	00	00	58
	11\6	00	00	21
	148	00	58	27
	143	00	24	31
	142/2	00	01	50
	142/1	00	04	40

1	2	3	4	5
11)Kiravali (Cont....)	142/3	00	00	10
	In Svy.No. 142	00	04	60
	144/2	00	04	98
	140/2	00	12	33
	140/1	00	00	50
	140/3	00	08	11
	140/5	00	01	35
	In Svy.No.140 & 72	00	03	35
	71	00	00	82
	72	00	28	64
	In Bet. Svy.No. 72& V.B	00	02	94
12)Halivali	7	00	17	36
	In Svy.No. 7	00	01	74
	8	00	34	44
	17	00	23	08
	20	00	20	12
	18	00	01	38
	19	00	02	47
	21	00	09	25
	22	00	30	83
	23	00	42	87
	24	00	24	27
13)Bhisegaon	54	00	84	22
14)Tighar	37	0	7	26
	36	0	17	11
	34	0	36	16
	35	0	22	4
	32	0	90	76
	31	0	29	99
Tehsil: Khalapur	District: Raigad		State : Maharashtra	
1) Pali Budruk	133	00	11	28
	134	00	04	41
	131	00	24	44
	138	00	12	98
	137	00	09	60
	135	00	09	68
	139	00	08	36

1	2	3	4	5
1) Pali Budrukh (Cont....)	In Bet. Svy. No.139 & 141	00	02	63
142		00	22	76
144		00	06	65
115		00	14	00
114		00	08	25
110		00	23	62
105		00	00	10
103		00	19	70
108		00	02	65
98		00	19	50
97		00	01	85
99		00	13	00
96		00	01	64
95		00	08	46
94		00	05	96
93		00	12	79
87		00	18	75
85		00	00	95
78		00	00	10
In Svy.No.73		00	17	34
73		00	08	07
63		00	05	34
64		00	16	35
2) Bhilavale	33/1A	1	03	80
	33/1	00	03	95
	32	00	03	95
	30	00	52	64
	31	00	01	17
	36	00	00	68
	2	00	15	80
	3	00	36	66
	4	00	06	90
	In Svy.No. 3	00	02	36
	70/2	00	23	28
	11	00	02	59
	In Svy.No. 11	00	01	55
	65	00	20	86

1	2	3	4	5
2) Bhilavale (Cont..)	In Svy.No.. 65	00	04	11
	64	00	14	92
	12	00	29	49
	62	00	20	01
	61	00	14	30
	60	00	31	35
	59	00	37	03
	101	00	30	40
	In Bet.Svy.no.101 & V.B.	00	00	66
3) Vavandhal	83/1	00	06	93
	84	00	44	05
	82/1	00	43	31
	82/2	00	30	79
	80	00	13	68
	In Bet.Svy.No. 101 & V.B.	00	09	15
4) Hatnoli	In Bet.Svy.No. 23 & V.B.	00	08	93
	23	00	13	45
	24	00	32	27
	51	00	42	34
	52	00	36	66
	50	00	01	01
	53	00	21	08
	49/B	00	05	25
	In Bet.Svy.No.38, 53 & 61	00	02	40
	61	00	15	07
	59	00	15	62
	62	00	30	15
	In Svy.No. 62	00	02	26
	64	00	31	18
	75	00	26	05
	In Svy.no.75	00	05	94
	In Bet. Svy. no. 75 & 42	00	02	67
	42	00	20	71
	41	00	20	48
	37	00	31	11
	38	00	22	54
	In Svy.No. 38	00	01	31

1	2	3	4	5
5) Jambhivali	In Bet. Svv. No.38 & V.B	00	00	68
	78/1	00	01	47
	78/2	00	00	76
	78/2	00	00	76
	In.Svy.No. 78/1	00	00	39
	In Bet. Svy. No. 78/2 & V.B.	00	07	26
6) Tupgaon	In Bet.Svy.No. V.B.& 31	00	07	76
	31	00	25	70
	35/2A	00	52	77
	35/4	00	00	10
	35/1A	00	08	86
	36/7	00	00	62
	In Svy.No. 17/5	00	06	04
	12	00	14	50
	11	00	04	61
	8	00	11	90
	9\1	00	03	32
	36/5	00	01	94
	7	00	00	55
	4\3	00	23	58
	4\2	00	15	03
	133	00	07	03
	4\1	00	11	28
	132	00	06	43
	131	00	13	12
	136	00	00	10
	111/9	00	22	85
	138/1	00	02	01
	139	00	02	08
	140	00	14	00
	109	00	31	97
	111	00	11	67
7) Pali Khurd	5	00	39	44
	In Bet.Svy.no.5,2 & V.B.	00	13	11
	2	00	13	73
	4\2	00	24	35
	4\4	00	03	00

1	2	3	4	5
8) Sarang	In Bet.Svy.No. 9/3 & V.B.	00	01	47
	9\3	00	33	37
	9\2	00	02	19
	9\1	00	00	79
	8\2	00	09	66
	8\1	00	21	04
	72/13	00	07	39
	72/14	00	00	21
	72/11	00	09	33
	72/12	00	30	15
	71/1	00	43	56
	71/2	00	02	00
	72/6/1A	00	03	02
	73/4	00	11	42
	73/2	00	00	68
	73/1	00	05	10
	74/1	00	15	44
	74/3	00	02	05
	74/2	00	10	65
	75	00	22	57
	79	00	08	28
	78	00	16	56
	76/2	00	02	97
	76/5	00	11	07
9) Ladhivali	58	00	76	11
	59	00	01	13
	In Bet.Svy.No. 58	00	08	57
	62	00	29	76
	66	00	27	87
	In Bet.Svy.No. 66 & 67	00	33	73
	67/4	00	00	14
	67/5	00	01	07
	67/7	00	12	35
	69	00	03	73
	69/4	00	18	54
	69/5	00	05	57
	69/6	00	01	15

1	2	3	4	5
9) Lodhivali (Cont...)	71	00	27	37
10) Kambe	51	00	16	90
	53	00	19	44
	55	00	10	82
	54	00	02	99
	62	00	14	29
	61	00	06	57
	60	00	14	99
	57	00	00	20
	59	00	09	42
	73	00	31	22
	74	00	02	05
	84	00	01	54
	80	00	04	74
	81	00	01	87
	79	00	07	27
	78	00	05	69
11) Wat	12	00	00	83
	14	00	14	25
	15/1	00	02	02
	15/2	00	04	82
	29	00	15	10
	31	00	03	99
	32	00	11	50
	33	00	11	81
	34	00	15	56
	In Bet.Svy.No. 34 & V.B.	00	41	17
	35	00	06	46
12) Borivali	64	00	07	62
	In Bet.Svy.No. 64 & 58	00	14	10
	65	00	02	00
	58	00	33	93
	19	00	11	09
	20	00	03	31
	23	00	14	05
	In Svy. No. 23	00	01	82
	25/4	00	01	07

1	2	3	4	5
12) Borivali (Cont...)	26	00	22	46
	21	00	09	41
	25/1	00	07	25
	39	00	04	66
	22	00	00	34
	38	00	18	25
	44/3	00	29	76
	44/2	00	05	65
	44/1	00	22	89
	49	00	24	53
	48	00	00	37
	52/1	00	08	89
	51	00	06	45
	52/2	00	05	96
	52/3	00	03	42
	58	00	64	96
	62	00	01	03
13) Kaire	120	00	25	67
	119	00	31	58
	118/1	00	38	07

Survey

Bet = Between

V.B. : Village Boundary

[F. No. L-14014/20/2006-G.P.]
S.B MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2714.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक छित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड पूर्व में मैसर्स गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कंपनी मैसर्स रिलायन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी / दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लॉकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से मलाराष्ट्र राज्य में, रायगड जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाईपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाईपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाईपलाईन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपावच्छ अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा ३ की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री. एस. डी. भिसे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाइपलाइन कंपनी लिमिटेड, हरि नारायण कॉम्प्लेक्स, २ रा भजला, जुना डालडा डेपो, शिवाजी चौक, उल्लासनगर-४२९००३, जिला ठाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तह स्तर : पनवेल	जिला : रायगढ़	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र				
		आर ओ यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टेयर	स्थर	चौ.मीटर	
गोव का नाम	गट नं./सब डिक्षीजन नं.	1	2	3	4	5
1) कराडे बुद्धुक	18		02	64	28	
	24		00	42	08	
	26/1		00	00	42	
	25/1/1		00	35	67	
	25/1/2		00	00	10	
2) जांभीवली	45		00	10	02	
3) चावणे	43		00	04	78	
	122		00	08	83	
	56		00	02	95	
	54/2		00	01	13	
	55		00	12	23	
	57		00	02	30	
	54/1		00	04	50	
	58		00	07	05	
	59		00	06	06	
	60		00	14	68	
	51.		00	01	47	
	गट नं. 60 और 51 के बीच मे		00	02	77	
	65		00	13	04	
	50		00	04	82	
	48		00	16	39	
	7		00	05	40	
	8		00	08	05	
	गट नं .8 और 9/3 के बीच मे		00	12	30	
	5		00	00	65	
	9/2		00	01	71	
	9/3		00	05	20	
	9/1		00	01	94	

1	2	3	4	5
3) चावणे (आगे जारी)	26	00	00	11
	13	00	05	25
	14	00	07	10
	15	00	08	85
	16	00	08	69
	17	00	11	36
	11	00	12	64
	108	00	04	69
	102	00	13	52
	100	00	36	73
	103	00	23	78
	107	00	02	80
	104	00	08	98
	गांव सीमा और गट नं.100 के बीच मे	00	05	20
4) कालीवली	4/1	00	18	95
	4/2	00	18	94
	गांव सीमा और गट नं.4/2 और 5/2 के	00	04	22
	5/1	00	02	94
	5/1	00	25	68
	6	00	15	90
	8	00	19	55
	9	00	01	35
	11	00	20	33
	12	00	28	08
	15	00	02	99
	13	00	35	33
	14	00	08	82
5) सारसई	95	00	40	37
	93	00	00	56
	94	00	19	06
	84	00	63	12
	83	00	16	67
	39	00	13	22
	40	00	09	13
	41	00	02	53
	38	01	10	41
	42	00	01	60
	गट नं. 42 और 43 के बीच मे सरकारीजन्मी	00	05	99
	43	00	18	97

1	2	3	4	5
6) सारसई (आगे जारी)	44	00	06	16
	48/2	00	10	10
	48/1	00	12	67
	15/2	00	07	05
	गोवं सीमा और गट नं 15/2 और 60 के	00	02	18
	60	00	03	21
	59	00	34	11
	11ए/2	01	29	03
	12पी	00	21	68
	11ए/3	00	05	02
	11सी	00	75	83
	गट नं 11/ए/3 और 11सी के बीच में	00	07	60
	11डी	00	39	68
6) साई	गोवं सीमा और गट नं 71 के बीच में	00	17	53
	71	00	22	99
	75	00	04	98
	72/1	00	10	44
	72/2	00	10	68
	72/3	00	07	94
	73	00	23	44
	54/1	00	03	04
	53/1	00	06	06
	53/2	00	17	26
	51	00	08	11
	50/2	00	04	53
	50/3	00	08	00
	50/4	00	02	75
	50/5	00	12	55
	47	00	00	60
	48	00	33	49
	49	00	06	71
	गट नं 49 और 16 के बीच में	00	03	08
	16	00	09	12
	17	00	37	29
	2	00	23	00
	278	00	22	31
	4/1	00	09	30

1	2	3	4	5
6) साई (आगे जारी)	4/2	00	05	45
	276	00	35	14
	373	00	03	53
	गट न 373 और 276 के बीच में	00	00	22
	269	00	01	09
	227	00	38	62
	228	00	22	57
	230	00	12	49
	233	00	02	06
	234	00	03	46
	231	00	09	23
	232/2	00	03	29
	232/3	00	10	57
	गट न 256 और 257 के बीच में	00	07	78
	258/1	00	18	19
	258/3	00	01	60
	258/4	00	02	20
	258/5	00	02	26
	258/6	00	00	76
	257/3	00	00	10
	257/4	00	10	32
	257/8	00	00	41
	256	00	12	11
	245/2	00	13	87
	245/4	00	04	34
	245/5	00	02	75
	254/6	00	00	10
	245/7	00	00	64
	245/8	00	09	99
	244	00	24	42
	243	00	16	66
7) दिघाठी	33/1	00	04	19
	33/2	00	15	18
	33/5	00	00	10
	32	00	05	56
	97	00	09	37
	30	00	14	52

1	2	3	4	5
7) दिघाटी (आगे जारी)	2/4	00	06	56
	2/5	00	03	06
	3/10	00	00	50
	3/9	00	16	89
	3/8	00	08	74
	3/3	00	03	05
	3/2	00	00	10
	3/5	00	01	96
	4	00	12	50
	गट नं 4 और 87 के बीच में	00	05	38
	87	00	37	87
	63	00	11	06
	85	00	19	37
	77(1+2+6)/3	00	11	33
	गट नं. 63 और 64 के बीच में	00	00	11
	64	00	16	74
	76	00	26	30
	72	00	44	45
	71	00	15	90
	78	00	39	01

तह सील: पेन	जिला: रायगढ़	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र		
1)दुश्मी	47/2	00	01	78
	47/3	00	07	18
	47/4	00	10	24
	47/5	00	10	09
	47/6	00	05	51
	47/7	00	14	14
	47/8	00	12	88
	47/9	00	02	70
	47/11	00	10	32
	48/2	00	01	30
	48/3	00	11	15
	48/4	00	12	48
	48/5	00	12	47
	48/6	00	13	54
	48/9	00	02	41
	48/10	00	16	37

1	2	3	4	5
1)दुर्घी (आगे जारी)				
48/11	00	18	12	
49/1	00	02	85	
55/1	00	21	05	
51/6	00	07	05	
51/7	00	12	98	
51/11	00	20	40	
51/12	00	01	38	
51/16	00	04	11	
51/17	00	28	36	
50	00	05	78	
56/7	00	00	87	
56/13	00	00	86	
56/14	00	05	39	
56/19	00	06	03	
40	00	22	06	
गट नं. 56 और 39 के बीच से	00	01	81	
39/1	00	06	45	
39/13	00	09	27	
38	00	29	64	
30	00	35	59	
33	00	09	64	
32/1	00	18	71	
32/2	00	19	21	
32/3	00	01	73	
32/4	00	00	10	
31/19	00	01	94	
गट नं. 32 के बीच से	00	00	36	
2)खारपाड़ा				
26	00	22	10	
27/12	00	05	25	
27/11	00	03	84	
23	00	18	13	
3)खरकोशिम				
6	00	08	64	
7	00	14	20	
8	00	12	14	
गट नं. 8 के बीच से	00	08	14	
10	00	14	22	
गट नं. 10 के बीच से	00	00	10	

1	2	3	4	5
3) खरकोशिम (आगे जारी)	गोंव सीमा और गट नं 10 के बीच में	00	14	59
तह सील: उरण	जिला: रायगढ़	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र		
1) कलंबुसरे	91/1	00	02	47
	89	00	26	15
	88	00	02	13
	87	00	66	01
	90	00	14	04
	86	00	01	08
	84	00	09	15
	83	01	06	93
	74	00	22	26
	99	00	39	56
	103	00	35	86
	102	00	02	82
	105/1	00	00	24
	105/2	00	05	70
	105/3	00	11	01
	104/2	00	06	19
	104/1	00	00	95
	104/6	00	00	11
	109	00	11	40
	108	00	39	22
	117	00	08	04
	116/1	00	05	85
	116/5	00	04	65
	116/6	00	03	29
	116/9	00	01	75
	136	00	15	94
	135	00	05	36
	134	00	06	06
	133	00	27	69
	139	00	22	92
	137	00	00	10
	165	00	51	83
2) जुई	165/2	00	09	10
	165/3	00	11	61
	166	00	36	57

1	2	3	4	5
4) कवरेपाडा	94	00	04	96
	गट नं 94के बीच मे	00	26	66
5) धसाखोशी	71	00	28	97
	70	00	15	90
	69	00	16	24
	35	00	48	81
	20	00	03	57
	34	00	32	51
	21	00	03	81
	33	00	16	38
	23	00	10	66
	24	00	29	11
	25/2	00	00	30
	25/3	00	26	64
	25/4	00	03	28
	7	00	01	26
	6/1	00	13	55
	6/2	00	03	24
	6/4	00	01	02
	5/1	00	03	41
	4/3	00	05	50
	4/6	00	07	10
	4/8	00	00	49
	गट नं 4 और 3 के बीच मे	00	03	48
	3	00	40	97
	2	00	08	27
	1	00	23	47
	गट नं 1 के बीच मे	00	02	41
	गट नं 1और गाँव सीमा के बीच मे	00	28	01
6) नवधर	गाँव सीमा और गट नं 393सी के बीच मे	00	42	87
	393सी	00	26	68
	393डी	00	07	53
7) भेड़खल	गाँव सीमा और गट नं 341 के बीच म	00	85	14
	गट नं 348ए और 340 सी के बीच मे	01	04	01
	348	00	45	45
	340/सी	00	70	57
	340/बी	00	88	40

1	2	3	4	5
7) भेंडखाल (आगे जारी)	गढ़ नं 340 के बीच मे	00	06	93
	340/ए	00	08	46
	148	00	10	94
	152/2	00	06	19
	152/4	00	06	90
	152/5	00	02	33
	152/6	00	05	80
	152/7	00	02	03
	152/8	00	02	92
	152/9	00	01	12
	151/1	00	00	74
	151/4	00	00	33
	153	00	19	91
	154	00	16	91
	157	00	13	59
	158	00	07	39
	160	00	07	85
	161/2	00	01	54
	गट नं 160 और 161 के बीच मे	00	03	14
8) बोकाखाड़ी	196	00	20	16
	198	01	26	02
	76/1ए	00	06	75
	76/1 बी	00	03	69
	75/2	00	08	16
	75/4	00	04	77
	75/5	00	02	42
	75/6	00	02	53
	74	00	00	97
	गट नं 74/3 और 73/8 के बीच मे	00	09	06
	197	00	24	16
	73/7	00	03	44
	73/8	00	02	60
	गट नं 197 और 72 के बीच मे	00	04	02
	72/3	00	07	07
	72/6	00	07	29
	71/1	00	00	10
	71/3	00	09	00

1	2	3	4	5
8) बोकडविरा (आगे जारी)	71/4	00	09	25
	71/8	00	01	60
	71/9	00	00	61
	71/10	00	01	72
	71/11	00	03	35
	गट नं 71 और 70के बीच मे	00	03	45
	70/1	00	09	79
	70/4	00	05	43
	70/5	00	05	27
	70/6	00	04	52
	70/7	00	00	59
	70/8	00	02	77
	गट नं 68 और 70के बीच मे	00	02	96
	63/8	00	00	10
	68/1	00	05	09
	68/2	00	03	85
	67/1	00	03	83
	67/2	00	04	94
	67/3	00	07	52
	67/4	00	07	56
	67/5	00	06	42
	67/6	00	00	25
	38/4	00	07	35
	37/3	00	00	71
	37/4	00	07	16
	36/3	00	02	19
	36/4	00	03	84
	36/5	00	02	19
	33	00	00	10
	35	00	07	67
	34	00	00	24
	34/3	00	01	08
	34/4	00	04	87
	34/5	00	01	37
	34/6	00	00	61
	34/7	00	01	14
	34/8	00	00	94

1	2	3	4	5
8) बोर्डर विधि (आगे जारी)	34/9 34/10 34/11 गोद लीना और गट नं.34 के बीच में	00 00 00 00	03 00 02 07	54 10 78 33

[फा. सं. एल-14014/21/2006-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th July, 2006

S. O. 2714.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from exploration blocks in the Northern/ Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the Promoter company of M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, formerly known as M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Raigad in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of right of the user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri. S. D. Bhise, Competent Authority, Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, Hari Narayan Complex, 2nd Floor, Old Dalda Depo, Shivaji Chowk, Furniture Market, Ulhasnagar-421003, Dist Thane, Maharashtra State.

Schedule

Tehsil: PANVEL		District: Raigad	State : Maharashtra		
Village	Survey Sub-division No.	Area	Hect.	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Karade Buduruk	18	02	64	28	
	24	00	42	08	
	26	00	00	42	
	25\11	00	35	67	
	25\12	00	00	10	
2) Jambhivali	45	00	10	02	
3) Chavne	43	00	04	78	
	122	00	08	83	
	56	00	02	95	
	54\2	00	01	13	
	55	00	02	23	
	57	00	02	30	
	54\1	00	04	50	
	58	00	07	05	
	59	00	06	06	
	60	00	14	68	
	51	00	01	47	
	In Bet.Svy.No. 60& 51	00	02	77	
	65	00	13	04	
	50	00	04	82	
	48	00	16	39	
	7	00	05	40	
	8	00	08	05	
	In Bet.Svy.No. 8&9\3	00	12	30	
	5	00	00	65	
	9\2	00	01	71	
	9\3	00	05	20	
	9\1	00	01	94	
	27	00	06	26	
	26	00	00	11	
	13	00	05	25	
	14	00	07	10	
	15	00	08	85	
	16	00	08	69	

1	2	3	4	5
3)Chavne (Cont...)	17	00	11	36
	11	00	12	64
	108	00	04	69
	102	00	13	52
	100	00	36	73
	103	00	23	78
	107	00	02	80
	104	00	08	98
	In Bet.Svy.No. 100& V.B	00	05	20
4) Kaliwalli	4	00	18	95
	42	00	16	94
	In Bet.Svy.No. 42 & 52	00	04	22
	52	00	02	94
	51	00	25	68
	6	00	15	90
	8	00	19	55
	9	00	01	35
	11	00	20	33
	12	00	28	08
	15	00	02	99
	13	00	35	33
	14	00	08	82
5) Sarsai	95	00	40	37
	93	00	00	56
	94	00	19	06
	84	00	63	12
	83	00	16	67
	39	00	13	22
	40	00	09	13
	41	00	02	53
	38	01	10	41
	42	00	01	60
	In Bet.Svy.No. 42&43	00	05	99
	43	00	18	97
	44	00	06	18
	4812	00	10	10
	4811	00	12	67

1	2	3	4	5
5) Sarsai (Cont...)	15\2	00	07	05
	In Bet.Svy.No.15\2 & 60	00	02	18
	60	00	03	21
	59	00	34	11
	11A\2	01	29	03
	12	00	21	68
	11A\3	00	05	02
	11C	00	75	83
	In Bet.Svy.No. 11\A\3 & 11C	00	07	60
	11D	00	39	68
6) Sai	In Bet.Svy.No. 71 & V.B	00	17	53
	71	00	22	99
	75	00	04	98
	72\1	00	10	44
	72\2	00	10	68
	72\3	00	07	94
	73	00	23	44
	54\1	00	03	04
	53\1	00	06	06
	53\2	00	17	26
	51	00	08	11
	50\2	00	04	53
	50\3	00	08	00
	50\4	00	02	75
	50\5	00	12	55
	47	00	00	60
	48	00	33	49
	49	00	06	71
	In Bet.Svy.No. 49 & 16	00	03	08
	36	00	09	12
	17	00	37	29
	2	00	23	00
	278	00	22	31
	411	00	09	30
	412	00	05	45
	276	00	35	14
	373	00	03	53

1	2	3	4	5
6) Sai (Cont...)	In Bet.Svy.No. 373 & 276	00	00	22
269		00	01	09
227		00	38	62
228		00	22	57
230		00	12	49
233		00	02	06
234		00	03	46
231		00	09	23
232\2		00	03	29
232\3		00	10	57
	In Bet.Svy.No.256 & 257	00	07	78
258\1		00	18	19
258\3		00	01	60
258\4		00	02	20
258\5		00	02	26
258\6		00	00	76
257\3		00	00	10
257\4		00	10	32
257\8		00	00	41
256		00	12	11
245\2		00	13	87
245\4		00	04	34
245\5		00	02	75
254\6		00	00	10
245\7		00	00	64
245\8		00	09	99
244		00	24	42
243		00	16	66
7) Dighati	331	00	04	19
	33\2	00	15	18
	33\5	00	00	10
	32	00	05	56
	97	00	09	37
	30	00	14	52
	24	00	06	56
	25	00	03	06
	3\10	00	00	50

1	2	3	4	5
7) Dighati (Cont...)	319	00	16	89
	318	00	08	74
	313	00	03	05
	312	00	00	10
	315	00	01	96
	4	00	12	50
	In Bet.Svy.No. 4 & 87	00	05	38
	87	00	37	87
	63	00	11	06
	85	00	19	37
	77(1+2+6)13	00	11	33
	In Bet.Svy.No. 63 & 64	00	00	11
	64	00	16	74
	76	00	26	30
	72	00	44	45
	71	00	15	90
	78	00	39	01

Tehsil: PEN	District: Raigad	State : Maharashtra		
1) Dushmi	4712	00	01	78
	4713	00	07	18
	4714	00	10	24
	4715	00	10	09
	4716	00	05	51
	4717	00	14	14
	4718	00	12	88
	4719	00	02	70
	47111	00	10	32
	4812	00	01	30
	4813	00	11	15
	4814	00	12	48
	4815	00	12	47
	4816	00	13	54
	4819	00	02	41
	48110	00	16	37
	48111	00	18	12
	4911	00	02	85
	51111	00	21	05

1	2	3	4	5
1) Dushmi (Cont...)	51\6	00	07	06
	51\7	00	12	98
	51\11	00	20	40
	51\12	00	01	38
	51\16	00	04	11
	51\17	00	28	36
	50	00	05	78
	56\7	00	00	87
	56\13	00	00	86
	56\14	00	05	39
	56\19	00	06	03
	40	00	22	06
	In Bet.Svy.No. 56 & 39	00	01	81
	39\1A	00	06	45
	39\13	00	09	27
	38	00	29	64
	30	00	35	59
	33	00	09	64
	32\1	00	18	71
	32\2	00	19	21
	32\3	00	01	73
	32\4	00	00	10
	31\19	00	01	94
	In Bet.Svy.No. 32 & V.B	00	00	36
2) Kharpara	26	00	22	10
	27\12	00	05	25
	27\11	00	03	84
	23	00	18	13
3) Kharkushim	6	00	08	64
	7	00	14	20
	8	00	12	14
	In Bet.Svy.No. 8	00	08	14
	10	00	14	22
	In Bet.Svy.No. 10	00	00	10
	In Bet.Svy.No. 10 & V.B.	00	14	59

Tehsil: URAN

District: Raigad

State : Maharashtra

1) Kalambure

91/1

00 02 47

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kalambusre (Cont....)	89	00	28	15
	88	00	02	13
	87	00	66	01
	90	00	14	04
	86	00	01	08
	84	00	09	15
	83	01	06	93
	74	00	22	26
	99	00	39	56
	103	00	35	86
	102	00	02	82
	105/1	00	00	24
	105/2	00	05	70
	105/3	00	11	01
	104/2	00	06	19
	104/1	00	00	85
	104/6	00	00	11
	109	00	11	40
	108	00	39	22
	117	00	08	04
	136	00	21	79
	116/5	00	04	65
	116/6	00	03	29
	116/9	00	01	75
	135	00	05	36
	134	00	06	06
	133	00	27	69
	139	00	22	92
	137	00	00	10
	165	00	51	83
2) Jui	165/2	00	09	10
	165/3	00	11	61
	166	00	36	57
	167/1	00	15	82
	167/3	00	00	85
	167/4	00	09	65
	167	00	02	47

1	2	3	4	5
2) Jul (Cont....)	168/5	00	00	31
	168/8	00	11	51
	In Bet. Svy. No. 168&107	00	17	50
	107/4	00	00	71
	In Bet. Svy. No. 107&110	00	02	23
	110	00	24	99
	112/1	00	04	93
	112/2	00	11	01
	115/1	00	08	43
	115/2	00	17	28
	116/5	00	00	25
	116/6	00	02	80
	116/8	00	02	98
	119/2	00	03	25
	119/3	00	21	40
	119/4	00	04	55
	119/5	00	02	30
	124	00	23	46
	125	00	07	10
	126	00	14	52
	130	00	31	60
	133/1	00	07	30
	133/2	00	06	33
	133/3	00	10	34
	132	00	02	27
	134/1	00	12	38
	134/2	00	03	04
	134/3	00	16	69
3) Koperoli	159	00	19	60
	154	00	31	92
	145	00	18	61
	146	00	00	90
	In Bet. Svy. No. 145 & V.B	00	05	04
4) Kacharepada	94	00	26	66
	In Bet. Svy. No. 94	00	04	96
5) Dhasakhosi	71	00	28	97
	70	00	15	90

1	2	3	4	5
5) Dhasakhosi (Cont....)	69	00	16	24
	35	00	48	81
	20	00	03	57
	34	00	32	51
	21	00	03	81
	33	00	16	38
	23	00	10	66
	24	00	29	11
	25/2	00	00	30
	25/3	00	26	64
	25/4	00	03	28
	7	00	01	26
	6/1	00	13	55
	6/2	00	03	24
	6/4	00	01	02
	5/1	00	03	41
	4/3	00	05	50
	4/6	00	07	10
	4/8	00	00	49
	In Bet.Svy.No. 4 & 3	00	03	48
	3	00	04	97
	2	00	08	27
	1	00	23	47
	In Bet.Svy.No. 1	00	02	41
	In Bet.Svy.No. 1 & V.B.	00	28	01
6) Navghar	In Bet.Svy.No. 393C & V.B.	00	42	87
	393C	00	26	68
	393D	00	07	53
7) Bhendkhali	In Bet. Svy.No.341 & V.B	00	85	14
	In Bet.Svy.No. 348/A & 340C	01	04	01
	348	00	45	45
	340/C	00	70	57
	340/B	00	88	40
	In Bet.Svy.No. 340	00	06	93
	340/A	00	08	46
	148	00	10	94
	152/2	00	06	19

1	2	3	4	5
Bhendkhal (Cont....)				
152/4	00	08	90	
152/5	00	02	33	
152/6	00	05	80	
152/7	00	02	03	
152/8	00	02	92	
152/9	00	01	12	
151/1	00	00	74	
151/4	00	00	33	
153	00	19	91	
154	00	16	91	
157	00	13	59	
158	00	07	39	
160	00	07	85	
161/2	00	01	54	
In Bet.Svy.No 160 & 161	00	03	14	
8) Bokadvira				
196	00	20	16	
198	01	26	02	
76/1A	00	08	75	
76/1B	00	03	69	
75/2	00	08	16	
75/4	00	04	77	
75/5	00	02	42	
75/6	00	02	53	
74	00	00	97	
In Bet.Svy.No 74/3 & 73/8	00	09	06	
197	00	24	16	
73/7	00	03	44	
73/8	00	02	60	
In Bet.Svy.No 197 & 72	00	04	02	
72/3	00	07	07	
72/6	00	07	29	
71/1	00	00	10	
71/3	00	09	00	
71/4	00	09	25	
71/8	00	01	60	
71/9	00	00	61	
71/10	00	01	72	

1	2	3	4	5
8) Bokadvira (Cont....)	71/11	00	03	35
	In Bet.Svy.No 71 & 70	00	03	45
	70/1	00	09	79
	70/4	00	05	43
	70/5	00	05	27
	70/6	00	04	52
	70/7	00	00	59
	70/8	00	02	77
	In Bet.Svy.No.70 & 68	00	02	96
	63/8	00	00	10
	68/1	00	05	09
	68/2	00	03	85
	67/1	00	03	83
	67/2	00	04	94
	67/3	00	07	52
	67/4	00	07	56
	67/5	00	06	42
	67/6	00	00	25
	38/4	00	07	35
	37/3	00	00	71
	37/4	00	07	16
	36/3	00	02	19
	36/4	00	03	84
	36/5	00	02	19
	33	00	00	10
	35	00	07	67
	34	00	00	24
	34/3	00	01	08
	34/4	00	04	87
	34/5	00	01	37
	34/6	00	00	61
	34/7	00	01	14
	34/8	00	00	94
	34/9	00	03	54

1	2	3	4	5
8) Bokadvira (Cont....)	34/10	00	00	10
	34/11	00	02	78
	In Bet.Svy.No 34 & V.B.	00	07	33

Svy Survey Bet = Between V.B. Village Boundary

[F. No. L-14014/21/2006-G.P.]
S.B MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2715.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड पूर्व में मैसर्स गैस ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कंपनी मैसर्स रिलायन्स इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी / दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, रत्नगिरी जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाईपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाईपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाईपलाईन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा ३ की उपधारा (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियों साथारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाईपलाईन बिछाई जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध मे श्री. एस. डी. बिसे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस पाईपलाईन लिमिटेड, हरि नारायण कोम्प्यूटर्स, २ रा मजला, जुना डालडा डेपो, शिवाजी चौक, उल्हासनगर-४२९००३, जिला ठाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तह सील: मंडणगड	जिला: रत्नागिरी	राज्य: महाराष्ट्र		
		आर ओ यू अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टेर	एकर
गाँव का नाम	गट नं./सब डिव्हीजन नं.	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1) ताकेडे				
	21	00	01	90
	22	00	33	91
	28	00	02	95
	29	00	11	16
	गट नं. 29 और 30 के बीच में	00	18	31
	30	00	08	14
	33	00	39	73
	गट नं. 33 में	00	02	33
	38	00	00	34
	36	00	02	06
	37 / 13	00	08	68
	16	00	17	26
	37 / 17	00	08	72
	41 / 1+2	00	12	06
	44 / 27	00	16	06
	44 / 28	00	08	69
	44 / 31	00	00	12
	45 / 1+2+3	00	07	82
	46	00	04	21
	129	00	44	73
	गट नं. 129 में	00	02	95
	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 129 के बीच में	00	05	53
2) कुंबले				
	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 168 के बीच में	00	03	27
	168	00	02	09
	170	00	00	63
	166	00	04	77
	गट नं. 170 और 168 के बीच में	00	02	34
	167	00	00	48
	162	00	07	66
	163	00	04	66
	160	00	06	68
	159	00	19	28

1	2	3	4	5
6) तिडे (आगे जारी)	123 गट नं. 114 और 120 के बीच में 120 115 117 91 90 82 92 79 78/1 75 76/1	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	09 19 09 06 37 09 09 03 09 16 12 16 06	31 54 05 09 06 63 38 96 71 39 27 67 54
7) सड़े	214 215 216 217 242 241 218 219 240 235 234 220 233 232 231 230 229 371 372 392 394 393 406 480	00 00	09 04 05 10 00 16 01 00 05 11 01 10 01 07 06 04 28 18 12 09 02 02 01 25	04 90 83 42 89 13 91 10 55 81 83 60 81 45 81 25 16 42 42 55 94 19 87 79

1	2	3	4	5
7) सड़े (आगे जारी)	गट नं. 480 के बीच में	00	01	79
	478	00	04	50
	475	00	10	31
	474	00	05	58
	473	00	06	24
	472	00	00	24
	483	00	15	27
	559/3	00	00	84
	559/6	00	04	45
	486	00	03	31
	559/2	00	05	28
	559/5	00	16	00
	559/4	00	02	76
	543	00	00	94
	541	00	00	92
	542	00	06	24
	544	00	02	46
	545	00	07	46
	550	00	02	90
	546	00	14	98
	547	00	07	06
	930ए	00	43	17
	933	00	13	76
	934	00	25	40
	937	00	26	51
8) तेरड़ी	75	00	19	14
	गट नं. 75 के बीच में	00	02	12
	184	00	15	18
	183	00	10	33
	182	00	25	72
	168	00	10	98
9) कुद्दुक खुद	783	00	04	41
	782/1	00	15	83
	782/2	00	09	05
	779	00	01	66
	778	00	02	88
	777	00	04	71

1	2	3	4	5
9) कुहुक खुद (आगे जारी)	776	00	06	01
	773	00	08	86
	763	00	17	17
	767	00	03	02
	766	00	26	12
	802	00	10	61
	807	00	16	61
	824	00	07	09
	823	00	01	64
	831	00	01	82
	830	00	03	81
	832	00	06	08
	833	00	04	07
	835	00	02	10
	929	00	02	70
	834	00	01	85
	928	00	04	35
	926	00	00	10
	927	00	05	51
	836	00	01	94
	925	00	02	91
	924	00	02	55
	920	00	06	80
	921	00	06	73
	923	00	00	10
	988	00	04	75
	987	00	11	98
	984	00	12	20
	989	00	00	94
	990	00	02	50
	995	00	02	17
	998	00	19	90
	997 / बी	00	06	35
	1016	00	36	54
	1014	00	21	13
गट नं. 1014 और 1124 के बीच में		00	01	95
	1124	00	29	53

1	2	3	4	5
9) कुड़क खुद (आगे जारी)	1129	00	09	54
	1132	00	12	68
	1133	00	02	28
	1134 /ए	00	33	02
	1143	00	07	78
	1144	00	06	28
	1148	00	01	10
	1145	00	01	57
	1184	00	12	57
	1185	00	16	27
	1188	00	04	78
	1218	00	03	96
	1217	00	11	41
	1229	00	10	10
	1230	00	01	05
	1233	00	18	45
	1239	00	27	21
	गट नं. 1239 और 1237 के बीच में	00	01	86
	1237	00	01	78
	1238	00	06	11
	278	00	08	47
	279	00	07	92
	287	00	06	28
	288	00	05	23
	289	00	00	16
	290	00	04	67
	293	00	03	76
	गट नं. 293 और 302 के बीच में	00	15	02
	304	00	00	25
	302	00	15	76
	300	00	03	43
	299	00	01	60
	298	00	02	28
	297	00	05	80
	315	00	11	63
	321	00	15	62
	322 / बी	00	03	11

1	2	3	4	5
कुड़क खुर्द (आगे जारी)	322/ए	00	27	58
	512	00	03	04
	511	00	02	69
	322/सी	00	11	92
	329	00	12	80
	328	00	22	31
	338	00	13	10
	340	00	00	10
	339	00	39	61
	348	00	12	28
	347	00	15	02
	372	00	08	11
	373	00	11	87
	375	00	06	15
	374	00	09	21
	377	00	00	10
	387	00	04	28
	386	00	00	24
	379	00	02	56
	380	00	01	39
	476	00	03	92
	475	00	10	93
	474	00	31	15
	473	00	00	58
	463	00	18	89
	443	00	19	59
	459	00	19	68
	458	00	04	47
	456	00	07	25
	451	00	13	36
	450	00	06	34
	499	00	14	64

1	2	3	4	5
तहसील: दापोली	जिला: रत्नागिरी	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
1) मुगीज	60 15/9 59 62/1 61 56 51 गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 51 के बीच में	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	57 00 33 02 75 35 63 00	81 13 19 81 70 67 22 35
2) शीर्षश्वर	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 35 के बीच में 35/6 35/11 35/15 35/18 36/6 36/15 36/16 48/24 48/21+23 48/16 48/18 48/17 48/26 48/28+29 48/27 90 गट नं 90 के बीच में गट नं 35 के बीच में 91 92 95 93 गट नं 95 और 4 के बीच में 4/6+11 4/10 4/13 4/14	00 00	01 17 00 16 19 07 24 04 52 02 24 05 05 05 26 03 91 02 01 00 00 11 17 16 07 07 04 08 05	33 05 10 21 68 17 85 43 23 65 05 90 72 90 63 82 14 97 29 04 76 45 22 28 66 55 99

1	2	3	4	5
5) कलानगर (आगे जारी)				
34/19	00	03	77	
34/20	00	07	58	
34/21+22	00	07	71	
35/10+16	00	00	63	
35/11	00	11	70	
35/12	00	01	12	
35/13+14	00	00	20	
19/2	00	04	30	
19/3	00	05	84	
36	00	24	05	
गट नं 36 और 22 में	00	02	79	
22/15	00	07	46	
22/17	00	04	54	
22/22	00	01	57	
23	00	15	90	
13	00	59	02	
गट नं 13 के बीच में	00	01	72	
11	00	03	93	
85	00	10	15	
8	00	18	97	
86ए/18	00	18	38	
86ए/19	00	04	56	
86ए/22	00	10	50	
86ए/25	00	01	83	
86ए/28	00	12	36	
86	00	05	03	
86/33	00	16	18	
87/5	00	16	63	
87/6	00	07	17	
87/12	00	13	57	
87/13	00	00	10	
87/16	00	25	00	
88	00	14	78	
गट नं 88 के बीच में	00	01	48	
89	00	14	78	
6) माटवण				
26	00	52	52	
25/1	00	06	04	

1	2	3	4	5
7) बाँड़ीवली	712	00	06	63
	713	00	02	00
	717	00	07	02
	714	00	01	49
	716	00	03	40
	718	00	26	97
	720	00	21	31
	721 / ए	00	02	88
	723	00	32	65
	721 / बी	00	01	41
	722	00	09	04
	724	00	04	88
	725	00	17	05
	726	00	16	88
	728	00	05	69
	गट नं 726 और 728 के बीच में	00	00	21
	731	00	48	93
	753	00	08	20
	754	00	00	51
	752	00	07	22
	751	00	15	15
	755	00	00	10
	756	00	00	10
	757	00	13	41
	758	00	06	18
	763	00	08	08
	762	00	07	24
	764	00	18	91
	765	00	08	21
	766	00	01	58
	671	00	04	73
	768	00	05	51
	769	00	08	49
	796	00	15	28
	794	00	11	62
	801	00	13	17
	800	00	11	65

1	2	3	4	5
9) खेरडी (आगे जारी)				
40/3	00	46	69	
39/3	00	06	16	
39/4	00	08	83	
39	00	22	34	
39/6	00	04	87	
84/3	00	05	92	
84/2	00	01	11	
84/4सी	00	13	12	
84/5	00	02	87	
84/6	00	08	97	
87/2+6	00	04	87	
87/3	00	03	76	
87/4	00	00	25	
83	00	12	02	
88	00	23	31	
238/6	00	01	23	
गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 238 और 89 के बीच में	00	02	55	
89/ए/15	00	09	40	
89ए/17	00	11	14	
गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 89 और 82 के बीच में	00	01	12	
82/1ए	00	16	54	
62/2	00	00	61	
82/3	00	12	10	
82	00	04	20	
82/6ए	00	15	99	
81	00	23	85	
221	00	19	51	
गट नं. 221 और 80 के बीच में	00	03	48	
80	00	12	52	
80/3/1	00	37	47	
75	00	38	12	
74	00	02	03	
73/1	00	06	37	
72	00	02	37	
70	00	38	99	
68	00	00	73	
गट नं. 59 के बीच में	00	01	70	
59/1+5	00	42	05	
57	00	00	25	
10) दापोली	50	44	28	
	80	14	81	

1	2	3	4	5
11) गणपती मुळे	98/1 गट नं. 98 और 100 के बीच में	00	03	70
	100	00	06	31
	103	00	38	90
	104	00	08	30
	105/2	00	05	04
	105/5+7	00	10	37
	105/9	00	04	59
	106	00	07	85
	106/2	00	09	91
	106/9	00	10	38
	106/12	00	12	74
	106/13	00	01	48
	106/16	00	00	40
	109	00	24	21
	110/1	00	05	30
	110/3	00	00	83
	112	00	18	46
	113	00	27	87
	117	00	79	54
	116	00	06	42
	गाँव सीमा और गट नं. 133 के बीच में	00	04	77

[फा. सं. एल-14014/22/2006-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th July, 2006

S. O. 2715.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from exploration blocks in the Northern/ Southern Offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the Promoter company of M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, formerly known as M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of District Ratnagiri in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of right of the user therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri. S. D. Bhise, Competent Authority, Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, Hari Narayan Complex, 2nd Floor, Old Dalda Depo, Shivaji Chowk, Furniture Market, Ulhasnagar-421003, Dist Thane, Maharashtra State.

Schedule

Tehsil: MANDANGAD Village	District: Ratnagiri Survey/ Sub-division No.	State : Maharashtra <i>Area to be occupied for P.G.U</i>		
		Hect.	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1) Takede				
	21	00	01	90
	22	00	33	91
	28	00	02	95
	29	00	11	16
	In Bet.Svy. No. 29 & 30	00	18	31
	30	00	08	14
	33	00	39	73
	In Svy. No 33	00	02	33
	38	00	00	34
	36	00	02	06
	37/13	00	08	68
	16	00	17	26
	37/17	00	08	72
	41/1+2	00	12	06
	44/27	00	16	06
	44/28	00	08	69
	44/31	00	00	12
	45/1+2+3	00	07	82
	46	00	04	21
	129	00	44	73
	In Svy. No 129	00	02	95
	In Bet.Svy. No 129 & V.B.	00	05	53
2) Kumble				
	In Bet.Svy. No 168 & V.B.	00	03	27
	168	00	02	09
	170	00	00	63
	166	00	04	77
	In Bet.Svy. No 170 & 166	00	02	34
	167	00	00	48
	162	00	07	66

1	2	3	4	5
2)Kumble (Cont....)	163	00	04	66
	160	00	06	68
	159	00	19	28
	172	00	03	36
	152	00	25	78
	180	00	06	49
	50	00	00	68
	49	00	19	96
	183	00	07	98
	47	00	10	14
	284	00	13	67
	285	00	04	28
	281	00	04	13
	326	00	06	12
	331	00	20	91
	332	00	05	34
	349A	00	02	27
	347	00	05	90
	346/2	00	11	60
	348	00	01	16
	345	00	14	18
	341	00	00	90
	337	00	06	24
	340	00	18	50
	339	00	05	63
	343	00	00	62
3) Duhhere	49	00	11	51
	42	00	30	77
	38	00	11	80
	56	00	12	86
	37	00	08	60
	59	00	10	49
	36	00	20	43
	60	00	09	92
	63	00	12	61
	62	00	10	12
	65	00	09	58
	66	00	15	79
4) Dahagaon	31/1	00	13	51
	In Bet.Svy. No 31 & 141	00	08	77

1	2	3	4	5
4) Dahagaon (Cont...)	141/1	00	09	77
	142	00	28	55
	In Bet.Svy. No 142 & 143	00	05	16
	143	00	57	24
	146	00	16	40
	161	00	09	49
	162	00	13	06
	163	00	03	30
	160/3	00	24	86
	159	00	23	20
	155	00	27	35
	153	00	04	77
	184	00	48	45
	In Bet.Svy. No.184 & 163	00	02	40
	183	00	63	53
	182/2	00	14	17
	162/4	00	00	54
	182/6	00	08	32
	182/5	00	15	71
	162/10	00	03	73
	182/9	00	22	69
	162/14	00	20	68
5) Gharadi	466	00	03	16
	532	00	38	94
	533	00	02	29
6) Tide	138	00	47	44
	148/2	00	19	77
	148/3	00	21	81
	148/4	00	19	30
	145/5	00	05	45
	145/6	00	04	36
	145/7	00	13	07
	202	00	36	04
	In Svy. No 202	00	06	83
	In Bet.Svy. No 202 & 125	00	10	53
	125	00	01	77
	114	00	51	39

1	2	3	4	5
6) Tide (Cont...)	123	00	09	31
	In Bet.Svy. No114 & 120	00	19	54
	120	00	09	05
	115	00	06	09
	117	00	37	06
	91	00	09	63
	90	00	09	38
	82	00	03	98
	92	00	09	71
	79	00	16	39
	78/1	00	12	27
	75	00	16	67
	76/1	00	06	54
7) Sade	214	00	09	04
	215	00	04	90
	216	00	05	83
	217	00	10	42
	242	00	00	89
	241	00	16	13
	218	00	01	91
	219	00	00	10
	240	00	05	55
	235	00	11	81
	234	00	01	83
	220	00	10	60
	233	00	01	81
	232	00	07	45
	231	00	06	81
	230	00	04	25
	229	00	28	16
	371	00	18	42
	372	00	12	42
	392	00	09	55
	394	00	02	94
	393	00	02	19
	406	00	01	87
	480	00	25	79

1	2	3	4	5
7) Sade (Cont....)	In Svy. No. 480	00	01	79
478		00	04	50
475		00	10	31
474		00	05	58
473		00	08	24
472		00	00	24
483		00	15	27
559/3		00	00	84
559/8		00	04	45
486		00	03	31
559/2		00	05	28
559/5		00	18	00
559/4		00	02	76
543		00	00	94
541		00	00	92
542		00	06	24
544		00	02	46
545		00	07	46
550		00	02	90
546		00	14	98
547		00	07	06
930A		00	43	17
933		00	13	76
934		00	25	40
937		00	26	51
8) Terdi	75	00	19	14
	In Svy. No. 75	00	02	12
	184	00	15	18
	183	00	10	33
	182	00	25	72
	168	00	10	98
9) Kuduk Khurd	783	00	04	41
	782/1	00	15	83
	782/2	00	09	05
	779	00	01	66
	778	00	02	88
	777	00	04	71

1	2	3	4	5
9) Kuduk Khurd (Cont....)	776	00	08	01
	773	00	08	86
	763	00	17	17
	767	00	03	02
	766	00	26	12
	802	00	10	61
	807	00	16	61
	824	00	07	09
	823	00	01	84
	631	00	01	82
	830	00	03	81
	832	00	06	08
	833	00	04	07
	835	00	02	10
	929	00	02	70
	834	00	01	85
	928	00	04	35
	926	00	00	10
	927	00	05	51
	836	00	01	84
	925	00	02	91
	924	00	02	55
	920	00	06	80
	921	00	06	73
	923	00	00	10
	988	00	04	75
	987	00	11	98
	984	00	12	20
	989	00	00	94
	990	00	02	50
	995	00	02	17
	996	00	19	90
	997/B	00	06	35
	1016	00	36	54
	1014	00	21	13
	In Bet.Svy. No. 1014 & 1124	00	01	95
	1124	00	29	53

1	2	3	4	5
9) Kuduk Khurd (Cont...)	1129	00	09	54
	1132	00	12	68
	1133	00	02	28
	1134/A	00	33	02
	1143	00	07	76
	1144	00	06	28
	1146	00	01	10
	1145	00	01	57
	1184	00	12	57
	1185	00	16	27
	1188	00	04	78
	1218	00	03	96
	1217	00	11	41
	1229	00	10	10
	1230	00	01	05
	1233	00	18	45
	1239	00	27	21
	In Bet.Svy. No.1239 & 1237	00	01	86
	1237	00	01	78
	1238	00	06	11
	278	00	08	47
	279	00	07	92
	287	00	06	28
	288	00	05	23
	289	00	00	16
	290	00	04	67
	293	00	03	76
	In Bet.Svy.No 293 & 302	00	15	02
	304	00	00	25
	302	00	15	76
	300	00	03	43
	299	00	01	60
	298	00	02	28
	297	00	05	80
	315	00	11	63
	321	00	15	62
	322/B	00	03	11

1	2	3	4	5
9) Kuduk Khurd (Cont....)	322/A	00	27	58
	512	00	03	04
	511	00	02	69
	322/C	00	11	92
	329	00	12	80
	328	00	22	31
	338	00	13	10
	340	00	00	10
	339	00	39	61
	348	00	12	28
	347	00	15	02
	372	00	08	11
	373	00	11	87
	375	00	06	15
	374	00	09	21
	377	00	00	10
	387	00	04	28
	386	00	00	24
	379	00	02	56
	380	00	01	39
	476	00	03	92
	475	00	10	93
	474	00	31	15
	473	00	00	58
	463	00	18	89
	443	00	19	59
	459	00	19	68
	458	00	04	47
	456	00	07	25
	461	00	13	36
	450	00	06	34
	499	00	14	64

1	2	3	4	5
Tehsil: DAPOLI	District: Ratnagiri	State : Maharashtra		
1) Muglij	60	00	57	81
	15\9	00	00	13
	59	00	33	19
	62\1	00	02	81
	61	00	75	70
	56	00	35	67
	51	00	63	22
	In Bet. Svy. No 51& V.B	00	00	35
2) Shirsheswar	In Bet. Svy. No. 35 & V.B	00	01	33
	35\6	00	17	05
	35\11	00	00	10
	35\15	00	16	21
	35\18	00	19	68
	36\6	00	07	17
	36\15	00	24	85
	36\16	00	04	43
	48\24	00	01	02
	48\21+23	00	52	23
	48\16	00	02	65
	48\18	00	24	05
	48\17	00	05	90
	48\26	00	05	72
	48\28+29	00	26	90
	48\27	00	03	63
	90	00	91	82
	In Svy.No.90	00	02	14
	In Svy.No.90	00	01	97
	91	00	00	29
	92	00	11	04
	95	00	17	76
	93	00	16	45
	In Bet.Svy.No.95 & 4	00	07	22
	4\6+11	00	07	28
	4\10	00	04	66
	4\13	00	08	55
	4\14	00	05	99

1	2	3	4	5
4) Kudawale (Cont....)	141/2	00	05	97
	141/3	00	28	86
	333	00	46	63
	In Bet. Svy. No. 333& 144	00	05	46
	144/2	00	12	05
	142	00	07	59
	182	00	21	57
	183	00	33	27
	188	00	13	21
	191/1	00	22	57
	191/3	00	04	78
	332	00	27	82
	190	00	06	54
	196	00	00	24
	195	00	26	41
	197/1	00	07	64
	197/3	00	06	24
	209	00	47	98
	331/2	00	00	15
	331/1+2	00	13	87
	331/4	00	00	23
	331/6	00	08	89
	331/15	00	07	85
	331/16	00	04	81
	211/1	00	07	75
	211/2	00	07	96
	210	00	11	02
	213	00	69	07
	212	00	02	52
	214/7	00	00	45
	214/8	00	00	45
5) Navanagar	In Bet.Svy.No.34 & V.B	00	05	38
	34\3	00	16	50
	34\4	00	06	40
	34\9	00	02	18
	34\11	00	04	54
	34\17	00	03	96

1	2	3	4	5
5) Navanagar (Contd....)	34\19	00	03	77
	34\20	00	07	58
	34\21+22	00	07	71
	35\10+16	00	00	63
	35\11	00	11	70
	35\12	00	01	12
	35\13+14	00	00	20
	19\2	00	04	30
	19\3	00	05	84
	36	00	24	05
	In Bet.Svy. No.36 & 22	00	02	79
	22\15	00	07	46
	22\17	00	04	54
	22\22	00	01	57
	23	00	15	90
	13	00	59	02
	In Svy.No.13	00	01	72
	11	00	03	93
	85	00	10	15
	8	00	16	97
	86A\18	00	18	38
	86A\19	00	04	56
	86A\22	00	10	50
	86A\25	00	01	83
	86A\26	00	12	36
	86	00	05	03
	86\33	00	16	18
	87\5	00	16	63
	87\6	00	07	17
	87\12	00	13	57
	87\13	00	00	10
	87\16	00	25	00
	88	00	14	78
	In Svy.No.86	00	01	48
	69	00	14	78
6) Matvan	26	00	52	52
	25\1	00	06	04

1	2	3	4	5
7)Borivali	712	00	06	63
	713	00	02	00
	717	00	07	02
	714	00	01	49
	716	00	03	40
	718	00	26	97
	720	00	21	31
	721A	00	02	88
	723	00	32	65
	721B	00	01	41
	722	00	09	04
	724	00	04	38
	726	00	17	05
	726	00	16	88
	728	00	05	69
	In Bet.Swy.No. 726 & 728	00	00	21
	731	00	48	93
	753	00	08	20
	754	00	00	51
	752	00	07	22
	751	00	15	15
	755	00	00	10
	756	00	00	10
	757	00	13	41
	758	00	06	16
	763	00	08	08
	762	00	07	24
	764	00	18	91
	765	00	08	21
	766	00	01	58
	671	00	04	73
	768	00	05	51
	769	00	08	49
	796	00	15	28
	794	00	11	62
	801	00	13	17
	800	00	11	65

1	2	3	4	5
7) Bondivali (Cont....)	799	00	08	07
	802	00	03	96
	803	00	09	68
	804	00	37	00
	816VA	00	15	54
	817	00	19	18
	818	00	16	61
	819VC	00	16	79
	821	00	11	02
	829	00	26	74
	832	00	17	42
	833	00	05	15
	834	00	10	09
	In Bet.Svy.No. 834 & V. B	00	02	85
8) Karanjani	In Bet.Svy.No.1390 & V.B	00	03	31
	1390	00	00	78
	1388	00	06	01
	1387	00	15	55
	1386	00	14	93
	1373	00	10	72
	1375	00	09	45
	1383	00	04	98
	1377	00	19	55
	In Bet.Svy.No 1287 & 1288	00	10	75
	1287	00	14	42
	1378	00	14	51
	1288	00	10	85
	1289	00	14	47
	1295	00	11	41
	1290	00	03	86
	1292	00	04	82
	1291	00	07	62
	1362VA	00	17	95
	1338	00	18	99
	1339	00	27	26
	1340	00	12	73
	1342	00	06	06

1	2	3	4	5
8) Karanjani (Cont....)	1343	00	46	43
9) Kherdi	236	00	23	36
	In Bet.Svy.No.236 & 40 V.B.	00	01	83
	40\2	00	01	46
	40\4	00	00	89
	40\B	00	01	72
	40\3	00	46	69
	39\3	00	06	16
	39\4	00	08	83
	39	00	22	34
	39\6	00	04	87
	84\3	00	05	92
	84\2	00	01	11
	84\4C	00	13	12
	84\5	00	02	87
	84\6	00	08	97
	87\2+6	00	04	87
	67\3	00	03	76
	87\4	00	00	25
	83	00	12	02
	88	00	23	31
	238\6	00	01	23
	In Bet.Svy.No.238 & 89	00	02	55
	89\A\15	00	09	40
	89\A\17	00	11	14
	In Bet.Svy.No.89 & 82	00	01	12
	82\1A	00	16	54
	82\2	00	00	61
	82\3	00	12	10
	82	00	04	20
	82\6A	00	15	99
	81	00	23	85
	221	00	19	51
	In Bet.Svy.No.221 & 80	00	03	48
	80	00	12	52
	80\3\1	00	37	47
	75	00	38	12

1	2	3	4	5
9) Kherdi (Cont...)	74	00	02	03
	7311	00	06	37
	72	00	02	37
	70	00	38	99
	68	00	00	73
	In Svy.No.59	00	01	70
	5911+5	00	42	05
	57	00	00	25
10) Dapoli	50	00	44	28
	50	00	14	81
11) Ganpatipule	9811	00	03	70
	In Bet Svy No. 98 & 100	00	04	23
	100	00	06	31
	103	00	38	90
	104	00	08	30
	10512	00	05	04
	10516+7	00	10	37
	10519	00	04	59
	106	00	07	85
	10612	00	09	91
	10619	00	10	36
	10612	00	12	74
	10613	00	01	48
	10616	00	00	40
	109	00	24	21
	11011	00	05	30
	11013	00	00	83
	112	00	18	46
	113	00	27	87
	117	00	79	54
	116	00	06	42
	In Bet.Svy.No. 113 & V.B	00	04	77

Svy = Survey

Bet = Between

V.B. = Village Boundary

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 2006

का. आ. 2716.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्य किए जाने की संभावना है ;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन एवं विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का जिसका रेखांक सं. ई.सी.एल./आर.जे एम एल "सी"/मौजा/6 तारीख 25-02-2006 का निरीक्षण उप आयुक्त, जिला - गोड्डा (झारखण्ड) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता 700001 के कार्यालय में या निदेशक तकनीकी (प्रचालन), ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. साकटोरिया, डाकघर - दिसेरगढ़, जिला - बर्द्धवान (प. बगांल) पिन कोड - 713333 के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में, हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की खंड 13 की उपखंड (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 90 दिन के भीतर निदेशक तकनीकी (प्रचालन), ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. साकटोरिया, डाकघर - दिसेरगढ़, जिला - बर्दमान (पश्चिम बगांल) को देंगे।

अनुसूचीहुर्स "सी" परियोजना (राजमहल कोलफील्ड्स)

पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि :

क्र. सं.	मौजा/ग्राम का नाम	थाना सं.	थाना	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टेयर में	टिप्पणियां
1.	हुर्स	36	महगामा	गोड्डा	42.804	भाग
2.	बड़ा खेरबानी	05	महगामा	गोड्डा	18.745	भाग
3.	डुमरिया	01	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	7.543	भाग
4.	हारकट्टा	04	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	22.792	भाग
5.	पियाराम	34	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	23.804	भाग
6.	फुलबेरिया	35	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	44.104	भाग
7.	हरिपुर	12	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	190.706	भाग
8.	लीलातरी	11	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	92.428	भाग
9.	हाहाजोर	13	बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	156.097	भाग
10.	वन भुमि		बी. डबलू सिमरा-II	गोड्डा	0.695	भाग

कुल योग - 599.718 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा विवरण(क1 - क19)

क1 - क2 रेखा क1 बिन्दु जो मौजा हारकट्टा संख्या 4 के थाना - लाल मटिया, जिला - गोड्डा प्लाट संख्या 532 से प्रारंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्या 689 से गुजरती है और नदी पार करती हुई और मौजा बड़ा खेरबानी संख्या 5 के प्लाट संख्या 15 से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 16, 19, 20, 171, 68, 36, 37, 39, 40, 38, 44, 45, 46, 170 से गुजरती है और मौजा बड़ा खेरबानी संख्या 5 पर और लीलातरी संख्या 11 की सम्मिलित सीमा बिन्दु क2 पर मिलती है।

क2 - क3 रेखा क2 बिन्दु जो मौजा बड़ा खेरबानी संख्या 5 और लीलातरी संख्या 11 की सम्मिलित सीमा से आरंभ होती है और मौजा लीलातरी संख्या 11 के प्लाट संख्या 2, 8, 9, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29, 53, 41, 42, 43, 148, 150, 143, 142, 141, 114, 774, 771, 769, 768, 767, 766, 763, 750, 751, 758, 756, 755, 728, 726, 718, 715, 713, 712, 710, 709, 874, 875, 876, 879, 878, 886, 887, 889, 672, 645, 646, 456, 601, 600, 598, 607 से गुजरती हुई मौजा लीलातरी के प्लाट संख्या 1182 के बिन्दु क3 पर मिलती है।

क3 - क4 रेखा क3 बिन्दु जो मौजा लीलातरी संख्या 11 के प्लाट संख्या 1182 से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्या 1183, 597, 594, 596, 580, 581, 573, 572, 570, 566 से गुजरती है और मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 एवं लीलातरी संख्या 11 की सम्मिलित सीमा को पार करती है और मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 के प्लाट संख्या 246, 245, 243, 22, 24, 25, 26 से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 132 के क4 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क4 - क5 रेखा क4 बिन्दु जो मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 के प्लाट संख्या 132 से आरंभ होती है प्लाट सं 26, 82, 83, 87, 80, 79, 77, 75, 95, 225, 96, 97, 98, 104, 99, 176, 179, 178, 323, 314, 312, 304 से गुजरती है और मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 और वन भूमि की सम्मिलित सीमा में क5 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क5 - क6 रेखा क5 बिन्दु जो मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 एवं वन भूमि की सम्मिलित सीमा से आरंभ होती है और मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 के प्लाट संख्या 323, 319, 324 से गुजरती है और मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 एवं फुलबेरिया संख्या 35 की सम्मिलित सीमा में क6 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क6 - क7 रेखा क6 बिन्दु मौजा हुरा संख्या 36 एवं फुलबेरिया संख्या 35 की सम्मिलित सीमा से आरंभ होती है और मौजा फुलबेरिया संख्यांक 35 के प्लाट संख्या 737, 736, 735, 733, 706, 561 से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 562 में क7 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क7 - क8 रेखा क7 बिन्दु मौजा फुलबेरिया संख्या 35 के प्लाट संख्या 562 से आरंभ होती है और इसी मौजा के प्लाट संख्या 426, 378, 374, 206, 207, 208, 210, 229, 228, 230, 232, 234, 254, 250, 245, 244, 151, 107, 1 से गुजरती है और मौजा फुलबेरिया संख्यांक 35 एवं हरिपुर संख्यांक 12 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा पर क8 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क8 - क9 रेखा क8 बिन्दु मौजा फुलबेरिया संख्यांक 35 और हरिपुर संख्यांक 12 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा से आरंभ होती है और मौजा हरिपुर संख्यांक 12 के प्लाट संख्यांक 1 से गुजरती है और मौजा हरिपुर संख्या 12 और पियाराम संख्यांक 34 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा पर बिन्दु क9 पर मिलती है।

क९ - क१० रेखा क९ बिन्दु मौजा हरिपुर संख्यांक 12 एवं पियाराम संख्यांक 34 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्या 522 से गुजरती है और मौजा पियाराम संख्यांक 34 और बड़ा खेरबानी संख्यांक 16 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा पर बिन्दु क१० पर मिलती है।

क१० - क११ रेखा बिन्दु क१० मौजा पियाराम संख्या 34 और छोटा खेरबानी संख्यांक 16 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा से आरंभ होती है और मौजा पियाराम संख्यांक 34 और छोटा खेरबानी संख्या 16 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा से गुजरती है और मौजा पियाराम संख्यांक 34 और छोटा खेरबानी संख्या 16 और मौजा रागमाटिया संख्यांक 15 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा पर त्रिकोण बिन्दु क११ पर मिलती है।

क११ - क१२ रेखा बिन्दु क११ मौजा पियाराम संख्या 34 और बड़ा खेरबानी संख्या 16 और मौजा रागमाटिया संख्या 15 के त्रिकोण बिन्दु क११ से आरंभ होती है और मौजा रागमाटिया संख्या 15 और हाहाजोर संख्या 13 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा पर बिन्दु क१२ पर मिलती है।

क१२ - क१३ रेखा क१२ पर बिन्दु मौजा रागमाटिया संख्यांक 15 और हाहाजोर संख्यांक 13 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्यांक 74 के पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरती है और इसी मौजा के प्लाट संख्या 74 के पश्चिम सीमा में बिन्दु क१२ पर मिलती है।

क१३ - क१४ रेखा बिन्दु क१३ मौजा हाहाजोर संख्या 13 के प्लाट 74 पर पश्चिम किनारे से आरंभ होती है और मौजा हाहाजोर संख्या 13 के प्लाट संख्या 60, 62, 64 से गुजरती है और मौजा हाहाजोर संख्या 13 के प्लाट संख्या 66 में क१४ बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क१४ - क१५ रेखा क१४ बिन्दु मौजा हाहाजोर संख्या 13 के प्लाट संख्या 66 से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्या 66 से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 56, 55, 54, 39, 40, 29, 28, 26, 25, 24, 23 के पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरते हुए तथा रेखा के प्लाट संख्या 73 की पूर्वी सीमा से गुजरती है और मौजा हाहाजोर संख्या 13 के प्लाट संख्या 20 में क१५ बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क१५ - क१६ रेखा क१५ बिन्दु मौजा हाहाजोर संख्यांक 13 के पश्चिम सीमा के प्लाट संख्या 20 से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्यांक 73, 17, 16, 14, 13, 9 से गुजरती है और मौजा हाहाजोर संख्या 13 के प्लाट संख्यांक 8 की पूर्वी सीमा में क१६ बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क१६ - क१७ रेखा क१६ बिन्दु मौजा हाहाजोर संख्यांक 13 के प्लाट संख्या 8 की पूर्वी सीमा से आरंभ होती है और इसी मौजा के प्लाट संख्या 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 की सीमा से गुजरती है और मौजा हाहाजोर संख्यांक 13 और दुमरिया संख्यांक 1 की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा को पार करती है और प्लाट संख्यांक 1190, 1227 की सीमा से गुजरती है और मौजा दुमरिया संख्यांक 1 के प्लाट संख्या 1191 में क१७ बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क17 - क18 रेखा क17 बिन्दु मौजा डुमरिया संख्यांक 1 के प्लाट संख्या 1191 की पूर्वी सीमा से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्या 1191, 1194 से गुजरती है और डुमरिया संख्या के प्लाट सं. 1195 के क18 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क18 - क19 रेखा क18 बिन्दु मौजा डुमरिया संख्या 1 के प्लाट संख्या 1195 से आरंभ होती है और प्लाट संख्यांक 1195, 1198, 1226, 1224 से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 1223 की पूर्वी सीमा और मौजा डुमरिया संख्यांक 1 और हारकट्टा संख्यांक 4 में क19 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

क19 - क1 रेखा क19 बिन्दु मौजा डुमरिया संख्यांक 1 के प्लाट संख्या 1223 की पूर्वी सीमा से आरंभ होती है और मौजा डुमरिया संख्यांक 1 और हारकट्टा संख्यांक 4 से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 695 के पश्चिम सीमा से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 503, 505, 509, 510 की पूर्वी सीमा से गुजरती है और प्लाट संख्या 532 मौजा हारकट्टा संख्या 4 में क1 बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

[सं.-43015/1/2006-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-I]

एम. शहबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Coal

New Delhi, the 30 June, 2006

S. O. 2716.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (I) of Section 4 of the Coal bearing areas(Acquisition and development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan (Drawing number ECL/RJML'C'/MOUZA/6 Dated 25.2.06 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, District, Godda (Jharkhand), or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata -700 001, or in the office of the Director Technical (Operation), Eastern Coalfields Limited, Sanctoria, Post Office - Dishergarh, Dist. Burdwan (West Bengal). Pin Code Number 713 333.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said act, to the Director Technical (Operation), Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Sanctoria, P.O. Dishergarh, Dist.- Burdwan (West Bengal),within ninety (90) days from the date of Publication of this notification in the official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Hurrah 'C' Project (Rajmahal Coalfields)

(Lands notified for prospecting)

Sl. No	Mouza village	Thana number	Thana	District	Area hectare	Remarks
1	Hurrah	36	Mahagama	Godda	42.804	Part
2	Bara Kherbani	05	Mahagama	Godda	18.745	Part

3	Dumaria	01	BW Simra-II	Godda	7.543	Part
4	Harkatta	04	BW Simra-II	Godda	22.792	Part
6	Piaram	34	BW Simra-II	Godda	23.804	Part
7	Fulberia	35	BW Simra-II	Godda	44.104	Part
8	Haripur	12	BW Simra-II	Godda	190.706	Part
9	Lilatori	11	BW Simra-II	Godda	92.428	Part
10	Hahajore	13	BW Simra-II	Godda	156.097	Part
11	Forest Block	Nil	BW Simra-II	Godda	0.695	Part

Grand total = 599.718
599.718 hectares (approximately)

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (A1 – A19)

A1-A2 :- Line starting from point A1 in mouza Harkatta No-4, P.S. Lalmatia, Dist. Godda, Plot No 532 passing through plot no 689 and crossing the River and passing through Plot No. 15 of mouza Bara Khairbani No.5 and passing through plots no.16, 19, 20, 171, 68, 36, 37, 39, 40, 38, 44, 45, 46, 170, and meet at point A2 in the common boundary line of Mouza Bara Khairbani No.5 and Lilatari no.11.

A2-A3 :- Line starting from point A2 in Common boundary line of Mouza Bara Khairbani No.5 and Lilatari No.11 and passing through plots no.2, 8, 9, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29, 53, 41, 42, 43, 148, 150, 143, 142, 141, 114, 774, 771, 769, 768, 767, 766, 763, 750, 751, 758, 756, 755, 728, 726, 718, 715, 713, 712, 710, 709 874, 875, 876, 879, 878, 886, 887, 889, 672, 645, 646, 456, 601, 600, 598, 607, and meets at point A3 in plot no. 1182 of Mouza Lilatori No.11

A3-A4 :- Line starting from point A3 in plot no. 1182 of mouza Lilatori No.11 and passing through plot no. 1183, 597, 594 ,596, 580, 581, 573, 572, 570, 566, and crossing the common boundary of mouza Lilatori no.11 and Mouza Hurrah no.36 and passing through plot no.246, 245, 243, 22, 24, 25, 26 and meets at point A4 in plot no. 132 of Mouza Hurrah no. 36.

A4-A5 :- Line starting from point A4 in plot no.132 of mouza Hurrah no.36 and passing through plot no. 26, 82, 83, 87, 80, 79, 77, 75, 95, 225, 96, 97, 98, 104, 99, 176, 179, 178, 323, 314, 312, 304 and meets at point A5 in common boundary of mouza Hurrah No.36 and Forest Block.

A5-A6 :- Line starting from point A5 in common boundary of mouza Hurrah No.36 and Forest Block and again crossing the common boundary of mouza Hurrah No.36 and Forest Block and passing through plot no-323, 319, 324 Mouza Hurrah No.36 and meets at point A6 in common boundary of Mouza Hurrah no. 36 and Mouza Fulberia No. 35

A6-A7 :- Line starting from point A6 in common boundary of Mouza Hurrah no. 36 and Mouza Fulberia no. 35 and passing through plot no. 737, 736, 735, 733, 706, 561, and meets at point A7 in plot no. 562 of Mouza Fulberia no. 35.

A7-A8 :- Line starting from A7 in plot no. 562 in Mouza Fulberia no. 35 and passing through plot no-426, 378 ,374, 206, 207, 208, 210, 229, 228, 230, 232, 234, 254, 250, 245, 244, 151, 107, 1 and meets at point A8 in common boundary line of mouza Fulbaria No.35 and mouza Haripur No.12.

A8-A9 :- Line starting from point A8 in common boundary line of mouza Fulbaria No.35 and Haripur No.12 and passing through plot No.1 of mouza Haripur no 12 and meets at point A9 in common boundary of mouza Haripur no. 12 and Mouza Piaram No.34.

A9-A10:- Line starting from point A9 in Common boundary of Mouza Haripur no. 12 and Mouza Piaram No.34 and passing through plot no 522 and meets at point A10 at common boundary of Mouza Piaram No.34 and Mouza Chota Khairbani No.16.

A10-A11:- Line starting from point A10 at common boundary of Mouza Piaram No.34 and Mouza Chota Khairbani No.16. passing along the common boundary line of Mouza Piaram No.34 and Mouza Chota Khairbani No.16. and meets at point A11 in trijunction point of mouza Piaram No.34, Mouza Chota Khairbani no. 16 and Mouza Rangamatia no. 15.

A11-A12:- Line starting from A11 in trijunction point of mouza Piaram No.34,Mouza Chota Khairbani no. 16 and Mouza Rangamatia no. 15. and meets at point A12 in common boundary of mouza Hahajore no. 13 and Rangamatia No.15

A12-A13:- Line starting from point A12 at common boundary of mouza Rangamatia No.15 and Hahajor No.13.passing through western boundary of plot no-74, and meets at point A13 in western boundary of same plot no.74 of mouza Hahajor No.13.

A13-A14:- Line starting from A13 in western boundary of plot no 74 of Mouza Hahajor No.13, passing through plot no-60,62,64, and meets at point A14 in plot no. 66 of mouza Hahajore no.13.

A14-A15:- Line starting from point A14 in plot no.66 of Mouza Hahajor No.13, passing through plot no- 66 and passing along western boundary of plot no. ,56 ,55 ,54,39,40,29,28,26,25,24,23 and eastern boundary of plot no. 73 and meets at point A15 in western boundary of plot no. 20 of mouza Hahajor No.13.

A15-A16:- Line starting from A15 in western boundary of plot no. 20 of mouza Hahajor No.13 and passing through plot no-73, 17, 16, 14, 13, 9, and meets at point A16 in eastern boundary of plot no. 8 of mouza Hahajor No.13.

A16-A17:- Line starting from point A16 in eastern boundary of plot no 8 of Mouza Hahajor no-13 and passing through boundary of plot no-8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and crossing the common boundary line of mouza Hahajor No.13 and Dumaria No.1 and passing through boundary of plot no- 1190,1227, and meets at point A17 in eastern boundary of plot no. 1191 of mouza Dumaria No. 1.

A17-A18:- Line starting from point A17 in Eastern boundary of plot no 1191 of Mouza Dumaria No-1 and passing through plot no-1191,1194 and meets at point at A18 in plot no.1195 of mouza Dumaria No. 1.

A18-A19:- Line starting from point A18 in plot no. 1195 of mouza Dumaria No. 1 and passing through Eastern boundary of plot no 1195, 1198, 1226, 1224, and meets at point A19 in eastern boundary of plot no. 1223 of mouza Dumaria No. 1 and common boundary line of Mouza Dumuria no.1 and Harkatta no. 4

A19-A1:- Line starting from point A19 in Eastern boundary of plot no-1223 of Dumaria no-1 and common boundary line of Mouza Dumuria no.1 and Harkatta no. 4 passing along common boundary line of Mouza Dumuria no.1 and Harkatta no. 4 and through western boundary of plot no. 695, Eastern of 503, 505, 509, 510 and meets at point A1 in plot no. 532 of mouza Hakatta No.4.

[No. 43015/1/2006-PRIW-I]
M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जुलाई, 2006

का.आ. 2717.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 2766 तारीख 22 जुलाई, 2005 जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 6 अगस्त, 2005 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में, जिसका माप 810.82 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 2003.53 एकड़ (लगभग) और ऐसी भूमि में उस पर सभी अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी :

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उस अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केंद्रीय सरकार का पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 810.82(लगभग) या 2003.53 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि अर्जित की जानी चाहिए ;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा(1)द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अनुसूची में यथा वर्णित 810.82(लगभग) या 2003.53 एकड़ (लगभग). माप वाली भूमि में सभी अधिकार अर्जित किए जाते हैं ।

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक संख्या एसईसीएल/बी.एस.पी./जी.एम./पी.एल.जी./भूमि/301 तारीख 3 अक्टूबर, 2005 का निरीक्षण कलक्टर, सरगुजा(छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स(राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006(छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची
आमगांव विवृत परियोजना
बिश्रामपुर क्षेत्र, जिला- सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़)

सभी अधिकार

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	ग्राम सं.	पटवारी हल्का सं.	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	आमगाँव	09	65	सूरजपुर	सरगुजा	04.72	भाग
2	पटना	350	66	सूरजपुर	सरगुजा	507.89	भाग
3	साल्ही	432	66	सूरजपुर	सरगुजा	289.64	भाग
4	कोटे	077	65	सूरजपुर	सरगुजा	08.57	भाग
कुलयोग:- 810.82 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 2003.53 एकड़ (लगभग)							

1. ग्राम आमगांव (भाग) मे अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

421 (भाग), 422, 423, 424 (भाग), 425 (भाग), 442(भाग), 443 (भाग), 444 (भाग), 446 (भाग), 447 (भाग), 448 से 452, 453 (भाग), 461 (भाग), 463 (भाग),

2. ग्राम पटना (भाग) मे अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

112(भाग), 113(भाग), 116(भाग), 117(भाग), 118 से 134, 135 (भाग), 136 (भाग), 137 (भाग), 145(भाग), 146 (भाग), 147 (भाग), 148, 149(भाग), 168 (भाग), 169 से 191, 192 (भाग), 193 से 205, 206 (भाग), 207 (भाग), 208 (भाग), 209 से 213, 214 (भाग), 215 (भाग), 216 (भाग), 217 (भाग), 219 (भाग), 221 (भाग), 229 (भाग), 231 (भाग), 232 से 244, 245 (भाग), 246 (भाग), 253 (भाग), 254 (भाग), 255 से 260, 261(भाग), 262 से 266, 267 (भाग), 268 से 282,283 (भाग), 284 (भाग), 287(भाग), 344 (भाग), 350 (भाग), 353 (भाग), 354, 355 (भाग), 356 (भाग), 358 (भाग), 359 (भाग), 360 से 363, 364 (भाग), 365 (भाग), 366 से 372, 373 (भाग), 374, 375 (भाग), 376 से 380, 381 (भाग), 382 से 396, 397(भाग), 398 से 435, 436 (भाग), 437 (भाग), 439 (भाग), 440 (भाग), 449(भाग), 450 से 454, 455 (भाग), 456(भाग), 465 (भाग), 466 से 473, 474 (भाग), 476 (भाग), 477, 478 (भाग), 490 (भाग), 494 (भाग), 495, 496, 497 (भाग), 498 (भाग), 499(भाग), 500 (भाग), 502 (भाग), 503 (भाग), 504 (भाग), 505 (भाग), 506 (भाग), 507 से 515, 516 (भाग), 517 से 559, 560 (भाग), 562 (भाग), 564 (भाग), 565 से 602, 603 (भाग), 604 (भाग), 607 (भाग), 609 (भाग), 614 (भाग), 615 (भाग), 616 (भाग), 617, 618 (भाग), 654 (भाग), 655 (भाग), 659 (भाग), 660 से 663, 664 (भाग), 665, 666 (भाग), 667 से 1515, 1516 (भाग), 1517 (भाग), 1518 से 1550, 1551(भाग),

1554 (भाग), 1555, 1556, 1557 (भाग), 1568 (भाग), 1585 (भाग), 1586 (भाग), 1587 (भाग), 1588 से 1612, 1613 (भाग), 1614 से 1623, 1624 (भाग), 1625, 1626 (भाग), 1629 (भाग), 1631 (भाग), 1632 (भाग), 1633 से 1636, 1637 (भाग), 1645 (भाग), 1646 से 1669, 1670 (भाग), 1671 (भाग), 1006/1679, 180/1682, 953/1683, 910/1684, 948/1685, 244/1686, 454/1687, 734/1688, 1078/1693.

3. ग्राम सालही (भाग) मेर अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

92 (भाग), 93, 94, 95 (भाग), 96 (भाग), 97 (भाग), 98 (भाग), 99 (भाग), 114 (भाग), 115 से 138, 139 (भाग), 142 (भाग), 145 (भाग), 160 (भाग), 613 (भाग), 614 (भाग), 615, 616 (भाग), 618 (भाग), 619 (भाग), 635 (भाग), 636 से 638, 794 (भाग), 795 (भाग), 796, 797, 798 (भाग), 799 से 853, 854 (भाग), 855 (भाग), 886 (भाग), 888 (भाग), 889 (भाग), 890 (भाग), 894 (भाग), 895 (भाग), 896 (भाग), 897 से 945, 946 (भाग), 947 से 1007, 1008 (भाग), 1009 (भाग), 1010 से 1026, 1027 (भाग), 1028 (भाग), 1031 (भाग), 1032 (भाग), 1033 (भाग), 1036 (भाग), 1037, 1038, 1039 (भाग), 1040 से 1045, 1046 (भाग), 1047 (भाग), 1048 (भाग), 1074 (भाग), 1076 (भाग), 1081 (भाग), 1082 (भाग), 1083, 1084 (भाग), 1085 से 1102, 1103 (भाग), 1104 से 1113, 1114 (भाग), 1115 से 1117, 1118 (भाग), 1119 (भाग), 1120 (भाग), 1121 से 1318, 1319 (भाग), 1320 (भाग), 1321, 1322, 1323 (भाग), 1327 (भाग), 1328 (भाग), 1329 (भाग), 1330 (भाग), 1331 से 1360, 1362 (भाग), 1363 (भाग), 1365 (भाग), 1366 (भाग), 1369 (भाग), 1418 (भाग), 1419 से 1422, 1433 (भाग), 1434, 1435 1436 (भाग), 1438 (भाग), 1439 (भाग), 1440 (भाग), 1725 (भाग), 1726 (भाग), 1727, 1728 (भाग), 1729 (भाग), 1730 (भाग), 1731 (भाग), 1741 (भाग), 1742 (भाग), 1743 (भाग), 1744 (भाग), 1745 (भाग), 1746 (भाग), 1747 से 1805, 1806 (भाग), 1807, 1808, 1809 (भाग), 1810 (भाग), 1811 (भाग), 1815 (भाग), 1816 (भाग), 1824 (भाग), 1829 (भाग), 1830 (भाग), 1831 (भाग), 1832 (भाग), 1833 (भाग), 1834 (भाग), 1835 (भाग), 1836 से 1848, 1849 (भाग), 1850 से 1852, 1853 (भाग), 1855 (भाग), 1856 से 1860, 1861 (भाग), 1864 (भाग), 1865 (भाग), 1871 (भाग), 1872, 1873 (भाग), 1874 (भाग), 1878 (भाग), 1888 (भाग), 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 से 1895, 1896 (भाग), 1897 से 1903, 1904 (भाग), 1905, 1906 (भाग), 1907 (भाग), 1908 (भाग), 1910 (भाग).

4. ग्राम कोट (भाग) मेर अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

547 (भाग), 550 (भाग), 553 (भाग), 554 (भाग), 555 से 567, 568 (भाग), 569, 571 (भाग), 572, 573 (भाग), 574 (भाग), 575 (भाग), 576, 577 (भाग), 580 (भाग), 581 (भाग),

सीमा वर्णन

क-क1-क2 रेखा “क” बिंदु ग्राम कोट पटना की सम्प्रिलित सीमा पर आरंभ होती और ग्राम कोट में प्लाट संख्याक 568, 550, 553, 554, 547, 577, 580, 581, 575, 574, 573, 571 से होकर जाती है और “क 2” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

क2-ख रेखा ग्राम पटना के प्लाट संख्याक 604, 603, 607, 609, 614, 615, 616, 618, 659, 664, 666, 655, 1551, 1554, 654, 1568, 1557, 1517, 1516, 1517, 1585, 1586, 1587 से होकर जाती है और “ख” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ख-ख1-ख2 रेखा ग्राम आमगांव में प्लाट संख्याक 421, 424, 425, 443, 442, 444, 446, 463, 447, 461, 453 से होकर जाती है और “ख2” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ख2-ग रेखा ग्राम पटना में प्लाट संख्याक 1613, 1626, 1629, 1624, 1631, 1632, 1637, 1645, 1670, 1671 से होकर जाती है और “ग” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ग-ग1-ग2 रेखा ग्राम साल्ही में प्लाट संख्याक 1439, 1438, 946, 1436, 1440, 1433, प्लाट संख्या 1422, 1421 की उत्तरी सीमा से होते हुए तत्पश्चात् प्लाट संख्याक 1418, प्लाट संख्या 1360 की उत्तरी सीमा से होते हुए प्लाट संख्या 1362, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1365, 1366, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1323, 1320, 1725, 1726, 1728, 1729, 1319 से होकर जाती है और “ग2” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ग2-ग3-ग4 रेखा, ग्राम साल्ही में प्लाट संख्याक 1319, 1730, 1731, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1815, 1806, 1815, 1816, 1835, 1824, 1833, 1834, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, से होते हुए प्लाट संख्याक 1829, 1896 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ जाती है और “ग4” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ग4-ग5-ग6 रेखा, ग्राम साल्ही में प्लाट संख्या 1896, 1907, 1908, 1907, 1910, 1906, 1904, 1888, 1874, 1873, 1878, 1871, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1855, 1849, 1853, 613, 614, 616, 1103, 618, 619, 635 से होते हुए प्लाट संख्याक 636, 637, 638 की दक्षिणी सीमा फिर प्लाट संख्याक 1084, 1082, 1081, 1114, 1118, 1120, 1119 से होते हुए जाती है और “ग6” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ग6-ग7-ग8 रेखा ग्राम साल्ही में प्लाट संख्याक 1119, 1076, 1120, 1074, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1039, 1036, 1033, 1032, 1031, 1028, 1027, 1009, 1008, 886, 888, 889, 890, 896, 894, 895, 854, 855, 798, 794, 795, 142, 139, 145, 160, 114, 95, 99, 98, 97, 96, 92 से होते हुए जाती है और “ग8” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

गै-घ रेखा ग्राम पटना में प्लाट संख्याक 365, 373, 364, 353, 350, 356, 355, 359, 358, 344, 375, 381, 221, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 208, 207, 206, 229, 231, 246, 245, 246, 192, 254, 253, 254, 261 से होते हुए जाती है और “घ” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

घ-ड रेखा ग्राम पटना में प्लाट संख्याक 261, 287, 267, 284, 283, 397, 168, 149, 146, 147, 145, 135, 136, 137, 116, 117, 113, 112, 436, 437, 439, 440, 449, 455, 456, 465, 478, 476, 474, 490, 494, 497, 498, 499, 500, 516, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506 से होकर जाती है और “ड” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

ड-क रेखा ग्राम पटना में प्लाट संख्या 506 से, प्लाट संख्या 560, की उत्तरी सीमा से होकर तत्पश्चात् प्लाट संख्याक 560, 562, 564 से होकर गुजरती है और “क” बिंदु पर मिलती है।

[सं.-43015/13/2003-पीआसआईडब्ल्यू]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th July, 2006

S. O. 2717.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 2766 dated the 22nd July, 2005 under sub-section (i) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 6th August, 2005 the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire land and rights in the land measuring 810.82 hectares (approximately) or 2003.53 acres (approximately), All Rights in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the aforesaid report and consulting the Government of Chhattisgarh is satisfied that the lands measuring the 810.82 hectares (approximately) or 2003.53 acres (approximately) described in the Schedule appended hereto, should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 9 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the lands measuring 810.82 hectares (approximately) or 2003.53 acres (approximately) in All Rights as described in the said Schedule are hereby acquired.

The Plan bearing No;SECL/BSP/GM/(PLG/Land/ 301 dated 3rd October, 2005 of the areas covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Surguja, (Chhattisgarh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section) Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh);

SCHEDULE**Amagaon Open Cast Project, Bisrampur Area****District Surguja (Chhattisgarh)****ALL RIGHTS**

Serial number	Name of village	Village number	Patwari halka number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Amgaon	09	65	Surajpur	Surguja	04.72	Part
2	Patna	350	66	Surajpur	Surguja	507.89	Part
3	Salhi	432	66	Surajpur	Surguja	289.64	Part
4	kote	077	65	Surajpur	Surguja	08.57	part
Total :- 810.82 hectares (approximately) or 2003.53 acres (approximately)							

1. Plot numbers acquired in village Amgaon (Part):-

421(part)422,423,424(part),425(part),442(part),443(part),444(part),446(part)
447(part),448 to 452, 453 (part), 461(part),463(part),

2. Plot numbers acquired in village Patna (part):-

112(part), 113(part), 116(part), 117(part), 118 to 134,135(part), 136 (part), 137 (part), 145 (part), 146 (part),147 (part), 148,149 (part), 168 (part), 169 to 191, 192(part), 193 to205, 206(part), 207(part), 208(part), 209 to213, 214(part), 215(part),216(part),217(part),219(part),221(part),229(part),231(part),232 to244, 245(part),246(part),253(Part),254(part),255to260,261(part),262to 266,267 (part),268to282,283(part),284(part),287(part),344(part),350(part),353(part),354, 355(part), 356(part), 358(part), 359(part), 360to363,364(part), 365(part), 366to372 373(part),374,375(part),376to380,381(part),382to396,397(part),398to435,436 (part),437(part),439(part),440(part),449(part),450to454,455(part),456(part),465 (part),466to473,474(part),476(part),477,478(part),490(part),494(part),495,496, 497(part),498(part),499(part),500(part),502(part),503(part),504(part),505(part), 506(part),507to515,516(part),517to559,560(part),562(part),564(part),565to602 ,603(part),604(part),607(part),609(part),614(part),615(part),616(part),617,618 (part),654(part),655(part),659(part),660to663,664(part),665,666(part),667to 1515,1516(part),1517(part),1518to1550,1551(part),1554(part),1555,1556,1557 (part),1568(part),1585(part),1586(part),1587(part),1588to1612,1613(part),1614 to1623,1624(part),1625,1626(part),1629(part),1631(part),1632(part),1633 to 1636,1637(part),1645(part),1646to1669,1670(part),1671(part),1006/1679,180/1 682,953/1683,910/1684,948/1685,244/1686,454/1687,734/1688,1078/1693

3 Plot numbers acquired in village Salhi (Part):-

92(part),93,94,95(part),96(part),97(part),98(part),99(part),114(part).115 to 138,139(part)142(part),145(part),160(part),613(part),614(part),615,616(part), 618(part),619(part),635(part),636to638,794(part),795(part),796,797,798(part), 799 to853,854(part),855(part),886(part),888(part),889(part),890(part),894 (part),895(part),896(part),897 to 945,946(part),947 to 1007,1008(part),1009 (part),1010to1026,1027(part),1028(part),1031(part),1032(part),1033(part),

1036(part), 1037, 1038, 1039(part), 1040to1045, 1046(part), 1047(part), 1048(part), 1074(part), 1076(part), 1081(part), 1082(part), 1083, 1084(part), 1085to1102, 1103(part), 1104 to 1113, 1114(part), 1115 to 1117, 1118(part), 1119(part), 1120 (part), 1121to 1318, 1319(part), 1320(part), 1321, 1322, 1323(part), 1327(part), 1328(part), 1329(part), 1330(part), 1331to1360, 1362(part), 1363(part), 1365(part), 1366(part), 1369(part), 1418(part), 1419to1422, 1433(part), 1434, 1435, 1436 (part), 1438(part), 1439(part), 1440(part), 1725(part), 1726(part), 1727, 1728(part), 1729(part), 1730(part), 1731(part), 1741(part), 1742(part), 1743(part), 1744(part), 1745(part), 1746(part), 1747to1805, 1806(part), 1807, 1808, 1809(part), 1810(part), 1811(part), 1815 (part), 1816(part), 1824(part), 1829(part), 1830(part), 1831(part), 1832 (part), 1833(part), 1834(part), 1835(part), 1836to1848, 1849(part), 1850to1852, 1853(part), 1855(part), 1856to1860, 1861(part), 1864(part), 1865(part), 1871(part), 1872, 1873(part)1874(part), 1878(part), 1888(part), 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893to1895, 1896(part)1897to1903, 1904(part), 1905, 1906(part), 1907(part), 1908(part), 1910(part),

4. Plot numbers acquired in village Kote (part):-

547(part), 550(part), 553(part), 554(part), 555to567, 568(part), 569, 571(part), 572, 573(part), 574(part), 575(part), 576, 577(part), 580(part), 581(part).

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- A-A1-A2 Line start from point "A" on the common boundary of village kote-Patna and passes in Village kote through plot numbers 568, 550, 553, 554, 547, 577, 580, 581, 575, 574, 573, 571 and meets at point "A2".
- A2-B Line passes in village Patna through plot numbers 604, 603, 607, 609, 614, 615, 616, 618, 659, 664, 666, 655, 1551, 1554, 654, 1568, 1557, 1517, 1516, 1517, 1585, 1586, 1587 and meets at point "B".
- B-B1-B2 Line passes in village Amgaon through plot numbers 421, 424, 425, 443, 442, 444, 446, 463, 447, 461, 453 and meets at point "B2".
- B2-C Line passes in village patna through plot numbers 1613, 1626, 1629, 1624, 1631, 1632, 1637, 1645, 1670, 1671 and meets at point "C".
- C-C1-C2 Line passes in villages Salhi through plot numbers 1439, 1438, 946, 1436, 1440, 1433, Northern boundary of plot numbers 1422, 1421 then through plot numbers 1418 Northern boundary of plot number 1360, 1344 through plot numbers 1362, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1365, 1366, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1323, 1320, 1725, 1726, 1728, 1729, 1319 and meets at point "C".
- C2-C3-C4 Line passes in village Salhi through plot numbers 1319, 1730, 1731, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1815, 1806, 1815, 1816, 1835, 1824, 1833, 1834, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829 then along the Eastern boundary of plot numbers 1829, 1896 and meets at point "C4".
- C4-C5-C6 Line passes in village Salhi through plot numbers 1896, 1907, 1908, 1907, 1910, 1906, 1904, 1888, 1874, 1873, 1878, 1871, 1861, 1864, 1865, 1855, 1849, 1853, 613, 614, 616, 1103, 618, 619, 635 Southern boundary of plot numbers 636, 637, 638 then through plot numbers 1084, 1084, 1082, 1081, 1114, 1118, 1120, 1119 and meets at point "C6".

C6-C7-C8 Line passes in village Salhi through plot numbers 1119,1076, 1120,1074,1046,1047,1048,1039,1036,1033,1032,1031,1028, 1027, 1009,1008,886,888,889,890,896,894,895,854,855,798, 794,795 ,142,139,145,160,114,95,99,98,97,96,92 and meets at point "C8".

C8-D Line passes in village Patna through plot numbers 365,373,364, 353, 350,356,355,359,358,344,375,381,221,214, 215,216,217,219, 208,207, 206,229,231,246,245,246,192,254, 253,254,261and meets at point "D".

D-E Line passes in village Patna through plot numbers 261,287,267, 284, 283,397,168,149,146,147,145,135,136,137,116,117,113, 112,436, 437,439,440,449,455,456,465,478,476,474,490,494, 497,498, 499,500,516,502,503,504,505,506 and meets at point "E".

E-A Line passes in village Patna through plot numbers 506 northern boundary of plot number 560, then through plot number 560,562, 564 and meets at the starting point "A".

[No. 43015/13/2003-PRIW]
M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई, 2006

का. आ. 2718.—कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अजेन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957(1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 9 का उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का० आ० 3849 तारीख 22.10.05 भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 22.10.05 में प्रकाशित होने पर, उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि और भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त भूमि कहा गया है) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त होकर, आत्यतिक रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित हो गए थे ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि ईस्टर्न कोलफिल्ड्स लिमिटेड, सकटोरिया, डाकघर - दिशेरगढ़, जिला - बर्धमान (पश्चिम बंगाल) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त सरकारी कंपनी कहा गया है), ऐसे निबंधनों और शर्तों का, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस निमित अधिरोपित करना उचित समझे, अनुपालन करने के लिए रजामंद है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि और उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार, तारीख 22.10.05 से केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस प्रकार निहित बने रहने की बजाय, निम्नलिखित निवंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहे हुए, उक्त सरकारी कंपनी में निहित हो जाएंगे, अर्थात् :

- 1 उक्त सरकारी कंपनी, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन अवधारित प्रतिकर व्याज, नुकसानी और वैसी ही मदों का बाबत किए गए सभी संदायों की केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिपूर्ति करेगी ;
- 2 उक्त सरकारी कंपनी द्वारा शर्त (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकारी को संदेश रकमों का अवधारण करने के प्रयोजन के लिए एक अधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा तथा ऐसे किसी अधिकरण और ऐसे अधिकरण की सहायता के लिए नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में उपगत सभी व्यय, उक्त कंपनी वहन करेगी और इसी प्रकार, इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के लिए या उनके संबंध में सभी विधिक कार्यवाहियों, जैसे अपील आदि की बाबत उपगत सभी व्यय भी, उक्त सरकारी कंपनी वहन करेगी ;
- 3 उक्त सरकारी कंपनी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों की, ऐसे किसी अन्य के संबंध में, जो इस प्रकार निहित उक्त भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सरकार या उसके पदधारियों द्वारा या उनके विरुद्ध किन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के संबंध में आवश्यक हो, क्षतिपूर्ति करेंगी ;
- 4 उक्त सरकारी कंपनी को, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना, उक्त भूमि अधिकार किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को अंतरित करने की शक्ति नहीं होगी ; और
- 5 उक्त सरकारी कंपनी, ऐसे निदेशों और शर्तों को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, जब कभी आवश्यक हो, उक्त भूमि के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए दिए जाएं या अधिरोपित का जाएं, पालन करेगी ।

[सं.-43015/10/2002-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू]
एम. शहबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th July, 2006

S. O. 2718.—Whereas on the publication of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 3849 dated 22.10.05 published in the Gazette of India, Part – II Section –3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 22.10.05 issued under Sub- section (i) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the land and all rights in or over the land described in the schedule appended to the said notification (hereinafter referred to as the said land) vested absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances under Sub-Section (1) of section 10 of the said Act.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the Eastern Coalfields Limited, Sanctoria, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan (West Bengal) (hereinafter referred to as the Government Company) is willing to comply with such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit to impose in this behalf;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of section 11 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby direct, that the said lands and rights in or over the said lands so vested shall with effect from 22.10.05 instead of continuing to so vest in the Central Government, shall vest in the Government Company, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely :-

1. The Government Company shall reimburse to the Central Government all payments made in respect of compensation, interest, damages and the like, as determined under the provisions of the said Act;

2. A Tribunal shall be constituted for the purpose of determining the amounts payable to the Central Government by the Government Company under conditions (1) and all expenditure incurred in connection with any such tribunal and persons appointed to assist the tribunal shall be borne by the Government Company and similarly, all expenditure incurred in respect of all legal proceedings like appeals, etc., for or in connection with the rights, in or over the said lands, so vesting, shall also be borne by the Government Company.

3. The Government Company shall indemnify the Central Government or its officials against any other expenditure that may be necessary in connection with any proceedings by or against the Central Government or its officials, regarding the rights in or over the said lands so vesting.

4. The Government Company shall have no power to transfer the said lands to any other persons without the previous approval of the Central Government; and

5. The Government Company shall abide by such directions and conditions as may be given or imposed by the Central Government for particular areas of the said lands, as and when necessary.

[No. 43015/10/2002-PRIW]
M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

श्रम आर रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2719.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 140/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 42012/286/2003-आई आर (सी-II)]
अजय कुमार गौड़, डैस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2719.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 140/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Public Works Department, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 19-06-2006.

[No. L-42012/286/2003-IR(C-II)]
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R.N. Rai,
I.D. No. 140/2004

In the matter of :

Shri Davinder Singh,
C/o CPWD Mazdoor Union,
E-26, Raja Bazar (Old Quarters),
Baba Kharak Singh Marg,
New Delhi.

Versus

The Director General of Works,
CPWD,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi-110011

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/286/2003-IR (C-II) Central Government Dt. 17-08-2004 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :

“Whether the action of the management of CPWD in not regularising the services of the workman Shri Davinder Singh, Wireman w.e.f. 31-03-1993 the date from which the services of his junior Shri Shankar were regularised is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In claim statement it is stated that Shri Davinder Singh S/o Shri Kishan was initially employed on 26-06-1982 as Wireman on Muster Roll and posted in the Asian Games Electrical Division - I, CPWD, Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.

That the termination was set aside by the award of CGIT-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi in ID No. 59/1995. Copy of the said award is annexed as Annexure - A.

That as per the award the workman deserves to be reinstated with full back wages according to the rules w.e.f. 23-11-1991 till the date of his reinstatement in the services and all consequential benefits with immediate effect.

That Shri Davinder Singh is qualified electrician and got the Diploma from ITI and also having the licence of Wireman Grade -II so he is entitled to be regularised on the post of Wireman. Copies of the said Diploma, licence and educational qualification are annexed as Annexure-B (collectively).

That services of more than 50 workers in the category of Wireman junior to Shri Davinder Singh workman were regularised when the workman was out of job due to illegal termination by the management.

That during the termination one Shri Hari Shankar was junior to the category of Wireman as he was appointed on muster roll w.e.f. 30-06-1982 and his services were regularised in the time scale w.e.f. 31-03-1993 and as per the award the workman is entitled for all consequential benefits including seniority etc. and regularisation in the category.

That if the services of Shri Davinder Singh were not terminated by the management then he has to be regularised at least on the same date i.e. on 31-03-1993.

That after the award of the Ld. Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court dated 18-03-2002 is duly complied by the management and now the workman Shri Davinder Singh has been performing his duty as per the said award as referred hereinabove and he is also entitled to regularisation in the category of Wireman w.e.f. 31-03-1993 when the services of his junior Shri Hari Shankar were regularised.

That the action of the management of CPWD in not regularising the services of the workman Shri Davinder Singh, Wireman w.e.f. 31-03-1993 the date from which the

services of his junior Shri Hari Shankar were regularised is illegal and unjustified.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it is stated. That the workman has no cause of action against the management and in his favour by filing this present claim before this Hon'ble Tribunal. Hence, the present claim of the workman is liable to be dismissed by this Tribunal on this ground alone.

That the workman has not raised any demand before the management before filing the present claim before this Hon'ble Tribunal and as such, he has not exhausted the available opportunities to put forth his grievance. Hence the present claim of the workman is premature not maintainable and liable to be dismissed on this ground alone.

That the present claim of the workman is wrong, baseless and against the rules and procedures, hence the present claim under reply is not maintainable and therefore, liable to be dismissed by this Tribunal on this ground.

It is submitted that the workman herein cannot be compared with Shri Hari Shankar as the workman herein was caught in a theft case and was arrested on 23-11-1991 by the Police and he was kept in police custody till 25-11-1991. Further it is submitted that the workman herein was a casual worker and he did not hold any lien, therefore, his services were terminated. He was discharged from criminal case on 22-07-1993. As per the award dated 18-03-2002 passed by the Hon'ble CGIT the workman herein was to be reinstated with full back wages according to rules w.e.f. 23-11-1991 till the date of his reinstatement in service and all consequential benefits with immediate effect. It is respectfully submitted that the management decided to implement the said award. And accordingly the workman herein was reinstated on 18-02-2003 with full back wages. Further it is submitted that the services of the workman could not be regularised as the Ministry of Finance imposed a ban on filling up of posts. Besides this as per the seniority list prepared by the office of the Superintending Engineer (Elect.), Co-ordination Circle, New Delhi the workman is placed at Sl. No. 2A i.e. there are two more senior persons in his category. It is submitted that the workman's case will be considered for regularisation as and when his turn matures subject to availability of vacancy in the category of Wireman and subject to lifting of ban on filling up of posts by the Ministry of Finance.

It is denied that the action of the answering management in not regularizing the services of the workman herein w.e.f. 31-03-1993 the date from which the services of his junior Shri Hari Shankar were regularised is illegal and unjustified. In reply to this para it is submitted that the contents of para 6 to 9 of this reply may be read part and parcel of the reply to this para, which are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he was initially employed on 26-06-1982 as Wireman on muster roll and was posted in the Asian Games, Electrical Division - I, CPWD, Nehru Stadium, New Delhi. His services were terminated but he was reinstated w.e.f. 23-11-1991 with full back wages and all the consequential benefits. He is a qualified Electrician and got Diploma from ITI and he has also licence of Wireman, Grade - II. 50 workers in his category were working as Wireman junior to him but they have been regularised. Shri Hari Shankar was junior to the category of Wireman as he was appointed on muster roll w.e.f. 30-06-1982 and his services were regularised in the time scale w.e.f. 31-03-1993. The workman applicant is also entitled to be regularised w.e.f. 31-03-1993.

It was submitted from the side of the management that post was not vacant so he was not regularised. His services were terminated and he was reinstated by award in 2001. He was not on the muster roll so Shri Hari Shankar junior to him was regularised.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that termination of his services were illegal and he was reinstated w.e.f. 23-11-1991 with full back wages and consequential benefits so he shall be deemed to be working regularly in the eye of law. There is no justification that a workman junior to him should be regularised from 31-03-1993 and he be regularised from subsequent date.

It was further submitted from the side of the management that there was no vacant post so this workman was not regularised. Whatever be the position a junior cannot be given preference over senior. The termination of services of this workman has been held to be illegal hence there was no cessation of service. It shall be deemed that he has been working regularly along with his junior and the junior cannot be regularised from the previous date without regularisation of this workman.

It has been held in 1990-1-LLJ 61 that in case persons are belonging to the same cadre junior cannot be confirmed or promoted without considering the case of senior deviation from this principle is contrary to Article 16 (1) of the Constitution.

It was submitted that in service there can be only one norm, that norm is promotion and confirmation of the seniors first. Juniors cannot be confirmed and regularised superceding the seniors if there is no such cause.

The services of the workman was illegally terminated so the management cannot take this illegal termination as a shield. Had his services not been terminated he would have doubtless been regularised from 31-03-1993. Termination of his services has been held illegal and unjust so he deserves to be regularised from the date of regularisation of his juniors i.e. from 31-03-1993.

The reference is replied thus : —

The action of the management of CPWD in not regularising the services of the workman Shri Davinder Singh, Wireman w.e.f. 31-03-1993 is neither legal nor justified. The workman applicant is entitled to be regularised w.e.f. 31-03-1993 i.e. the date of regularisation of his junior Shri Hari Shankar. He is also entitled to get all the arrears which accrue on regularising him w.e.f. 31-03-1993. The management is directed to regularise the workman w.e.f. 31-03-1993 and pay him entire arrears within two months from the date of publication of the award.

Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 13-06-2006

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2720.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय उन विकास बोर्ड के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 89/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/189/2004-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2720.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 89/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Kendriya Oon Vikas Board, and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 19-06-2006.

[No. L-42012/189/2004-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-89/2005.

Reference No. L-42012/189/2004-IR(C-II)

Smt. Geeta Devi, ... Applicant
W/o Shri Shankarlal Rawat,
Ganga Colony,
Udaipur Road,
Ajmer

Versus

The Executive Director, ... Non-applicant
Kendriya Oon Vikas Board,
Ministry of Textiles,
Govt. of India,
Ratanara, Jodhpur

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. SHARMA

For the applicant : Sh. Kunal Rawat

For the non-applicants : Sh. Alok Patehpuria

Date of award : 17-5-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-sections 1 & 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred to this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"क्या कार्यकारी निदेशक, केन्द्रीय उन विकास बोर्ड, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, रातानाहा, जोधपुर के द्वारा श्रीमति गीता देवी पत्नी श्री शंकर लाल सफाई कर्मचारी को दिनांक 27-11-2003 से सेवा से बखारत करना उचित एवं वैध है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार अपने नियोजक से किस सहत को पाने का अधिकारी है?"

2. The workman has pleaded in her claim statement that she was working from August 1999 on daily wages at Wool Centre Office, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Beawar to the post of safaiwala, who continuously worked till 26-11-2003. She was paid a consolidated monthly wages of Rs. 400/- per month which was subsequently increased to Rs. 800/- per month. She has further stated that she used to carry out the functions of sweeping and dusting in the office premises, but the officer in-charge Mitha Lal Pawar used to harass her and he tried to detain her even after the office hours. He has also compelled her to discharge the additional works of posting the daks and to bring the samples from the wool godowns, etc. When she resisted, he used to threaten her to remove from the service. She has further stated that when on 27-11-2003 she turned up to her duty, Mitha Lal scolded and abused her and asked her as to why she had not attended the office on 26-11-2003 even on the gazetted holiday of Eid and he got her out of the office dispensing with her services. She issued a notice to Mitha Lal but she was not reinstated. She has alleged that her service was terminated without adopting any legal

recourse and has urged that she be reinstated in service with its continuity and back-wages.

3. Resisting the claim of the workman, the non-applicant in his written counter has averred that the non-applicant board is not an industry, that the disputant was not regularly appointed and no relationship of employer and employee existed between the two. He has further stated that no post of safaiwala exists in the non-applicant office and that the claimant was engaged on contract on hourly basis for sweeping, dusting and mopping the office premises twice or thrice in a week on consolidated monthly wages. He has also stated that the non-applicant establishment is running in the form of a laboratory which is carrying out the functions of testing the wool samples and only one technical personnel is posted there for the said task.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman reiterating the facts as stated in the claim statement has further pointed out that she was working as a permanent safai karamchari and that the non-applicant establishment is an industry. It has been further averred that she was a full time employee.

5. On pleadings the following points for determination were framed :

I. Whether the workman was employed to the post of Safaiwala w.e.f. August, 1999 by the non-applicant department, who continuously worked up to 26-11-2003 and whose service was terminated on 27-11-2003 in violation of Section 25-F of the ID Act? BOA

II. Whether the non-applicant establishment is not an industry as defined under Section 2-J of the ID Act? BOA

III. Relief, if any.

6. In the evidence, the workman has submitted her affidavit and in the rebuttal the counter affidavit of MW-1 Sashibhushan, Executive Director has been placed on the record.

7. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point wise discussion follows as under :

Point No. I

8. The ld. representative for the workman contends that the disputant continuously worked from the month of August 1999 to 26-11-2003, who used to carry out the job of cleaning the premises and serving the drinking water. He has further stated that the plea of the non-applicant cannot be maintained that she was engaged on contract basis, because no licence of contract was obtained by the non-applicant.

9. Per contra, the ld. representative for the board submits that there is no proof that the workman was full

time employee, who was working 1 or 2 hours twice or thrice in a week and the job of sweeping and dusting was assigned to her on contractual basis. The ld. representative has asserted that there is no evidence to prove that she had completed 240 days during a calendar year preceding to his termination and that she was never appointed to the regular post.

10. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions.

11. In (2005) 8 SCC 750 Surendranagar Distt - Panchayat vs. Dahyabhai Amar Singh, referred to on behalf of the company, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that as per Section 25 B of the Act the workman shall be said to be in continuous service for one year when he is in the employment of employer for the continuous uninterrupted period of one year except the period of absence permissible under the Section. The Hon'ble Court goes on to observe that "the provisions postulate that if the workman has put in at least 240 days with his employer, immediately prior to the date of retrenchment, he shall be deemed to have served with the employer for a period of one year to get the benefit of Section 25".

12. In the light of the principle propounded by the Hon'ble Apex Court supra, it has to be examined as to whether the workman has completed 240 days of actual service in a calendar year under the employment of the bank immediately preceding to the date of his termination or he was in the employment for the continuous uninterrupted period of one year prior to his termination. It has also to be examined whether the claimant was engaged as a part-time employee or a full-time employee.

13. Now, in the light of the decision supra I proceed to examine the factum of completion of 240 days of actual working in the calendar year preceding to her termination. WW-1 Geeta Devi has deposed in her affidavit that she had continuously worked from August 1999 to 26-11-2003 who used to discharge the functions of sweeping and dusting the office premises and also served the drinking water, which was a perennial job. She has also stated that she worked for full time in the office. In her cross examination, she has admitted that no appointment letter was issued in her favour and that she has with herself the payment receipts. Though she has stated that she worked from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., but has further admitted that no such written order was issued to her. Contrary to it, MW-1 Sashibhushan has testified that a contract was assigned to the workman for sweeping and dusting the office premises and she used to work for 1 or 2 hours per day.

14. Evidently, the workman in support of her submission that she had completed 240 days of actual work during the calendar year preceding to her termination, could not bring on record any documentary evidence. Though she has stated in her cross examination that she possesses

the payment receipts with her, but no such receipts could be produced before the court, nor any reason could be assigned on her behalf. In 2002 SCC (L & S) 367, the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that it was for the claimant to lead evidence to, show that he had in fact worked for 240 days in the year preceding his termination and filing of an affidavit is only his own statement in his favour that cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence for any court or tribunal to come to the conclusion that the workman had in fact worked for 240 days in a year. The Hon'ble Court has also considered it mandatory to show before the court the receipt of salary or wages of 240 days or any order or record of appointment for that period to establish the workman's case.

15. Obviously, the workman has failed to adduce any corroborative evidence in support of her plea that she had completed 240 days of actual work in the calendar year preceding to the date of her termination. No documentary evidence could be gathered on the record and her statement remains unsupported by any cogent evidence. As such, she has failed to establish the factum of completion of 240 days of work in a calendar year preceding to her termination or her continuous uninterrupted service for one year.

16. It has also been alleged on behalf of the workman that Mittha Lal harassed her without any reason and terminated her service. The workman in her cross-examination has admitted that she had not lodged any complaint against him. MW-I Sashibhushan in his cross examination to a question has stated that the allegations levelled against Mittha Lal by the workman were proved into by the department. Though he has stated that the report has not been filed before the court but he has clarified that it could be placed before the court. It, therefore, leads to infer that the allegations imputed against Mittha Lal by the workman were not found true. Therefore, the workman's plea that her service was dispensed with by Mittha Lal on account of bias cannot be maintained.

17. To conclude, the workman has failed to discharge the onus of this point, which is decided against her.

Point No. II

18. On behalf of the board it has been contended that the non-applicant establishment is not an industry. MW-I Sashibhushan has disclosed in his affidavit that there is only one laboratory which is carrying out the job of testing the wool samples and usually 10 to 12 samples are collected in the laboratory. He has further stated that each sample contains only 100 gm wool and the details of receiving wool-samples have been exhibited by the board in the chart placed before the court. It has also been stated that only one technical hand is posted in the laboratory

and there is no profit motive of the board in carrying out this job. The Memorandum of Association of the board and registration certificate have also been adduced on the record in support of the non-applicant's submission.

19. The workman in her cross examination has admitted that only the function of testing the wool samples was performed in the office. She has further stated that wool collection was also sold, but its quantity she has described as confined only to 4-5 bags. She has further admitted that only the wool samples which were received for testing, were collected there.

20. In the Memorandum of Association of the board a condition has been incorporated that the board will not work for profit/commercial purposes. With the assistance of this memorandum as well as the workman's testimony, it is surfaced that only the testing of wool samples was being carried on by the non-applicant establishment having no profit motive and the inescapable conclusion is that on the parameters determined for ascertaining an organisation as an industry, the non-applicant establishment does not fall within the purview of the industry as defined under Section 2(j) of the Act. This point is, therefore, decided in favour of the non-applicant board and against the workman.

RELIEF

21. For the foregoing reasons, the workman is entitled to no relief.

22. Resultantly, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and it is held that the termination order dated 27-11-2003 passed by the non-applicant board against the workman is justified and legal in these terms accordingly.

The claim of the workman is dismissed. An award is passed

23. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ 2721.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के चंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 86/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/196/2004-आईआर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गोड, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2721.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 86/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, and their workmen received by the Central Government on 19-06-2006.

[No. L-42012/196/2004-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-86/2005

Reference No. L-42012/196/2004-IR(C-II)

Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, ... Applicant
S/o Sh. Jagdish Prasad Sharma,
R/o J-9, Water Works Colony,
Sri Ganganagar-335001

Versus

The Principal, ... Non-applicant
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya,
Sri Ganganagar

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. SHARMA

For the applicant : Sh. J.L. Shah
For the non-applicants : Sh. V.S. Gurjar
Date of award : 10-5-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-sections 1 & 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred to this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether the action of the management of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sri Ganganagar in terminating the services of claimant Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Chowkidar w.e.f. 21-9-2002 is legal and justified? If not, what relief he is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The workman has pleaded in his claim statement that he was employed as a chowkidar on 26-6-2001 for a period of 89 days on the consolidated monthly wages of Rs. 2500/- per month against the permanent post of chowkidar lying vacant. He has further stated that he requested the non-applicant on 13-9-2001 by his letter to further extent his term of employment, which was recommended and his employment was continued further. He has also stated that earlier his brother Shivshankar Sharma was working as chowkidar in the non-applicant

school who sacrificed himself while saving the life of a school student and as a recognition to his sacrifice he was appointed to this post. He also received a call letter for the interview and consequently he appeared in the interview on 10-11-2000 and was found suitable for the post. But his service was terminated on 21-9-2002. Challenging his termination order, the workman has further stated that he had continuously worked from 26-6-2001 to 21-9-2002 and had completed 240 days during the calendar year preceding to his termination. He has also averred that prior to his termination the requirements under Section 25-F of the Act were not fulfilled by the non-applicant. The workman has assailed the termination on the ground that subsequent to his termination one employee named Sh. Harnek Singh has been engaged on contractual basis in violation of Section 25-H of the Act. He has urged that his termination be declared as unjustified and illegal and he may be reinstated in the service with-back-wages.

3. Resisting the claim, the non-applicant in his written counter has averred that the non-applicant school does not fall within the ambit of Section 2-J of the Act and is not an industry and that the workman was not selected after following the prescribed procedure for appointment. He has further stated that the workman was engaged on daily wages basis only for a period of 89 days upto 22-9-2001 and his case is covered by Section 2(oo)(bb) of the Act, which does not amount to retrenchment.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman inter alia has asserted that the non-applicant school is an industry.

5. On the pleadings of the parties the following points for determination were framed :

I. Whether the claimant was employed as a Chowkidar w.e.f. 26-6-2001 by the non-applicant Vidyalaya, who continuously worked till 21-9-2002, on which date his service was terminated in violation of Section 25-F of the Act?
BOA

II. Whether the non-applicant Vidyalaya is not an industry and is not covered by the definition under Section 2-J of the Act? BONA

III. Relief, if any.

6. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit and in the rebuttal, the counter-affidavit of ML Verma, Principal was placed on the record. Both these witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representative. Both the parties have also adduced the documentary evidence.

7. I have heard both the parties and have gone through the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under :

Point No. 1

8. The Ld. representative for the workman contends that initially the workman was appointed for 89 days, whose term was further extended and he continuously worked till 21-9-2002 and has completed 240 days of work during the

preceding calendar year. His further submission is that the non-applicant school without compliance of Section 25-F of the Act terminated his service on 21-9-2002. He has also contended that his elder brother sacrificed his life in saving the life of a student of the school and the workman was employed in his place on compassionate ground. He has contended that the work of chowkidar still exists, even then the workman's services were terminated.

9. Per contra, the Ld. Representative for the non-applicant submits that the workman had preferred an OA before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Jodhpur Bench which rejected his case *vide* its order dated 19-9-2002 Ex. M-6 and, therefore, the proceedings are barred by the principle of res judicata. His next submission is that the workman was engaged for the fixed period as mentioned in the agreements and it was also mentioned therein as to when the period is going to expire. He has contended that *vide* application Ex. M-4 the workman himself has stated that he was working on the contractual basis which shows that he was aware of this fact that he was engaged on contract, which came to an end on the expiry of the contractual period and then it would be excluded from the operation of Section 25-F of the Act. The Ld. Representative further contends that the school has the statutory rules and one cannot inter in the service on the basis of sympathy. The compassionate ground was considered by the CAT and the workman's claim on all the count is without substance.

10. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions and have carefully gone through the judicial pronouncements referred to before me.

11. The workman's case is that he was engaged on 26-6-2001 who continuously worked till 21-9-2002 and had thus completed 240 days of continuous service with the school. Per contra, the stand adopted by the school is that he was employed on contract basis for a specified period and for a specified job whose employment came to an automatic end on the expiry of the contractual period and hence, his case is covered by the provision under Section 2(oo) (bb) of the Act.

12. To examine this issue, the pertinent documents which call for consideration are Ex. W-1, M-2 and M-4. Ex. W-1, adduced on behalf of the workman, is the appointment letter dated 26-6-2001 addressed to the workman which says that he is appointed as chowkidar on daily wages for 89 days i.e. upto 22-9-2001. Ex. M-2 is an agreement dated 24-9-2001 executed between both the parties whereby the workman was employed on contract basis as a chowkidar for a period of 178 days upto 20-3-2002. It also contains the stipulation that the contract will automatically stand terminated unless extended before the date of expiry. At the foot of the agreement, a note has been recorded indicating that the contract period of Rajesh Sharma, Chowkidar be extended upto 30-6-2002. It further contains the endorsement that the workman rejoined the duties on 22-3-2002. It is signed by both the parties. Thus, by this agreement the workman was engaged for a period commencing from 22-3-2002 to 30-6-2002 as a chowkidar on contract basis.

13. Next pertinent document is the application Ex. M-4 dated 1-7-2002 written by the workman to the Principal stating that he is working in the school as chowkidar on contract basis, which is going to expire on 30-6-2002 which may further be extended. It also contains the direction of the concerned authority that the contract period be extended upto 20-9-2002. Thus, *vide* Ex. M-4 the contract period was further extended from 1-7-2002 to 20-9-2002. Notice Ex. M-5 dated 20-8-2002 was issued to the workman stating that his term of appointment was only extended upto 20-9-2002 and on the expiry of this period his services will be deemed to be automatically terminated. It, therefore, flows from the aforesaid facts that *vide* appointment letter Ex. W-1 the workman was employed for a period of 89 days from 26-6-2001 to 22-9-2001, that *vide* Ex. M-2 he worked on contract basis from 24-9-2001 to 20-3-2002 and 22-3-2002 to 30-6-2002. *Vide* Ex. M-4 he worked from 1-7-2002 to 20-9-2002. It is thus crystal clear that the workman was engaged on contract basis for a specified period and for a specified job with short breaks which was in the last extended from 1-7-2002 to 20-9-2002. Thus, provision under Section 2(oo) (bb) is attracted to the present controversy. Even assuming that the workman had continuously worked from 22-3-2002 to 20-9-2002 without any break, he does not complete the continuous actual service of 240 days in a calendar year preceding to his termination.

14. And now coming to the oral evidence, the workman has admitted in his cross examination that initially he was engaged for 89 days and that no order of regular appointment was issued in his favour. He has also admitted that subsequent to his initial appointment the term of employment was extended from time to time. To a suggestion made to him he has admitted that it is correct to say that he continued in the employment till the period of contract and on expiry of the contract period, his employment was discontinued. Thus, the documentary evidence gathered on the record is fully corroborated by the oral testimony of the workman and it is established that the termination of the workman's service was as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment on its expiry.

15. The Ld. Representative for the school has referred to (2002) SCC 654 and (1997) 4 SCC 391 in support of his submissions. In (2002) SCC 654, the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that when there exists a contract of service with the terms and conditions the position is inescapable that the case of disengagement/termination of the workman did not amount to retrenchment. Similar view has also been propounded in (1997) 4 SCC 391. Both these judicial pronouncements add assistance to the submission canvassed by the Ld. representative for the school.

16. On the other hand, the Ld. representative for the workman has placed his reliance on 1995 (1) LLJ MP 944, which I have carefully gone through and the facts thereof are not applicable to the present controversy having distinguishable features.

17. On a careful examination of the aforesaid documentary as well as oral evidence, it is fully established that the present controversy falls within the purview of

Section 2(oo)(bb) of the Act and, therefore, the workman is not entitled to get the protection under Section 25-F of the Act.

18. It has also been contended on behalf of the workman that he was appointed on compassionate ground on the demise of his elder brother Shivshankar Sharma, who had been the chowkidar in the same school and who sacrificed his life while saving the life of a school student. It has been asserted that to recognize his sacrifice the workman being his younger brother, was appointed to this post. The Ld. representative for the non-applicant has opposed this ground by contending that this question was disposed of by the Central Administrative Tribunal *vide* its order dated 19-9-2005 Ex. M-6.

19. It appears from the perusal of the said order that the workman had preferred an OA before the CAT, Jodhpur Bench against his impugned termination praying that his appointment be treated as substantive one being compassionate appointment from the very first day of the appointment, which was dismissed by the Tribunal. As such, the order dated 19-9-2002 operates as res judicata and now the workman cannot seek his reinstatement on the basis of the same ground. The submission put forth on behalf of the school, therefore, is acceptable being well-founded.

20. To conclude, the workman has failed to discharge the onus of this issue, which is decided against him and in favour of the school.

Point No. II

21. The Ld. Representative for the non-applicant school contends that the organization does not fall within the definition of Section 2-J of the Act and that school being an educational institution is not commercial establishment and in support of his contention he has relied upon (1997) 4 SCC 257. In this case, it was considered whether 'Physical Research Laboratory' was an industry within the meaning of Section 2-J of the Act and it was decided that the objective with which the research activity was undertaken by the institution was to obtain knowledge for the benefits of the Department of Space and its object was not to render services to other and, therefore, it was not treated to be an industry. Apparently, the facts of the referred case are distinct from the case at hand. The Ld. Representative for the non-applicant has referred to Bangalore Water Supply case in support of his submission by contending that the parameters laid down for the industry are not applicable to the present institution. In contrast, the Ld. Representative for the workman has also placed his reliance on Bangalore Water Supply case reported in AIR 1978 SC 548 and has contended that the non-applicant institution is an industry as laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in this decision. The Hon'ble Apex Court has observed and concluded that an educational institution is an industry in accordance with the parameters

laid down by the Court. The relevant observation is usefully quoted as below :

"The final ground accepted by the Court is that education is a mission and vocation, rather than a profession or trade or business. The most that one can say is that this is an assertion which does not prove itself. Indeed, all life is a mission and a man without a mission is spiritually still-born. The high mission of life is the manifestation of the divinity already in man. To Christen education as a mission even if true, is not to negate its being an industry. We have to look at educational activity from the angle of the Act, and so viewed the ingredients of education are fulfilled. Education is, therefore, an industry and nothing can stand in the way of that conclusion."

22. The observation made by the Hon'ble Apex lends support to the submission advanced on behalf of the workman. The other decisions relied upon by the Ld. Representative for the workman on this point are 1999 (1) LLJ SC 61 which says that the educational institution is an industry and 1994 II LLJ SC 236 which mandates that the university is also an industry. Therefore, it is held that the non-applicant institution is an industry as defined under Section 2-J of the Act. This point, therefore, is decided in favour of the workman and against the school.

Additional point on the issue of re-employment under Section 25-H of the Act.

23. It has also been contended on behalf of the workman that subsequent to his termination Harnek Singh has been appointed by the school without offering an opportunity of employment to the workman in violation of Section 25-H of the Act. It has been opposed on behalf of the school by contending that no relationship of employer and employee exists between the two.

24. Under point no. 1, a finding has been arrived at that the work in question was assigned to the workman on contract basis which was a contract of service and on expiry of the contractual period, his employment automatically came to an end. As such no nexus of employer and employee exists between the contesting parties. In view of it, the workman cannot claim the protection under Section 25-H of the Act.

RELIEF

25. For the foregoing reasons, the workman is entitled to no relief.

26. In the result, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and in favour of the non-applicant school and it is held that terminating the services of the claimant w.e.f. 21-9-2002 by the school is legal and justified. His claim is dismissed. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

27. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ 2722.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 107/1992) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/24/1992-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2722.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 107/1992) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 19-6-2006.

[No. L-22012/24/1992-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/107/92

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI C.M. SINGH

Shri Mohammed Sajjad,
S/o Late Shri Safiruddin,
Gram Morahi, Post Gangeti,
Distt. Surguja

.....Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Chirimiri Area of SECL,
Post West Chirimiri Colliery,
Distt. Surguja

.....Management

AWARD

Passed on this 1st day of June, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/24/92-IR (C-II) dated 9-6-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Sub Area Manager, Korea Colliery of S.E.C. Ltd., Chirimiri, in terminating services of Shri Mohd. Sajjad S/o Safiruddin Cat-I Mazdoor, Korea Colliery w.e.f. 14-11-1983 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. Workman Shri Mohd. Sajjad was employed from April 1979 as Category-I Mazdoor in Korea Collieries of

South Eastern Coal Fields Ltd., Chirimiri Area. He was prosecuted under various sections of Indian Penal Code and was convicted by the Session Court on 12-8-83. Against the order of conviction passed by the Session Court, he preferred an appeal in the Hon'ble High Court of MP. The Honourable High Court by judgement dated 12-3-86 acquitted him of the charges levelled against him. While the workman was convicted, the management had terminated his service because of conviction. Subsequently on being acquitted, the workman immediately in June/July 1986, represented to the Competent Authority to re-instate him in service but his case was kept on pending and he was made to run from pillar to post and ultimately in the year 1990, he was informed that no action could be taken in his case. The action of management of South Eastern Coal Fields Limited in not re-instating him is totally illegal and contrary to the principles of law. Before terminating the services of the workman, no show-cause notice, chargesheet or departmental enquiry was conducted against him. No opportunity of hearing was given and therefore his termination is contrary to the principles of natural justice. It is prayed by the workman that the action of Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/ Sub-Area Manager, Korea Collieries of SECL, Chirimiri in terminating services of workman w.e.f. 14-11-83 be held illegal, unjustified and the management be directed to reinstate him in service with full back wages and all other consequential benefits.

3. The management contested the reference and filed the Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. That the workman was working as Cat-I General Mazdoor in Korea Colliery of SECL, Chirimiri Area. He had been absenting from duties w.e.f. 18-7-82 to 24-10-83 without intimation, permission or sanctioned leave. As he had been absenting continuously for a period more than one year and 3 months, the management issued a show cause notice vide letter No. KR/DCME/CS/13720 dated 24-10-83 under clause 17(i) (n) of the certified standing orders applicable to the workman of Korea Colliery. The workman was asked to submit his explanation in respect of above charges within 3 days of issue of show-cause notice. As no reply was received from the workman, the management was left with no alternative than to issue another letter No. KR/DRS/145-76 dated 6th November, 1983 intimating him that as per records management it is seen that he was absenting unauthorisely and without taking permission or sanctioned leave from 18-7-82 to 6-11-83. The management had also issued a show cause notice dated 24-10-83 prior to the issuance of the present letter requiring him to explain as to why disciplinary action should not be initiated against him and also advised him to resume his duties within 3 days. As no response was received from the workman, the management presumed that he was no more interested in services of the company and therefore his name was struck off from the rolls of the company. The management came to know that the workman was convicted under Section 302 of the IPC for which he has been

sentenced to undergo life imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Surguja at Ambikapur in Session Trial 10/1983. He was prosecuted for murder of his wife Smt. Noorjahan. At the trial, on scrutiny of the evidence, the learned trial Judge found the workman guilty of offence punishable under Section 302 of IPC and, therefore, convicted and sentenced him for life imprisonment. Being aggrieved by the said order of conviction, the workman filed a criminal appeal before the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh. The Honourable High Court of Madhya Pradesh vide its judgment dated 12-3-86 set-aside the aforesaid order of conviction giving benefit of doubt to the workman concerned. The Sessions Judge, Surguja in Session Trial No. 10/83, found the workman guilty of committing murder of his wife and, therefore, the punishment of life imprisonment was imposed on him. The act of workman committing murder of his wife amounts to moral turpitude. Therefore the workman is not to be in Government service. Even otherwise, termination took place on the ground of remaining absent by workman from duties for a period of more than 1 year 3 months without any intimation, permission or sanctioned leave. The workman not even cared to inform the management about his arrest, detention by the police and punishment imposed by the Sessions Judge on him. The workman approached the management for the first time after he was acquitted by the order of Hon'ble High Court of MP. The act of workman in not informing the management about his involvement in criminal case itself constitutes the misconduct. The termination of workman from the services was on the ground of long, unauthorised absentism from duty. The management took action under the provisions of Standing Orders. Owing to the above facts and circumstances the management felt no need of conducting departmental enquiry as the charges were well established against the workman. The management prayed that the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman be held legal, proper and justified.

4. The workman in support of his case examined himself. The management in order to defend the reference examined Dr. Onkar Singh, the then posted as legal inspector at SECL, Chirimiri area, Distt. Korea (MP).

5. Both the parties have filed certain copies of documents in support of their respective contentions. Those papers may be discussed in the body of this award where the need be.

6. I have heard Shri Vijay Tripathi, Advocate the learned counsel for workman and Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have very carefully gone through the entire evidence on record.

7. It is admitted case of the parties that the workman was working as Category-I General Mazdoor in Korea colliery of SECL, Chirimiri Area. The case of the management is that the workman had been absenting himself from duty w.e.f. 18-7-82 to 6-11-83 without intimation, permission

or sanctioned leave. Against it, the case of the workman is that he was arrested by the police on 18-7-82 for the alleged commission of murder of his wife and thereafter he was detained in jail. That he was convicted by the Court of Sessions on 12-8-83 under Sec-302 of IPC against which he preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court of MP and by the judgment dated 12-3-86 passed by the Honourable High Court, he was acquitted of the said charge. That he was released from Jail on 1-4-86. It is further the case of the workman that when the workman was convicted by the Sessions Court, the management had terminated his services because of conviction. Against the above, it is specifically pleaded by the management that as the workman had been absenting himself from duty without intimation, permission or sanctioned leave as mentioned above for a period of more than 1 year and 3 months; the management issued show cause notice dated 24-10-83 under clause 17(i)(n) of the Certified Standing Orders whereby the workman was asked to submit his explanation within 3 days, but no reply was received from the workman and therefore another letter dated 6-11-83 was issued to him intimating him that as per records of the management, it is seen that he was absenting, unauthorisely without taking permission or sanctioned leave from 18-7-82 to 6-11-83. That as no response was received from the workman, the management presumed that he was no more interested in the service of the company and therefore his name was struck off from the rolls of the company. Workman Shri Mohd. Sajjad has examined himself in support of his case. Nothing has come in his entire testimony to prove his above mentioned case that the management terminated his service because of his conviction under Sec. 302 of IPC. Thus this case of the workman remains unproved. The above case of the management is fully proved from the oral testimony of Dr. Onkar Singh, the then posted as legal inspector at SECL, Chirimiri area, Distt. Korea (MP). This witness stated on oath that the workman was absent from duty w.e.f. 18-7-82 to 24-10-83 without intimation, permission or sanctioned leave from the competent authority and as he was absent continuously for a period of more than 1 year and 3 months, the management issued a show cause notice dated 24-10-83 under clause 17(i)(n) of the Certified Standing Orders. This witness has proved the copy of that order as Exhibit M-1. The witness further stated on oath that as no reply was received from the workman, the management was left with no other alternative than to issue another letter dated 6-11-83 intimating him that as per records of the management, it is seen that he was absenting unauthorisely or without taking permission or sanctioned leave from 18-7-82 to 6-11-83. The witness has proved the copy of this letter as Exhibit M-2. The witness further stated that as no response was received from the workman, the management presumed that he was no more interested in service of the company and therefore his name was struck off from the rolls of the company. The witness has proved

that the above two notices were sent to the workman by registered post. It has been submitted by the learned counsel for the management that the management in terminating the service of the workman adhered to the principle of natural justice and sent two notices to him by registered post at his residential address and therefore there is no illegality in order dated 14-11-83 passed by the management terminating the services of the workman under clause 17(i)(n) of the Certified Standing Orders applicable to the workmen of the Korea Colliery. It has been submitted by the learned counsel for the management that the workman never informed to the management of his arrest by the police under Sec. 302 of IPC or his detention in Jail. He further submitted that the workman did not care to inform the management that he was arrested by the police for the alleged commission of murder of his wife and was being prosecuted by the court of Sessions, convicted by the court of sessions, preferred an appeal to the Hon'ble High Court against the order of conviction. Thus during the absence of the workman from duty, the management was not in know of the whereabouts of the workman. The learned counsel for the management submitted that it was obligatory on the part of the workman to have informed the management regarding his alleged detention in jail, prosecution under Sec. 302 or IPC etc. On being cross-examined, workman Shri Mohd. Sajjad stated that he did not inform the management from the Jail. He also admitted that he did not inform the management that he was convicted by the court of sessions. Since the management was not informed regarding the whereabouts of the workman, it was justifiable on the part of management to have issued notices to the workman at his residential address before terminating his service which the management legally and properly did.

8. It has been submitted on behalf of the workman that the order of termination is contrary to the principles of natural justice as no opportunity of hearing was given to the workman before passing the order. This contention on behalf of the workman has no force. As held above, the workman failed to inform the management of his whereabouts and therefore the management issued notices to show cause by registered post at his residential address and as no response was received, his services were terminated under clause 17(i)(n) of the Certified Standing Orders. It has been further submitted by the learned counsel for the workman that before terminating the services of workman, no show-cause notice, chargesheet issued to him or DE was conducted against him. This contention that no show-cause notice was given to the workman has no legs to stand as already mentioned above that the management had issued notices to show cause to the workman at his residential address as the workman failed to inform his whereabouts during his absence from duty. It has been held in 1957-SC-38 in the case of Burn & Company versus their employees and workmen of Burn & Company

versus Burn & Company that where the ground of discharge is the continued absence of the employee and his inability to do work no purpose would be served by a formal charge being delivered to him. I am, therefore, of the considered opinion that after issuing notices to show-cause to the workman, there was no need of issuing any charge-sheet or conducting any Departmental Enquiry against him.

9. It has been submitted by the learned counsel for the workman that clause 17(i)(n) of the Certified Standing Order confers the discretion upon the management to terminate or not to terminate the services of an employee and said discretion has to be based on an objective consideration of all the circumstances and material available on record. In this respect the learned counsel for the workman placed reliance on (1998) 6 Supreme Court Cases 538 in the case of Uptron India Ltd. versus Shammi Bhan and another. I have go through the law cited above. It was a case of a confirm employee. Her services were terminated on account of overstay of leave without permission. Actually she proceeded on leave w.e.f. 7-11-84 and remained till 29-1-85 on maternity leave. Thereafter she remained absent w.e.f. 30-I-85 to 12-4-85 without any application for leave consequently, by order dated 12-4-85 , she was informed that her services stood automatically terminated in terms of clause 17(g) of the Certified Standing Orders. Under the above facts and circumstances, the Honourable Supreme Court held that the discretion has to be based on an objective consideration of all circumstances and material which may available on record. It further held that the principles of natural justice which have to be read into the offending clause, must be complied with and the employee must informed of the ground for which action was proposed to be taken against him for overstaying the leave. In the case at hand, the principles of natural justice were complied with as the management had issued not one but two show-cause notices to the workman at his residential address as the workman did not care to inform the management of whereabouts. On this point, the learned counsel for workman also placed reliance on (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases -61 in the case of Scooters India Ltd. versus N. Mohammad Yaqub and another. It has been held in the law cited above that it is clear that there could not be any automatic termination of the employee on the basis standing order No. 9.3.12 and the principles of natural justice have to be complied with. The law cited above is applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case as in this case, the principles of natural justice were followed and complied with as not one but two notices were issued to workman to show cause at his residential address as he not care to inform his whereabouts. On this point, the learned counsel also placed reliance on (1993)3 Supreme Court Cases 259 Shri D. K. Yadav versus J. M. A. Industries Ltd. I have very carefully gone through the law cited above. In the law cited above, it has been held that application of

principle of natural justice that no man should be condemned unheard intends to prevent the authority from acting arbitrarily affecting the rights of the concerned person. That no decision must be taken which will affect the right of any person without his/her first being informed of the case and giving him/her an opportunity of putting forward his/her case. That an order involving civil consequences must be made consistently with the rules of natural justice. This law is also not applicable to the facts and circumstances of this case as the management had issued notices to the workman at his residential address by registered post as the workman failed to inform the management of his whereabouts.

10. It has been pleaded by the management that the act of workman of committing murder of his wife amounts to moral turpitude and therefore the workman is not entitled to be in Government service. The learned counsel for the management submitted that as the workman was convicted, and sentenced under Sec. 302 of IPC for commission of murder of his wife, therefore he is not entitled to be in Government service because his above act of committing murder of his wife amounts to moral turpitude. This contention of the learned counsel for the management has no substance; firstly because finally in appeal, the workman was acquitted by the Honourable High Court under Sec. 302 IPC for the alleged commission of murder of his wife. Therefore according to the final verdict of the Honourable High Court, it cannot be held that the workman committed murder of his wife. So it cannot be held that the act of workman of committing murder of his wife amounts to moral turpitude. Secondly because it has been held in 1995 MP-LJ-870 that every act punishable in law is not offence involving "moral turpitude". That the circumstances in which crime is committed and how the society views the commission of that offence in those circumstances is relevant. That the quality of the crime involving grave infringement of the moral sentiment of the community as distinguished from the statutory provisions. Under the above circumstances, even if it is presumed that the workman committed the murder of his wife, the alleged act of commission of murder of his wife does not amount to moral turpitude.

11. It has been submitted by the learned counsel for the management that the workman did not care to inform the management of his arrest by the police under Sec. 302 of IPC, his prosecution under the said section by the court of Sessions, his conviction by the court of sessions under the above section, his detention in police custody and his detention in jail during the period of his absence from duty and according to his own statement, the workman for the first time made representation to the management on 12-7-86 i.e. after a lapse of about 3 months from the date of his release from the Jail. This careless attitude on the part of workman itself shows that he is not at all interested in the services of the company. It has come in the

affidavit of workman Mohd. Sajjad that after the order of the Honourable High Court, he was released from jail on 1-4-86 and thereafter he made representation to the management on 12-7-86. Thus the above contention of the learned counsel for the management that the workman did not care to make representation earlier is quite correct. It has come in cross-examination of workman Mohd. Sajjad that he did not inform the management of his detention in jail or his arrest by the police on 18-7-82. He also admitted during cross-examination that he was convicted by the court of Sessions. I am of the considered opinion that under the facts and circumstances of the case, the workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever and the order of the management of terminating his services is quite legal. But I am of the view that considering the facts and circumstances of the case, the parties should be directed to bear their own costs of this reference.

12. On the basis of foregoing discussions, it is held that action of Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Sub Area Manager, Korea Colliery of S.E.C. Ltd., Chirimiri, in terminating services of Shri Mohd. Sajjad S/o Safiruddin Cat. I Mazdoor, Korea Colliery w.e.f. 14-11-1983 is legal and justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly in favour of the management and against the workman. The parties shall bear their own costs of this reference.

13. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ 2723.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 178/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2006-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2723.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 178/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. SCCL and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 19-6-2006.

[No. L-22013/1/2006-IR (C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
HYDERABAD**

Present :—Shri E. Ismail, B. Sc., LL. B., Presiding Officer

Dated the 27th day of September, 2004

Industrial Dispute L.C.I.D. No. 178/2003

Between :

Shri John Mohammed,
S/o Gulam Mohammed,
R/o Qtr. No. D-49, 24 Incline,
Yellandu. Khammam District.

....Petitioner

AND

1. The Director (PA & W),

M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,
Kothagudem. Khammam District.

2. The General Manager (Project),
M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,
Yellandu area, Khammam District.

3. The Superintendent of Mines.
M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,
JK-5 Incline, Yellandu.

Khammam District. Respondents

Appearances :

For the Petitioner : M/s A. Sarojana &
K. Vasudeva Reddy, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s K. Srinivasa Murthy,
V. Uma Devi, C. Vijay Sekhar
Reddy & S. Vijay Venkatesh,
Advocates

AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts as mentioned in the petition are : That the Petitioner's father was an employee of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. and died while in service and he was given employment in the year 1989 as badli filler. The Petitioner was aged about 29 years. That he got married and from the wedlock two daughters were born to him, one daughter is physically handicapped who requires constant medical attention. That due to family circumstances he was absent and was issued with a charge sheet on 20-4-2002. An enquiry was conducted. Much is written about the enquiry which need not be gone into as it was conceded by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that the domestic enquiry is validly conducted. Suffice it to say that the

dismissal order was confirmed by the Appellate Authority also. He prays that due to family circumstances he was absent and the delay may be condoned and he may be reinstated with all benefits.

3. A counter was filed stating that the Petitioner could not concentrate on duties because of his mother's ailment, daughter's ailment, Wife's ailment and he has also became sick and used to report to the Company's hospital and took treatment, is denied. That he was issued with a charge sheet on 20th April, 2002 alleging unauthorized absenteeism he has put in only 38 musters in the year 2001 for which charge sheet was given on 16-5-2002. Enquiry was conducted on 8-9-2002 in which he fully participated. The Petitioner refused to take defence assistant and the Enquiry was fairly conducted. Hence, he is not entitled to any relief. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

4. The Petitioner's counsel conceded that the domestic enquiry is validly conducted. Hence, arguments were heard under Sec. 11A about the quantum of punishment.

5. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner argued that the he was given compassionate appointment in 1989 and it is not the case of the Respondent that before 2001 he was irregular. If that be the case that would have found place in the counter of the Respondents. That means it was only in 2001. He did not attend properly and till the date of dismissal i.e., 27-4-2003 he was working properly, So, a lenient view may be taken.

6. The Learned Counsel for the Respondent argues that absenteeism is now a course of offence and it has been held by various Courts that it is a serious offence and as it is a mine, work is seriously affected. Hence, the Petitioner may not be given any relief.

7. It may be seen that the Petitioner was irregular only during the year 2001 and he worked till 26-4-2003. He was dismissed vide order dated 26-4-2003 from 27-4-2003. Had he been irregular in his duties subsequent to 2001 that would have found a place in the counter. But no such thing is mentioned in the counter. It seems that from 1989 he was working and only one year he was very irregular. He was not suspended. That means he was regular in duty thereafter. I have mentioned in my previous judgements also and would like reiterate that counseling should be done and it is better if the unions are also taken into confidence and counseling be done to such persons who are absent themselves without sufficient cause or even if there is cause it requires counseling by trained persons or even by a Psychiatrist. This will go in long way in reducing the absenteeism and the Company will also stand to benefit. As quality of mercy is not strained, I am of the opinion that the Petitioner can be given one more chance. Hence, and award is passed in the following terms : "the Petitioner shall be reinstated as badli filler within 30 days from the publication of this Award on the last pay drawn. The period from 1989 till 26-4-2003 shall be calculated for terminal benefits. However, the Petitioner shall be kept in observation and be made permanent as per rules if he puts in minimum musters for three consecutive years.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 27th day of September, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ 2724.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 127/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/16/2001-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2724.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 127/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-6-2006.

[No. L-20012/16/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL/LABOUR COURT (No.1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10 (I)(d) & (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 127 of 2001

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Govindpur Area of BCCL and Their Workmen.

Present : Sri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer

Appearances :

For the Employers	:	Sri D.K. Verma, Adv.
For the Workmen	:	Sri P.R. Shukala, Authorised Representative

State : Jharkhand	:	Industry : Coal
-------------------	---	-----------------

Dated, 5th June, 2006

AWARD

By order No. L. 20012/16/2001/(C-I), dated, 22-5-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and Section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

“Whether the action of management of M/s. BCCL in not providing employment to Laxmi Kumari the dependent daughter of Late Kalia Bhuria, Ex-Miner Loader of Govindpur Colliery under area No. II of M/s. BCCL as per provision of 9-3-02 of NCWA-V is justified, legal and proper? If not, to what relief is the said dependent entitled.”

2. This reference case was received in this Tribunal on 20-6-2001. Thereafter, on 10-5-2002 Written statement was filed on behalf of the workman. But on several dates non-appeared on behalf of the workman, inspite of issuance of notice. It appears that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to contest the case.

In such, circumstances, I render a No Dispute Award in this case.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ 2725.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/499/95-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2725.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 30/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to

the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-6-2006.

[No. L-20012/499/95-IR (C-I)]
S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT (NO. 1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d)&(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 30 OF 97

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Bastacolla Colliery of M/s. BCCL
AND
Their Workmen.

Present : Sri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the Employers : Sri B. Joshi, Adv.

For the Workmen : Sri D. K. Verma, Adv.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal

Dated, the 6th June, 2006

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/499/95-IR (Coal-I) Dated, 10-1-96 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand by the union for the employment of Shri Kishan Bhuria as a dependent son of Late Badri Bhuria under NCWA provision is legal and Justified ? If so, to what relief is Sh. Kishan Bhuria entitled ?”

2. This reference case was received in this Tribunal on 22-1-97. The Written statement was filed on behalf of the workman on 8-3-97. Thereafter, several adjournments were given to the sponsoring union but no further step was taken even today, by the sponsoring union. It, therefore seems that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render a NO DISPUTE AWARD in this case.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ 2726.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वा को. लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संर्व संस्था 196/97)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/180/96-आई आर (सी-1)]
एस. स. गुप्ता, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2726.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 156/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-6-2006.

[No. L-20012/180/96-IR (C-I)]
S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT (NO. 1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d)&(2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 156 OF 97

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Barree Colliery of M/s. BCCL
AND

Their Workmen.
Sri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the Employers : Sri H. Nath, Adv.

For the Workman : Sri Y. Yadav, Jt. General Secretary.

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal

Dated, the 5th June, 2006

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/180/96-IR (C-I) Dated, 27-8-97 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the demand by the union for the regularisation of S/Shri Ambika Dhari and Hamid Mia as Fitter is legal and Justified ? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?”

2. This reference case was received in this Tribunal on 15-9-97. The Written statement was filed by the sponsoring union on 17-8-98. Thereafter, inspite of sending notices non appeared for the workman to take any further step. It, seems that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render a No Dispute Award in this case.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2727—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 238/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/389/2001-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2006

S.O. 2727.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 238/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-6-2006.

[No. L-20012/389/2001-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, (NO. 1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10 (1)(d) & (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

REFERENCE No. 238 of 2001

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Joyrampur Colliery of M/s. BCCL

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT : SRI SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Sri D. K. Verma, Advocate
For the Workmen : Sri U. Ansari, Representative
State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, 6th June, 2006

AWARD

By order No. L. 20012/389/2001/IR(C-I), dated, 7-11-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Sec.10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

“Whether the action of the management of Joyrampur Colliery, BCCL in dismissing Sri Mora Bouri is Justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. This reference case was received in this Tribunal on 27-11-2001. Thereafter, on 2-1-2002 Written Statement was filed by the sponsoring union. But on several dates no one appeared on behalf of the concerned workman inspite of notices being sent to the sponsoring union.

It seems that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render a NO DISPUTE AWARD. In this case.

S ARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2728—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 103/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 12012/119/89-डी-II(ए)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2006

S.O. 2728.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 103/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad-I, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-12012/119/89-D-II(A)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 103/98

Shri M.L. Singla son of Shri Ram Parshad,

R/o I44/I9, Jind through
Ram Parshad & Sons,

Bajaran Street, Jind-126 192.

—Workman

Versus

The Regional Manager,
Punjab National Bank

Kurushetra-132 118.

—Management.

APPEARANCE: Workman in person with his A/R
Sh. J. N. Kapoor. Shri Anil Sehgal A/R
for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour *vide* its Order No.12012/119/89-D-II(A) dated 16.8.99 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in dismissing from service Shri M.L. Singla is justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. This reference was first referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh on 17-8-89 and registered on 18-8-89. The pleadings of the parties and recording of evidence by both the parties was completed before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Chandigarh. Workman examined himself as WW 1 on 18-9-90 and also examined Shri Ved Prakash WW 2 and WW 3 Shri Inder Sain and closed his evidence. Management examined Shri V. P. Ranjan, Senior Manager Personnel as MW1 on 24-6-93 and closed its evidence on 20-7-93. Thereafter the workman moved an application to adduce additional evidence to place on record certified copy of FIR case No.58/84, Confession statement of Ashok Kumar (Bank Peon) certified copy of the application for obtaining the remand of the accused (Ashok Kumar) in criminal case. The said application was dismissed by C.G.I.T. Chandigarh *vide* order dated 21-3-95. Against the said order, the workman filed writ petition No.7576/95 before the Punjab & Haryana High Court wherein the applicant was ordered to adduce additional evidence *vide* order dated 20-12-95. In pursuance of the said order the workman again filed his detailed affidavit along with certified copies of the above documents and in the meantime this case was transferred to this Tribunal from C.G.I.T. Chandigarh *vide* order dated 6-2-98 by the Central Government and the same was received herein on 16-4-98. In pursuance of the said order of the Punjab & Haryana High Court the workman adduced evidence by filing his detailed affidavit before this Tribunal and placed on record certified copy of the documents including certified copy of the FIR & disclosure statement of Ashok Kumar and photocopy of judgment of the court of Mrs. Neelima Shangla, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jind marked MX and he was cross- examined by the Management.

Brief facts of this case which has given rise to the above reference in question are that the workman was appointed permanently as clerk cum cashier in the Punjab National Bank Model Town Hissar branch. He was transferred to Jind Branch in March, 1979. He was promoted on 1-1-82 as Cashier in-Charge and worked there till 26-3-84 when he was placed under suspension. It is stated that on 21-3-84 he was working on bills and receipt and

payment seat and banking hours of public used to be 10 AM. to 2 PM. There was lunch for half an hour as usual. He (workman) counted the cash intact in rubber wings before he left for lunch at 2 PM and after lunch he did balancing of his books with cash at about 3 PM. Hence he was shocked to find that a sum of Rs.35000/- consisting of three jackets of Rs. 100/- denomination and one packet of Rs. 50/- denomination was missing. Somebody has stolen the money by duplicate keys. He informed S.D.Gupta Assistant Manager in writing who in turn reported to SHO Police Station Jind about shortage of Rs. 35000/- *vide* application dated 31-3-94 requesting him to investigate and take legal action in the matter. On the basis of the said report a criminal case for criminal breach of trust under Section 408 IPC was registered against Shri M.L.Singla (Cashier) During investigation it was revealed that claimant M.L. Singla had not committed any offence of criminal breach of trust under section 408 IPC but he gave excess payment over the actual payment to the customer under the influence of liquor for which a departmental enquiry was recommended against him and the case was closed *vide* report dated 15-8-84 by Dy. S.H.O. (Up Adhikshak) P.S. Jind. Following the said report a departmental enquiry was initiated against the claimant and he was charged on two counts. Firstly he consumed liquor at 1.30 PM. during duty hours and secondly he acted negligently in discharge of his duties on account of his gross negligence. There occurred shortage of Rs. 35000 in entire transaction of Rs 4,23219.39p consacted on 23-3-84; and thus he caused loss of the said amount which is prejudicial to the interest of the branch of the Bank. After conclusion of the enquiry workman was found guilty of the charges and was inflicted punishment of dismissal from service. He raised dispute which resulting in the above reference/commencing the present proceedings. The workman has challenged his dismissal from service in these proceedings as illegal and assailed the findings of the enquiry as contrary to the facts pleading his innocence and alleged that the said amount was not misappropriated but was stolen in his absence.

4. I have heard Shri J.N.Kapoor A/R for the workman and Shri Anil Sehgal A/R for the management who addressed arguments at length. Shri J.N. Kapoor has contended that the workman is innocent and the finding of the enquiry are perverse in as much as the enquiry officer has not considered the witnesses produced in his defence by the workman and he also contended that entire case consisting of evidence and statement of all the witnesses namely Hakikat Roy, Jagmohan and Om Parkash examined and relied during the enquiry are false and belied by the fact that Shri Ashok Kumar Peon of the Bank close to Shri S.D.Gupta Assistant Manager has stolen the amount of Rs.35000/- from the cabin of the cashier workman Shri M.L. Singla on 21-3-84 and he confessed/admitted this fact

during investigation in a case and on the basis of the said the initial report/FIR which was registered under section 408 IPC was revived and Mr. Ashok Kumar was prosecuted for theft of Rs.35000/- in the court. On the other hand Shri Anil Sehgal justified the findings of the enquiry initiated against the workman and the action of the respondent in dismissing the workman.

5. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the contentions raised on either side.

6. During enquiry as many as 7 witnesses namely Shri S.D.Gupta MW1, Shri M.C.Paul, MW2, Shri Hakikat Roy MW3, Shri Om Parkash MW4, Shri R.L.Jaindial MW5, Shri Jagmohan MW6 and Shri Ashwani Kumar Bhardwaj MW7 were examined on behalf of management respondent and the testimony of Hakikat Roy, Om Parkash and Jagmohan is relevant. Shri Hakikat Roy claims to have seen Mohan Lal Singla on 21-3-84 at 3 PM to have consumed liquor while Jagmohan and Om Parkash have not seen him consuming liquor but Jagmohan stated that Shri Singla took out the bottle from the drawer and gave it to him to keep it to Daftri Room and Om Parkash stated that he saw Mr.Singla giving bottle of Whisky to Jagmohan. Shri Hakikat Roy has seen the workman taking /consuming whisky at 3 PM. Enquiries from these witnesses were also made by Police Station during interrogation of the criminal cases. It has come in evidence that enquiries from these witnesses were made during interrogation of the criminal case by the Police officer and they were also given beatings. It is possible that these witnesses have deposed against the workman in the enquiry out of dear and with a view to save their skin. Their testimony does not appear to be free from doubt. Therefore, the charge of consuming liquor by the claimant is not proved. Therefore, Similarly the subsequent event that Shri Ashok Kumar Peon made the confessional statement on 11-1-94 during investigation of the case that he had stolen the amount of Rs.35000/- from the cabin of the Cashier during the year 1984 by opening a lock thereof with the help of duplicate key and, that he(Ashok Kumar) was prosecuted for the offence of theft in the court of Smt. Neelima Shangla C.J.M. as mentioned above is contrary to the finding of the enquiry report that the shortage of the said amount of Rs.35000/- was an act of gross negligence which was prejudicial to the interest of the Bank and this not only creates doubt about the findings of the enquiry committee on this charge (second charge) but upsets the same. The amount, has been stolen by Ashok Kumar Peon of the Bank in the absence of the claimant workman from his cabin by opening lock of his cabin with the help of Duplicate Key in the absence of the workman, when he had gone to take lunch during lunch hours. Thus this act of theft cannot be described negligence on the part of the workman particularly when he has locked the cabin with lock and keys provided by the respondent bank.

7. In view of the above discussions I am of the opinion that findings of the Enquiry Officer report on both the charges is perverse. Hence the order dated 29-8-87 dismissing the workman is set aside. No evidence has come that the workman has been gainfully employed during this period. The interest of justice will be sub served if he is given 50% of back wages. In view of the above discussion it is ordered that the workman be reinstated in service with 50% back wages from the date of his dismissal and Award is thus passed accordingly and file be consigned record room.

Dated : 30-5-06

S.S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2729—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, बैंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 22/02) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 12011/233/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006.

S.O. 2729.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 22/02) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 16-6-06.

[No. L-12011/233/2001-IR(B-II)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANALORE-560022

Dated : 2nd June 2006

Present

SHRI A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 22/02

I Party

The General Secretary,
Syndicate Bank Staff Assn.,
Anand Plaza,
2nd Floor, Near Anand Rao Circle,
Subedar Chatram,
Bangalore-560009

II Party

The Managing Director,
Syndicate Bank,
Head Office,
Manipal (Karnataka)-576119

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12011/233/2001 IR (B-II) dated 21st May 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Syndicate Bank is justified in imposing the punishment of compulsory retirement from service on Shri Joseph D' Souza, Clerk w.e.f. 31-05-2000? If not what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. A charge sheet dated 10-11-1999 came to be issued to the first party by the management on the allegation that he is in the habit of absenting from duty without intimating and on the earlier occasion for similar nature of misconduct, he was awarded with the punishment of 'warning' vide proceedings dated 02-05-1996; that in spite of the same he committed once again the misconduct of unauthorized absence remaining absent from duty for a period of 875 days in between 19-5-1997 and 12-10-1999, thereby affecting the smooth functioning of the bank and the customers' services. The first party submitted his Explanation denying the aforesaid allegations on the ground that he submitted leave applications from time to time intimating the management that his mother aged about 84 years was bedridden entirely depending upon him and under his care. His explanation was turned down as unsatisfactory and a DE was ordered against him. On the conclusion of the enquiry, the enquiry officer submitted his findings holding the workman guilty of the charges resulting into the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority retiring him compulsorily from service. His appeal against the said order also came to be rejected. He raised the dispute before the Conciliation Officer and on the basis of the failure report reference in question is made to this tribunal.

3. In his claim Statement, the first party challenged the enquiry proceedings as well as findings of the enquiry officer as against the principles of natural justice and that findings of the enquiry officer suffered from perversity. He also challenged the impugned punishment order as illegal and unjust. His main contention was that he remained

absent from duty for the aforesaid period submitting various leave application on the ground that he was to take care of his aged mother and he also invited the attention of the management that he comes under exempted category for deployment transfer making a request to retain him at Bangalore. He was retained at Bangalore till 19-5-1997 and thereafter he was relieved of his duties with a direction to report duty at Sindagi branch as per the transfer orders already issued to him. He once again requested for cancellation of the transfer claiming exemption and his request not being considered he reported duty at Sindagi branch and worked there for about 2 days and thereafter on account of his mother's ill health he had come back to Bangalore and applied leave. His leave was sanctioned from 1-9-1998 to 30-11-1998 but the period of leave was treated as unauthorized absence. He also contended that he was suffering from mental depression and has submitted necessary medical certificate from 'Nimhans' for claiming exemption from deployment transfer. He contended that after having worked for 2 days at Sindagi branch he returned back to Bangalore in view of his mother's ill health and sent intimation regarding requirement of leave to the bank from time to time. Instead of considering his request properly, the management treated the entire leave period as unauthorized absence which act of the management is totally unjust and illegal; that his defence was not considered by the enquiry officer and his findings therefore, are totally perverse resulting into illegal and unjust punishment retiring him compulsorily from service; that the punishment of Compulsory Retirement is shockingly disproportionate having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case.

4. The management by its Counter Statement while resisting the claim of the first party inter alia contended that the first party being in the habit of remaining absent from duty remained unauthorisly absent for a period of 875 days between 19-5-1997 and 12-10-1999. He was given maximum opportunity to mend his conduct and since he did not improve, the charge sheet in question came to be issued against him. His explanation was not found satisfactory resulting into departmental enquiry to be held against him. He participated in the enquiry proceedings and on the findings of the enquiry officer holding him guilty of the charges, impugned punishment order was passed. It further contended that the enquiry officer has taken into consideration all the factors in connection with the charge sheet and by reasonable and speaking findings held the first party guilty of the charges. The Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority having taken note of the gravity of the misconduct have rightly imposed the punishment of compulsory retirement. Therefore, impugned punishment order is just legal and the punishment is proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct.

5. Keeping in view the respective contentions of the parties with regard to the fairness and validity or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings this tribunal by order dated 10-02-2005 framed the following Preliminary issue:

“Whether the Domestic Enquiry conducted against the first party by the second party is fair and proper”?

6. On 25-08-2005, learned counsel for the first party filed a memo conceding the fairness of the enquiry with a request to take up the matter for arguments on perversity of the findings and the quantum of punishment. Accordingly, Domestic Enquiry was held to be fair and proper and the matter came to be posted for arguments on merits. After, having heard the learned counsels for the respective parties on the aforesaid two points, case is now posted for award.

7. Learned counsel for the first party vehemently argued that the reasonings given by the enquiry officer in rejecting the defence of the first party that his mother as well as he himself were not keeping good health thereby, disabling him to attend duty during the period of alleged unauthorized absence, has not been properly considered and appreciated by the Enquiry Officer in rejecting the said defence on the ground that it was self conflicting. He submitted that the first party had another 5 years of service when he was compulsorily retired by the impugned punishment order denying him the pension benefits and the continuity of service for the period he was absent from the service. Therefore, learned counsel submitted that the first party atleast may be given the relief of continuity of service to claim his pension and other service benefits.

8. Whereas, learned counsel for the management argued that keeping in view the length of period of unauthorized absence of 875 days and the fact that first party was also punished for similar misconduct by giving a “Warning”, he deserves the punishment of Compulsory Retirement. He submitted that the charge of unauthorized absence has been proved by sufficient and legal evidence in the oral testimony of MW1 and in the documents at Ex. MEX.1 to MEX.17. He submitted that the learned enquiry officer after having analysed and discussed at length the evidence brought on record including the documents produced by the first party at Ex. D1 to D5 has rightly come to the conclusion that the stand taken by the first party about ill health of his mother as well as his own illness does not get support from any medical evidence on record and that leave applications are not as per rules and therefore, he was guilty of the charges of unauthorized absence. He submitted that the first party is not entitled to any relief much less the relief of continuity of service for the period he remained absent from duty so as to enable him to get pensionary benefits for the said period.

9. After having gone through the records, I find substance in the arguments advanced for management. First of all as noted above, learned counsel for the first party except to say that the defence of the first party in remaining absent from duty has been rejected by the enquiry officer without considering the facts and circumstances brought on record, no other arguments were advanced or any infirmity was pointed out either legal or factual so as to suggest that findings of the enquiry officer suffered from perversity. A perusal of the enquiry findings would reveal that the management in order to substantiate the charges adduced the oral evidence of MW1, the then Dy. Chief Officer (Personnel) and got marked as many as 17 documents which include the various letters written by the first party and the leave applications submitted by him. The first party adduced no oral evidence but relied upon 5 documents marked at Ex. DEX. 1 to DEX. 5. The oral testimony as well as the documentary evidence on record was thoroughly discussed and considered and cogent and compelling reasons are given by the enquiry officer in coming to the conclusion that the absence of the first party from duty for a period of 840 days between 19-5-1997 and 4-9-1999 and for a period of 35 days between 8-9-1999 and 12-10-1999 was unauthorized absence not being supported by valid leave applications much less medical evidence as per the leave rules of the management bank. It appears to me worthwhile to bring on record the very reasonings given by the enquiry officer found on pages, 9, 10 and 11 relevant for the purpose running as under :—

“Though many aspects came up for discussion during the enquiry, first I would like to confine myself to the reported misconduct of unauthorized absence of the CSE from 19-5-1997 to 4-9-1999 and 8-9-1999 to 12-10-1999. In this regard, I refer to MEX-3 i.e. the letter dated 9-10-1997 of the Divisional Manager, Bijapur addressed to the CSE. In the said letter, it is mentioned that the CSE after his relief from currency chest, Bangalore on 17-5-1997 did not report for duty at Sindagi Branch. His continuous absence affected the smooth functioning of the branch as well as customer service. From MEX-3 I observe that though the CSE was relieved on 17-5-1997 from currency chest, Bangalore till 9-10-1997 i.e. the date of MEX-3 he did not report for duty. Therefore, his above absence from 17-5-1997 was treated as unauthorized. MEX-4 is another letter dated 26-12-1997 from DO, Bijapur wherein the leave application of the CSE requesting for leave from 19-5-1997 to 18-12-1997 was acknowledged by the DO. Because of the CSE’s frequent and continuous absence affecting the smooth functioning of the branch as well as customer service, his request was not considered and that the CSE was informed of treating his absence as

unauthorized. From MEX-4 1, observe that the CSE after his relief on 17-5-1997, submitted the leave application only after 18-12-1997. Nearly for 7 months, the CSE did not apply for leave nor kept informed as to why he was not attending the duty. This action of CSE is in violation of leave rules. Such long absence shall definitely adversely affect the functioning of the branch and customer service. MEX-5 is RO, Bijapur letter dated 21-7-1998 advising the CSE to report for duty immediately. Still the CSE did not report for duty. He sent a leave application dated 6-7-1998 requesting for leave from 19-12-1997 to 30-6-1998 for 194 days. The RO, acknowledging the leave application treated his absence as unauthorized since his continuous absence affected smooth functioning of the branch as well as customer service and also for reasons of irregular attendance and violation of leave rules on the part of CSE. It can be seen from the two leave applications referred to above that on the first instance the CSE sent leave application after 7 months and on the second occasion he submitted the leave application belatedly nearly after 6 1/2 months. I, also come across MEX-7 dated 28-10-1998 wherein the CSE has been advised by Personnel Cell, Zonal Office, Bangalore to report for duty immediately, failing which disciplinary action will be initiated against him. Once again the CSE submitted leave application from 1-7-1998 to 30-11-1998 for 153 days. RO, Bijapur *vide* MEX-8 dated 28-12-1998 treated his absence as unauthorized for the reasons as stated above. Here also, the CSE has submitted leave application after 5 months of continuous absence from 1-7-1998. According to the CSE he was absenting from duty because of ill health. In this regard I, refer to MWs deposition where he has stated that on an earlier occasion when the CSE was advised to appear before the medical panel, he did not appear. Therefore, he was advised by R, Binapur *vide* letter dated 21-1-1999 to appear before a panel of doctors of the bank on 27-1-1999. The CSE appeared before the doctors. According to the medical certificate dated 8-1-1999 produced by the Bank before the enquiry forum, clinically Shri Joseph D'Souza has no evidence of psychosis. He was advised to take enough anti hypertension and that he is medically fit to work. Still the CSE continued to absent from duty. The personnel Cell, ZO, Bangalore once again advised the CSE *vide* MEX-11 dated 30-6-1999 to report for duty at Sindagi Branch immediately. I, observe from the evidence that the CSE reported for duty at Sindagi Branch on 6-9-1999. He submitted a letter dated 6-9-1999 (MEX-12a) requesting for sanction of EOL on LOP from 19-5-1997 to 4-9-1999 as he was taking treatment at

Bangalore and also for the reason that he was attending to his ailing mother. However, his leave request was not considered *vide* branch letter dated 20-9-1999 (MEX-14), with regard to his leave application 1, observe that after the leave application referred in MEX-8 for the period from 1-7-1998 to 30-11-1998, there has not been any leave application from the CSE till he reported for duty at Sindagi Branch on 6-9-1999. The action of CSE is not submitting leave application for the period from 1-12-1998 to 6-9-1999 is in a flagrant violation of leave rules. Even to this letter dated 6-9-1999, the case did not enclose any medical certificate. CSE, after joining duty on 6-9-1999 again started absenting from 8-9-1999. The CSE's leave request for 4 days CL from 8-9-1999 to 11-10-1999 *vide* MEX-12 b as his mother was not well was not considered by the branch *vide* MEX-12 A dated 8-9-1999. The CSE came out with another letter dated 11-9-1999 requesting for leave from 13-9-1999 to 12-10-1999 for taking care of his ailing mother. His request was not considered by the branch *vide* letter dated 16-9-1999 (MEX-13). While the CSE was absenting from duty, the branch sent a telegram on 22-9-1999 advising him to report for duty. But he did not join.

I have discussed in the preceding para about the CSE's absence from 19-5-1997 to 12-10-1999 i.e. the period of absence which has been treated as unauthorized and covered in the charesheet issued to him. The evidence brought in the previous para amply establish that the CSE did not submit the leave applications in time and not at all submitted leave application for the period from 1-12-1998 to 4-9-1999. The action of the CSE has definitely paralysed the functioning of the branch. The branch, on their part, on every occasion kept informed the CSE treating his absence as unauthorized. The branch has also furnished the reasons for treating his absence as unauthorized. The CSE shall note that no type of leave can be claimed as a matter of right. In fact the CSE availed 480 days of SL and his unauthorized absence also comes to 1358 days as on 30-9-1999. During the cross-examination, the DR has brought on record that the branch has not furnished reasons while rejecting the leave application dated 6-9-1999 of the CSE for the period from 8-9-1999 to 12-9-1999. The branch has also not furnished reasons while rejecting the CSE's absence as unauthorized, on all the previous occasions, duly furnished to the CSE reasons for treating his absence as unauthorized. The reasons, when remained once and the same, they need not be again and again repeated. It is well within the knowledge of the CSE that his long unauthorized

absence shall adversely affect the functioning of the branch. Therefore, not finishing the reasons on two occasions by the branch, I do not feel as major lapse on the part of the branch. In the above circumstance, it is sufficiently established that the CSE absented in violation of leave rules".

10. On going through the aforesaid reasonings which have been supported by documentary evidence and the oral testimony of MWI, by no stretch of imagination it can be said that the findings of the enquiry officer suffered from perversity. As could be read from the findings, the main grievance of the first party appeared to be his transfer from Bangalore to Sindagi Branch on the ground that he came under the exemption category having crossed the age of 50 years. First of all it was rightly observed by the enquiry officer that this ground of transfer was not available to the first party in deciding the controversy in the matter. Even then the enquiry officer had given his finding on the said point stating that as on the date of transfer the first party did not cross 50 years of age and therefore, was not coming under exempted category in terms of circular dated 04-04-1994. The next reason given by the first party to remain absent from duty was the alleged illness of his mother which fact was again not substantiated by producing any medical certificate about the ill health of his mother. As observed by the enquiry officer he also took a stand that he was also suffering from mental depression and was undergoing treatment as out patient at 'Nimhans', Bangalore. On this aspect of the case also the learned enquiry officer has bestowed his serious attention and discussed and appreciated the evidence on record in its proper perspective holding that the first party has not substantiated his defence by way of proper medical evidence and proper leave application. Infact, as observed by the enquiry officer, the first party appears to have registered himself as out patient at Nimhans, Bangalore on 10-1-1995 long after he was transferred to Sindagi Branch by order dated 2-6-1994 and was relieved from duties on 8-6-1995 from Zonal Office, Bangalore. Considering the evidence, the enquiry officer rightly ruled that the first party neither completed 50 years of age as on 2-6-1994 nor he was Psychiatric patient to claim exemption for transfer from one place to another. The enquiry officer has also made a reference that first party was examined by the Psychiatrist on 18-09-1996 for mental depression and once again on 27-1-1999 he was examined by the Physician and Cardiologist and was certified that clinically he had no evidence of psychosis and is medically fit to work. Therefore, the learned enquiry officer came to the conclusion that the defence of the first party that he suffered from mental depression has not been supported by medical certificates as per the rules of the leave and that those leave applications were also not submitted by the first party

in time as prescribed under the rules. In the result he came to the conclusion that absence of the first party from duty during the aforesaid period was unauthorized absence and therefore, he committed the misconduct of the charges leveled against him. As noted above, learned counsel for the first party was not able to point out any legal or factual infirmities so as to term the findings of the enquiry officer as perverse and arbitrary not supported by sufficient and legal evidence. In the result it must be held that charges of misconduct have been proved against the first party and the findings of the enquiry officer suffered from no perversity.

11. Now coming to the point of quantum of punishment as argued for the management, it cannot be said that the misconduct committed by the first party was minor in nature so as to deserve any sympathy from the hands of this tribunal. As could be read from the records, he was imposed the punishment of 'warning' on the earlier occasion also for the very misconduct of unauthorized absence. This misconduct he committed in the year 1996 and thereafter he repeated the same in the year 1997, that too, remaining absent from duty not for few days or few months but for a period of about 840 days continuously from 19-5-1997 and 4-9-1999. He once again repeated the misconduct, by remaining absent for 35 days from 08-09-1999 to 12-10-1999 affecting the smooth functioning of the branch and customers' service. Therefore, the above said act of the first party was highly objectionable amounting to gross misconduct of clause 19.5 of the Bipartite Settlement and he was rightly charged with the said misconduct and the said charge after having been proved has rightly been punished by the management by retiring him compulsorily from service. I do not find any substance in the submission made on behalf of the first party that he should have given the relief of continuity of service for the period he remained absent from duty. When he remained absent from duty intentionally and without sufficient and reasonable grounds, period of absence cannot be treated as period on duty and therefore, no relief of continuity of service can be given to him on the facts and circumstances of the case. In the result the impugned punishment order of compulsory retirement in my opinion appears to be quite proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party. Hence the following award:

AWARD

The reference stands dismissed. No costs.

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2730.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बडोदा के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 63/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/272/2003 -आई आर (बी-II)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2730.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 63/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-12011/272/2003-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
NEW DELHI**

**PRESENT : Shri R. N. Rai, Presiding Officer
I. D. No. 63/2004**

In the matter of :—

Shri Hari Charan Yadav,
H.No. 1/10238-B, West Gorakh Park,
Gali No. 1, Shahdara,
Delhi-110032

VERSUS

The General Manager,
Bank of Baroda,
Regional Office : 16, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12011/272/2003-IR-(B-II) Central Government dated 18-03-2004 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Shri Hari Charan Yadav, Ex. Peon w.e.f. 26-7-1996 is just, fair and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date.”

The workman applicant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim it is stated that the workman was appointed *vide* order of appointment dated 26-3-1996 after completing the formalities of recruitment procedures, as peon in the subordinate cadre with starting salary of Rs.1600 pm. This appointment was permanent appointment.

That the workman made application dated 21-3-1996 to the management Bank. The workman was interviewed and was appointed *vide* order dated 26-3-1996 by the Assistant General Manager.

That the service conditions are Governed by various awards and BPS.

That the workman joined the services of the bank as Peon at R.R.B. Office, Rajendra Place, New Delhi on 2-4-1996 in pursuance to the order of appointment dated 26-3-1996. The workman worked as peon till his services were terminated *vide* order dated 26-7-1996 which is illegal and in valid.

That the qualification required for appointment as Peon in the Bank was 8th Class. The qualification of the workman was 8th Class pass. The workman had submitted the result card issued by Government Boys Sr. Secondary School, Shahdara, Delhi.

That the workman was given a letter dated 10-7-1996 asking him to submit his explanation with regard to tampering and marks/grade inflated. The workman submitted his reply dated 16-7-1996. It is submitted that the workman did not tamper or inflate the marks/grade, as the workman was not to gain anything out of it, as mere 8th pass was sufficient for entering the services of the bank. The marks secured or grade is irrelevant for eligibility.

That in reply dated 16-7-1996 the workman had specially requested the bank to make inquiry from the school as to whether he had passed 8th class or not. The bank did not make any inquiry at all inspite of request but straight away terminated the services of the workman. The workman had passed 8th class and that was the eligibility requirement for entering the services of the bank at the relevant time. Marks/Grade obtained in 8th class was immaterial and irrelevant for entering the services of the bank.

That no chargesheet was issued to the workman. No inquiry was held. Without assigning any reasons that how and why the explanation of the workman dated 16-7-1996 found not satisfactory, the services of the workman was terminated. No reasonable opportunity was given to the workman before terminating the services of the workman. Hence the termination is not only in gross violation of principle of natural justice. Termination is retrenchment and non-compliance of Section 25 F of the ID Act vitiate the termination. The termination is otherwise also arbitrary and discriminatory. Terminating the services of a permanent employee by giving one month's notice is violative of fundamental rights as held by Hon'ble Supreme Court in many cases.

That the termination of the services of the workman *vide* order dated 26-07-1996 was in gross violation of the minimum requirements of the principles of natural justice. It is stated in the order of termination dated that the reply dated 16-07-1996 was not found satisfactory without assigning any reasons therefore as to how and why the reply was not satisfactory. Therefore, without issuing of chargesheet and without holding inquiry the services of workman have been terminated which is not only illegal and invalid but also in violation of the principles of natural

justice. The termination of service is a major punishment under the BPS governing the workman, and for imposing such a major punishment the BPS requires issuance of chargesheet and holding of inquiry which were not done in the present case. Dispensing with the chargesheet and inquiry but there should be application of mind to punish the workman and also would indicate legal malice. When a procedure is prescribed for termination of services and not following such a procedure which is mandate of law clearly indicates that the power was exercised by the authority concerned for the purpose completely foreign/extraneous to the purpose for which it was invested with the authority. Exercising power foreign to the purpose is malice in law. Hence the action of management in terminating the services of workman is illegal and invalid.

That the termination being *void ab initio*, it is liable to be set aside and the workman is entitled to all consequential benefits.

That the management got the signatures of the workman on certain documents including a representation in October 1997 taking advantage of the precarious situation of the workman.

That it is settled law that the services cannot be terminated in the manner it was done by the AGM of the Bank by order dated 26-07-1996. It also indicates that the AGM was bent upon terminating the services of the workman as he acted in a haste without giving reasonable opportunity to the workman. The performance of the work and conduct of the workman were good. The termination of services of workman was for the alleged tampering of the result card, which is illegal and invalid for the reasons stated in this claim. The termination of the workman is illegal and invalid and in fact *void ab initio* being in violation of section 25 F of the ID Act. Even a temporary employee including a probationer is entitled to protection of section 25 F of the ID Act.

Without assigning any reasons the services of the workman was terminated by the bank management for misconduct and that is why the major punishment of termination of service has been awarded. Therefore, the termination of services of the workman during the alleged period of probation is even otherwise illegal. The Bank resorted to a short route to terminate the services of workman for the alleged misconduct. There was no chargesheet issued to the workman. No inquiry was held and hence the principles of natural justice has been violated.

That the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman was a colourful exercise of power and not in good faith. It was also in utter disregard of principles of natural justice and without holding inquiry and with undue haste. The letter dated 10-07-1996 was issued calling explanation by the AGM, the reply was submitted on 16-07-1996 the order of punishment of termination of service was passed by the AGM. Therefore, the entire action of the management in terminating the services of the workman is unfair labour practice. On the ground of unfair labour practice also the action of management in terminating the services of the workman is illegal and invalid.

That the workman had been approaching the bank from time to time personally and in writing including a representation dated 19-08-1996 to the Chairman of the bank or authorities. The authorities of the bank has been saying that they would look into the matter and take efforts for reinstatement. Since nothing materialised immediately the workman raised ID before the Conciliation Officer which ended in failure.

That without prejudice to the submissions made hereinabove, the punishment of termination from service is not commensurate with the alleged misconduct. The workman also did not get any benefit of the alleged tampering which he did not do at all. The AGM did not apply his mind while imposing the punishment which is very harsh in the given facts and circumstances. On this ground of highly disproportionate punishment the action of termination of service is illegal and invalid as the punishment being unjustified and unreasonable.

The Management has filed written statement. In the written statement it is stated that the workman's submission in para 1, 2 and 3 of his statement of claim (SOC) as to his appointment in the bank *vide* order of appointment dated 26-03-1996 call for no rejoinder. It is however, relevant to state that apart from the terms of two National Awards popularly known as Sastry Award and Desai Award and the terms of All India Bipartite Settlements, the employment of workmen in the bank is also subject to the terms of employment specified in the appointment letter and also Government's policy decision and directives issued from time to time.

That the workman's submissions in para 4 of his SOC are correct and call for no rejoinder to the extent that his service in the bank was dispensed with w.e.f. 26-07-1996 *vide* orders of even date when he was still on probation. The workman's contention that dispensation of his service is illegal and invalid is, however, based on misconception of law and hence the same is repudiated. It is stated that for the reasons stated hereinafter the dispensation of the workman's service would be held just, proper and legal.

That in reply to the workman's submissions in para 5, 6 and 7 of his SOC there is no denying the fact; (i) that the prescribed qualification for employment in the bank as a peon is pass in seventh standard but should not have passed IXth standard; (ii) that at the time of his recruitment in the bank the workman had submitted a photocopy each of the school leaving certificate and the 8th class pass result card which the workman had submitted is attested to be true copy by the Assistant A/C officer of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi; (iii) That the management of the bank did issue a notice to the workman calling upon him to submit his explanation, if any, as to why his service be not dispensed with. It is stated herewith relevance while passing that the cause for the issuance of aforesaid notice to the workman had emanated after the workman had joined the bank's service on probation on 02-04-1996 and the management had written to the concerned school to confirm issuance of both the above referred documents to the workman. In their reply to the bank's query while

the school authorities confirmed the genuineness of the SLC and issuance of the same favouring the workman, they, however, reported that the result card purported to have been issued by them favouring the workman was fake and fabricated and had not been issued by the school. The school authorities provided the bank's management with duplicate copy of the result card which was in fact issued to the workman showing the marks actually obtained by him and the Grade he was placed in. The management of the bank craves to place on record of the court file the letter which it had addressed to the school, the school authorities letter dated 14-5-1996 In response to the bank's letter dated 4-5-1996 and the photocopies of the workman's SLC as well as tampered result card which the workman had submitted and the one which the school authorities had provided to the workman and a duplicate copy of which has been supplied to the management of the bank; (iv) that in reply to the notice above mentioned the workman submitted his explanation dated 16-7-1996 confessing his guilt, apologising for the same and assuring the management that he would not repeat such a misconduct in future; (v) that after considering the workman's explanation the management admittedly found the workman unfit to be retained in the service of the bank and consequently dispensed with his service in compliance of the term of employment specified in the order of appointment. Since, Shri Yadav secured employment by submission of forged document, the bank is within its right to dispense the service of Shri Yadav without attaching any stigma for the act committed by him.

In view of the above premises there is, therefore, no substance or merit in the workman's contention in paras 6 and 7 of his SOC under reply "that he was not to gain anything by tampering and fabricating the result card when he possessed the prescribed qualification i.e 8th class pass for employment of a peon in the bank; marks/grade obtained was immaterial and irrelevant for employment". The workman's above contention appear to be very convincing in the first blush but do not have sanction of law. It is stated that possessing the prescribed qualification for employment in any institution is indeed the basic essential but that is not the end to secure employment and continue to remain in employment.

That in regard to the management's foregoing submissions and having reaged to the facts of the case it is thus explicit that all the submissions, contentions and assumptions of the workman in paragraphs 8 to 16 of his SOC are bereft of any merit and do not have any sanction of law and hence are liable to be rejected. It is ex facie wrong, as the workman has stated, that he was on probation when his service was dispensed with by the management of the bank. The workman's contention that he was entitled to the protection of law enshrined U/s 25 F of the ID Act, are also misconceived as his services were terminated during the period of probation and has also not completed one year of service as envisaged under Section 25 (B) of the ID Act, 1947. The workman's allegations in para 11 of his "SOC" are blatantly false and white lie and hence vehemently repudiated. It is emphatically denied that in dispensing with the workman's employment on probation

there was any malice or malafides on the part of the management. It is also not correct, as the workman has alleged, that the bank's authorities including the Chairman of the bank had promised the workman that they would take efforts to reinstate him. There is also no merit in the workman's submission that the action of the management of the bank in dispensing with his service suffers from breach of natural justice or infraction of any law substantial or procedural. The workman deserves no relief whatsoever.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he is 8th Class pass. He was issued a letter dated 10-7-1996 to submit his explanation with regard to tampering and marks/grade inflated. The workman applicant submitted his reply dated 16-7-1996. He did not tamper or inflate the marks/grades.

It was submitted that no inquiry was held: The services of the workman applicant were terminated straightway. The workman applicant was 8th pass and this certificate was only required. Marks or Grades of Class 8th is not material and relevant for the eligibility of this workman.

It was further submitted that no chargesheet was issued to him. No inquiry was held. His services have been terminated in violation of principles of natural justice and non compliance of Section 25 F of the ID Act. The termination is arbitrary and discriminatory. The workman applicant has eligibility qualification still his services were terminated on the basis of fake marks or grades.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman was issued a letter regarding his fake marks or gradation. In reply the workman applicant has admitted the charges. Ex. WW1/3 is copy of the letter filed by the workman himself. He has stated that after inquiry if any illegality has been found he apologises for the same and he has requested to end the matter there as it involves the question of his employment and his future and he shall be always grateful for this act of the management and he has further assured the management that he will not commit such type of mistakes in future.

The management sent this letter after verifying the records of the workman applicant.

Ex. MW1/4 is the forged marksheets filed by the management. A witness from the concerned school was summoned and he has filed photocopy of the marksheets issued by his school Ex. MW1/6. It appears that there is tampering in the marksheets. The workman applicant tampered his marksheets Ex. MW1/4. He has made a categorical admission regarding this forgery. In such circumstances inquiry is not essential.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that marksheets was not required. The only

qualification is Class 8th pass. My attention was drawn to 2005 Lab. IC 1960. The Hon'ble Apex Court has held that in case false and incorrect information is given in the form it was not applicable to the candidate yet the candidature is not proper. Even if the marksheets or information furnished is irrelevant for the post and even if it emanate by inadvertence in that case also the rejection of candidature of a particular employee is proper and just.

In the instant case the workman applicant has filed forged marksheets of 8th Class, MWI/4. Thought it was not essential as his 8th pass qualification was proved by certificate filed by him. The Hon'ble Apex Court has held that in case a certificate filed by the workman is not essential and it is irrelevant for selection or obtaining job in that case also his candidature can be cancelled.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman has sought apology for filing forged marksheets in his reply. So the management did not think it proper to initiate inquiry. The reply of the workman applicant in which he has sought apology is very much clear. It is not ambiguous so no inquiry was called for in the Circumstance.

There is no merit in the contention of the workman that he should be given retrenchment compensation at the time of termination of his services. He was selected through recruitment process of selection and marksheets submitted by him was found forged so the management has rightly terminated his services. The case law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the Management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of Shri Hari Charan Yadav, Ex. Peon w.e.f. 26-7-1996 is just, fair and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

Award is given accordingly.

Date 12-6-2006

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2731.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, पुणे के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 653/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/112/2004 -आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2731.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award

(Ref. No. 653/2004) of the Labour Court, Pune (Maharashtra) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of Bank of Maharashtra and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 21-6-2006.

[No. L-12011/112/2004-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI P. E. HAVAL, PRESIDING OFFICER 2nd LABOUR COURT PUNE

REF. [IDA] No. 653/2004

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Bank of Maharashtra,
Deccan Gymkhana Branch,
Pune-4

First Party/s

AND

The General Secretary
BOM, Karmachari Sena, 3 Raj Deep
Rambaug Colony, Paud Road,
Pune

Second Party/s

AWARD

(Date 28-7-2005)

1. This is a reference made by the Desk Officer under Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) for adjudication of industrial dispute between the parties as above mentioned in Schedule which reads as under :—

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Bank of Maharashtra in imposing the punishment of reduction in stage on Shri Shitish Dandekar, Clerk, Deccan Gymkhana Branch on the basis of alleged charges of misconduct levelled against him *vide* chargesheet dated 3-1-2001 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?

2. Notice was sent to second party, but second party has not claimed the notice. The postal authority returned the notice with endorsement insufficient address. It was the responsibility of second party to give proper/changed address. It seems that Second Party is not interested in prosecuting his claim. I, therefore have no alternative but to dispose of the reference for want of prosecution by Second Party, I therefore, proceed to pass following order :—

ORDER

1. Reference is hereby disposed of for want of prosecution by Second Party.

2. No order as to costs.

Place : Pune

P. E. HAVAL, Presiding Officer

Date : 16-7-2005

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

AWARD

का.आ. 2732—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंचाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 113/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/81/1995-आई आर (बी-II)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2732.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 113/1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-12012/81/1995-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL, PRESIDING OFFICER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 113/98

In the Matter of Dispute Between

Shri Shri Parkash, Workman
Through Shakti Prasad Sharma
General Secretary,
P. N. B. Employees Congress (Regd.)
C/o P.N. B. Katra Mohan,
Chandni Chowk,
Delhi-110 006

VERSUS

The Regional Manager, Management
Punjab National Bank
Regional Office, Antariksh Bhavan,
Cannought Place,
New Delhi-110 001

APPEARANCES:

None for the workman.

Mrs. Surbhi Rana, Officer (H.R.)
A/R. for the Management.

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/81/95-IR (B-II) dated 8-4-98 has referred the following industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication :

“ Whether the action of the Management of P.N.B. in terminating the services of Shri Shri Prakash w.e.f. 1-9-1991 is legal and justified ? If not to what relief the said workman is entitled ? ”

2. After receipt of reference notices were issued to the parties. Workman filed claim statement averring that he was taken in the employment of the respondent Punjab National Bank of the respondent at Chandni Chowk Delhi on 12-1-95. However, he was not given any formal letter of appointment and he was required to perform various duties such as cleaning the table and chairs of the staff of the branch, take out ledger books of various department from the almirah and arrange them, arranging drinking water and to serve drinking water to the staff of the branch prepare ordinary U.P.C. and registered dak envelopes in dispatch department and to post letters etc., to arrange for bank's stationery etc. in the Dastery's room in the branch and to perform various other duties of peon during working hours. He was also authorized to collect dak. From the general Post Office, Kashmere Gate, Delhi. It is further stated that the workman was performing all the duties of a permanent employee but he was paid lump sum amount by way of his remuneration His duties were of permanent nature and he was regularly performing and the vacancy in which he was working was permanent one and it was not temporary vacancy and he was assured by the bank manager from time to time that he would be absorbed in service on regular basis as per the policy of the bank of absorbing temporary employees as permanent one. When he requested the Manager to take up the case for his permanent member of the subordinate staff he became annoyed and he was asked not to come for duty on the next day and thus abruptly terminated his services from 1-9-91 without notice and without paying wages which is in violation of the principle of natural justice and the provisions of the I.D. Act and not in accordance with the provisions of the Bipartite agreement. Therefore, he claims reinstatement in service as a regular/permanent peon-cum-waterman in the services of the Bank with continuity of service, full back wages and other consequential benefits/priviléges and also to award reasonable costs of the case to the workman.

3. The management filed written statement denying the contents of the claim statement justifying the action of the management. According to the management workman was engaged in stop gap arrangement for small job like cleaning of premises, filling water at Chandni Chowk branch of the bank which work is interconnected with the banking industries and as such there was no relationship of employer employee between the bank and the claimant and he is not workman as per provision of the I.D. Act. The engagement of Shri Shri Parkash for the purpose of different jobs came

to an automatic end and on completion of the particular work. His disengagement cannot be termed as termination in view of the provisions of section 2(oo) (bb) of the I.D. Act. He was only engaged for work intermittently for few days only during the period 14-5-91 to 31-8-91. He was assigned some job by B.O. Chandni Chowk which were casual in nature and were given to him for 65 days only from time to time during the period 14-5-91 to 31-8-91. He was never assigned job on constant basis. Jobs assigned to him were filling water in coolers in summer season/ shifting furniture equipment from ground to 1st floor or lifting stationery from auto etc. as a labour, he was never engaged to perform bank duty and he was paid according to work involved as agreed to by him. Other facts mentioned by him are not relevant. He is not entitled to the benefit of the scheme of regularization. Policy of the bank for absorption of the employees has no application to the facts of the case of the applicant as he has worked on temporary basis only. It is also stated that he was never appointed by the bank so question of terminating his services or giving him benefits as alleged does not arise. The conciliation before the Labour Commissioner ended in failure. His engagement after 31-8-91 cannot be termed as illegal unjustified on any ground and provisions of Sastry Award and Bipartite Agreement are not applicable.

4. Perusal of the record shows that the workman has last appeared through his proxy counsel on 30-5-2005 and has not appeared on subsequent dates on 27-7-2005, 15-9-2005, 23-11-2005, 19-1-2006, 30-3-2006 and is also not present today. It appears that he is not interested in the prosecution of this case and it can also be presumed that he is not disputing the action of the management. Hence a No Dispute Award is accordingly passed. File be consigned to record room.

Dated : 8-6-2006

S.S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2733—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/35/98-आई आर (बी-II)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2733.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 21/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour

Court No 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the Management of Oriental Bank of Commerce and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-06-2006.

[No. L-12012/35/1998-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH.

Case No I.D 21/99

Sh. Pale Ram S/o Sh. Om Parkash Balmik Mohala, Patel Nagar, Camp Hissar (Haryana)

Applicant

Versus

The Regional Manager, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Regional Office, 97 Sonipat Road, Rohtak 124001.

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : None.

For the : Sh. Ranjan Lohan.
management

AWARD

Passed on 22-5-2006.

Central Govt. vide No. L-12012/35/98/IR (B-II) dated 30/12/1998 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce in terminating the services of Shri Pale Ram, Daily Wager,, w.e.f. 18-04-97 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled to?”

2. In this case management appeared through Sh. Ranjan Lohan. None has put up appearance on behalf of the workman despite registered notices to the workman and his advocate. The learned counsel for the management submitted that workman is not appearing perhaps not interested and gainfully employed somewhere. For several dates, despite registered notices on 19-9-2005 for 8-11-2005 and on again for 14-12-2005 and for today, none is appearing. In view of the above submissions of the learned counsel for the management and efforts made by the Court, the present reference is returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt; be informed. File be consigned to record.

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

Chandigarh.

Dated : 22-5-2006

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2734.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चैन्सी पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्सी के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 328/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-33011/7/2003-आई आर (बी.-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2734.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 328/2004 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Chennai Port Trust and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-33011/7/2003-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 30th March, 2006

PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN,
Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO.328/2004

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Chennai Port Trust and their workmen].

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Chennai Dock Labour Board
Employees Progressive Union

AND

1. The Chairman, : II Party/Management
Chennai Port Trust,
Chennai.
2. The General Secretary,
The Madras Port Spillage
Handling Workers'
Association.

Appearance:

For the Claimant : M/s. K. Venkatakrishnan,
Advocate

For the 1st Respondent Mr. R.Karthikeyan,
Advocate

For the 2nd Respondent Mr. R.P. Panneer Selvam,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-33011/7/2003-IR(B-II) dated 15-03-2004 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned dispute is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Madras Port Spillage Handling Association contractor engaged by the Chennai Port Trust in terminating the services of 21 workers as listed in Annexure-I is justified ? If not, what relief they are entitled to ? Whether the demand of the union for regularisation of the above mentioned workers engaged through the contractor i.e. the Madras Port Spillage Handling Workers Association by the management of Chennai Port Trust is justified? If not, what relief they are entitled to ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as ID.No.328/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statements respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner union espouses the cause of 21 workmen whose names are mentioned in annexure to reference. By a charter of demand dated 22-10-2002, the Petitioner union raised as many as 18 demands which included illegal termination of 21 workmen employed in Iron Ore Spillage Handling section in the Respondent/ Management. The concerned 21 workmen were founder members of Chennai Port Trust Spillage Handling Workers Association namely 2nd Respondent. The object of association is mainly for regulation of employment and posting of labour for collecting and handling spillage iron ore. Prior to the formation of 2nd Respondent association, certain contractors were employed by 1st Respondent for collecting and handling spillage iron ore. The said workers demanded regularisation of employment moved the High Court in Writ Petition No. 9011 of 1987. When the said W.P. was pending consideration a Memorandum of Understanding dated 2-5-95 was executed between 1st and 2nd Respondent association. Under the said MoU, the first Respondent shall have over all control and supervision of workers/ members of association and shall be deciding authority in matters of filling up of vacancies their age of superannuation and other service conditions on par with employees of 1st Respondent association. The Chairman of the 1st Re-

spondent Trust is principal employer and 2nd Respondent namely the association is only a regulatory body acting as a contractor instead of any other third party contractor. Memorandum of Understanding dated 2-5-95 provides for filling up of vacancies that has arisen due to reasons of superannuation, disablement or death of any member/worker by giving preference to male dependants. But, on the contrary, 1st Respondent is now employing ten workmen in token No. 163 to 172 who are not members of the association. At the time of initial employment in 1990, the 1st Respondent has satisfied with the age of respective member/worker upon such materials produced by them to evidence their age and date of birth. But, however, the 2nd Respondent association for the reasons best known has unilaterally and arbitrarily removed 21 workmen in a high handed manner by notice dated 8-7-2002. However, reason mentioned in the common notice has no reason for terminating the services of 21 concerned workmen who had already put in more than ten years of service. Therefore, the termination is illegal from the face of it. No individual order of termination was served by 1st Respondent who alone has power to terminate the workmen. Termination of services of 21 workmen is in gross violation of mandatory requirements of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. 21 workmen have already been subjected to age verification and they have submitted available proof to evidence the age and job. Even according to clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding, it requires only such of those members who did not produce age proof and if they did not produce the same even thereafter such of those members/workers, who have not produced any proof of age to the satisfaction of Chennai Port Trust, shall be sent to Board of three Medical Officers nominated by 1st Respondent and their decision would be final in respect of the workmen and therefore, 2nd Respondent will have no role to play in this regard. The high handedness of the 2nd Respondent association in arbitrarily terminating and virtually preventing the member/workers from being engaged in the services of handling spillage is only with ulterior motive at the instance of certain vested interest. It is false to allege that 21 members have not paid subscription to 2nd Respondent association. The 2nd Respondent in a stereophonic notice dated 23-3-02 calling upon some of the presently affected 21 workmen to produce birth certificate or school certificate in original. The affected workers submitted a joint representation dated 1-4-2002 and 1-7-2002 pointing out that their age has been verified long back and the allegations are false and there was no arrears of subscription according to them. While so, 2nd Respondent association to wreck vengeance against some of its members by an order dated 17-4-2000 highhandedly and arbitrarily removed from service of the said workmen which resulted in W.P.No.7771/2000 being filed by 17 affected workmen and the said W.P. was disposed of by an order dated 12-12-2001 with a direction to Respondent to consider their request. Further, three of such affected workmen also filed W.P.Nos.11475 to 11477/2001 and the said W.Ps were also disposed of in the same manner stated above by an order dated 21-6-2001. Only after several months illegally removed 20 workmen were allowed to work. While so, 2nd Respondent association once again taking

law into hands and in utter disregard to all the basic principles of natural justice once again terminated the services of as many as 21 by a notice board circular dated 8-7-2002 on flimsy, imaginary and false reasons. Further, 2nd Respondent association by a letter dated 20-9-02 took a stand that all the workmen/members are terminated by notice dated 8-7-2002 where the past workmen of Dock Labour Board and on attainment of 45 years of age voluntarily retired in the year 1972 and therefore, all of them have attained the age of 58 years and were superannuated. They further stated that in some cases the birth certificates produced were allegedly proved to be false as if, at any point of time there was any such doubt or allegation. The 1st Respondent namely Chairman of Port Trust acted only as a silent spectator without realizing the facts that he would be the ultimate authority being answerable to the lapses committed by the 2nd Respondent association. Therefore, the mass termination of 21 workmen by the 2nd Respondent association herein is highly illegal and without any justification and the same is mala fide conduct on the part of the 2nd Respondent who has no power to issue such orders of termination without due process of law and the termination is also void, ab initio. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner union prays to pass an award in favour of the workmen directing the Respondent to reinstate the concerned employee into service with full back wages, continuity of service and other consequential benefits.

4. As against this, the 1st Respondent in its Counter Statement alleged that this Respondent is not a necessary party as the dispute concerns with trade union and workmen and the remedy is before Civil Court and not before this Tribunal. Further, the second reference i.e. demand of the union for regularisation is not at all necessary in the present dispute and it is not the contention of Petitioner union also, as such the reference need not be decided by this Tribunal. As per Memorandum of Understanding entered between 1st and 2nd Respondent, members of the 2nd Respondent association cannot work in the 1st Respondent Port Trust and there is no connection between the 1st Respondent administration and members of the Petitioner union. The 2nd Respondent association gives list of workers who are all members of association and requested for posting all workers from the list of workers. Previously, the 1st Respondent had not agreed to regularise the workers engaged by contract for clearing iron ore spillage, therefore, the workers formed an association by name Madras Port Spillage Handling Workers Association namely the 2nd Respondent and Memorandum of Understanding has been entered into 1st and 2nd Respondents on 2-5-95 and as per Memorandum of Understanding only members of the association can be engaged as workers. Wages are paid by association and the same is reimbursed by this Respondent. The 1st Respondent only engages employees from the list given by the 2nd Respondent association. While so, 2nd Respondent has requested the 1st Respondent not to engage 21 persons stating that they were not members of their association. Accordingly, the 1st Respondent did not engage them for work. Therefore, the Petitioner union had raised this dispute. This Respondent does not have any role in the employment or in the action taken by the

2nd Respondent. Previously aggrieved by the refusal to take work by Chief Mechanical Engineer of Chennai Port Trust, some of the Petitioners moved the High Court in W.P. No. 7771/2000 and the High Court by its order dated 12-2-2001 has given a direction. Even for the notice sent by the Petitioner's advocate, this Respondent has not sent a reply stating that the 1st Respondent was in no way connected with workers and it was the 2nd Respondent association as in charge of the same. While so, the 2nd Respondent association by its letter dated 20-6-2002 conveyed the decision of executive committee of the above association for terminating the services of 22 spillage workmen which includes 17 workers whose membership was terminated by former President of Association headed by Shri Anthony Pillai on the ground of over aged and give workers who are also over aged and the reason assigned by 2nd Respondent was that all these 22 workers are already over aged as they had retired voluntarily under VRS introduced in the year 1972 at the erstwhile Madras Dock Labour Board which was open to the employees who had completed 45 years of age, all of them have not produced appropriate certificate in support of their age and they have not paid subscription to the association for the past two years. Based on these letters the workers were stopped for deployment of Ore spillage handling work in 1st Respondent from 1-7-2002. 21 persons were removed from work only by their association (2nd Respondent) and not by 1st Respondent Port Trust and 1st Respondent have no control over these workers and there is no relationship of employer-employee between the members of Petitioner union and this Respondent. The 1st Respondent is not appropriate authority nor the pay master nor has the right to dismiss employees from service. The 1st Respondent has not verified the age of workers and it is not the duty of Trust to verify age of workers. Once the members of Petitioner union are not members of 2nd Respondent association, they cannot be permitted for entry into Trust and cannot be allowed to work. No workers namely members of Petitioner union had requested this Respondent to refer him to Trust's Medical Board for assessing their age as per Memorandum of Understanding. The 2nd Respondent is in no way under the control of 1st Respondent. There is no infringement or interaction of terms and conditions of Memorandum of Understanding. Therefore, the dispute between workers and association should be settled in Civil Court and not before this Tribunal. Hence, for all these reasons the Respondent prays to dismiss the claim with costs.

5. The 2nd Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that this claim is not maintainable before this Tribunal. The 1st Respondent is the principal employer and this 2nd Respondent is a contractor engaged by 1st Respondent to carry out cleaning work in ore handling plant situated within precinct of principal employer. The 2nd Respondent is an association formed in the year 1990 under Society's Registration Act and it is also licensed by Regional Labour Commissioner (Central). At the time of formation one Sri S.C.C. Anthony Pillai was the President of Association. Memorandum of Understanding reached between the 1st and 2nd Respondent in the year 1990.

After that another Memorandum of Understanding was arrived at between some parties with some modification in the year 1994 and it was published in the gazette and both Respondents have affixed their signatures on 2-5-95. In that clause 4 states that "the worker/member will be removed from membership list of Association on attaining the age of 58 years, if any member/worker is not able to produce proof of age to the satisfaction of Chennai Port Trust Administration, the age of such worker shall be decided by a Board of Three Medical Officers nominated for the purpose by the Chairman of Chennai Port Trust. In accordance with the Clause 4, 21 workmen listed in Claim Statement who were over aged persons were recommended for termination by President of association late Sri S.C.C. Anthony Pillai to the principal employer, Chennai Port Trust. Further, it was alleged that 21 workers previously worked in Madras Dock Labour Board and they came out under VRS in the year 1976 after completion of age of 45 years from erstwhile Madras Dock Labour Board and the affected workmen filed a Writ Petition against the Respondents to reinstate them in ore spillage work. On the direction of High Court, General Body Meeting of 2nd Respondent Association was held on 27-3-01 before District Registrar, Chennai. The newly elected executive committee came forward to reinstate the 21 workmen for deployment of work in ore handling section, who were all terminated by ex-President Shri Anthony Pillai. Subsequently, majority of workmen/members have been agitated against the decision of executive committee in respect of 21 workmen's reinstatement and they have also submitted a petition on 28-2-2002 to the 1st and 2nd Respondent alleging that 21 workmen were crossed the prescribed retirement age of 58 years long back. As per unanimous decision of Executive Committee of 2nd Respondent, General Secretary called upon the 21 workmen by an individual notice dated 22-3-2002 to produce birth certificate for age proof for further action. But only 7 persons were produced their birth certificates obtained from Chennai Corporation Authorities. On verification, on 29-9-2002 the Chennai Corporation authorities sent a reply stating that all the 7 birth certificates are not genuine. Based on the report of Chennai Corporation and other relevant records obtained from Madras Dock Labour Board dated 21-2-2000 as regards age proof the 2nd Respondent association came to a conclusion that all the 21 workmen already crossed the retirement age of 58 years prescribed under clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding. Based on this 2nd Respondent association sent a letter to 1st Respondent who is the principal employer on 20-6-2002 thereby recommended to stop deployment of 21 workmen. It is also informed that the above 21 workmen have not paid subscription for the past 2 years. Hence, they were legally ceased from membership of association as per bye laws. After this letter, the 1st Respondent informed the 2nd Respondent by a letter dated 29-7-2002 that the above said 21 workmen have been stopped for deployment for ore spillage handling work from 9-7-2002. It is further to be noted that some workers among 21 workmen were declared in writing that they have been crossed the retirement age of 58 years and they want retirement as per Memorandum of Understanding. Remaining workers have already crossed

the lawful retirement age of 58 years as per relevant records, therefore, they are not entitled to any relief in this case. This Respondent has not violated any mandatory requirements under Section 25F of the Act. 21 workmen were given individual notice and reasonable opportunity before terminating them from employment. Therefore, the action taken by this Respondent is legal, valid and justified. Hence, for all these reasons, the 2nd Respondent prays to dismiss the claim with costs.

6. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are —

- (i) "Whether the action of the 2nd Respondent engaged by the 1st Respondent in terminating the services of 21 workmen listed in annexure is justified?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?
- (iii) Whether the demand of the Petitioner union for regularisation of the above 21 workers engaged through 2nd Respondent contractor by the 1st Respondent/Management is justified?
- (iv) To what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?"

Point Nos. 3 & 4 :—

7. In this case, though reference was made whether the demand of the Petitioner union for regularisation of the petition mentioned workers engaged through contractor in the Claim Statement, the Petitioner union has prayed for not regularisation of their employment. Though the learned counsel for the Petitioner has cross examined MW 1 namely the 1st Respondent's witness that all the 21 workmen mentioned in the petition are to be regularised as they have got qualification and other things for regularisation, it is not their case in the Claim Statement nor it is their evidence in witness box as WW 1. Under such circumstances, I find the question of regularisation of concerned employees will not arise at all.

Therefore, with regard to regularisation, the concerned employees are not entitled to any relief.

Point No. 1:—

8. The case of the Petitioner union in this dispute is that they are members of the 2nd Respondent association and the 1st Respondent namely Chennai Port Trust entered into Memorandum of Understanding with 2nd Respondent association. In that it is mentioned that the Chairman of Chennai Port Trust who is principal employer and 2nd Respondent namely association as contractor and members of association alone are working in the Port Spillage handling work. It is their further contention that by a notice dated 8-7-2002, the 2nd Respondent terminated the services of 21 workmen who are workmen concerned in this case, even without serving any separate individual notice. The two reasons mentioned in the notice are— (i) verification of age & (ii) non-payment of subscription. But the reason stated in the notice is not the

reason for terminating the services of 21 workmen concerned, who had already put in more than ten years of service, therefore the termination is illegal and not valid in law.

9. As against this, the 1st Respondent Chennai Port Trust contended that 1st Respondent has no power to terminate the workers because as per Clause 4 of amended Memorandum of Understanding the worker/member has to satisfy his age to the association namely 2nd Respondent and not to the Chennai Port Trust. Even though the Petitioner alleged that the age verification was not open to 2nd Respondent, it is only 1st Respondent has to verify the age and appoint them and as per clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding worker/member has to prove his age to the satisfaction of the association namely 2nd Respondent, hence, the age verification was done by the 2nd Respondent.

10. On the side of the Petitioner one Mr. Sivanandam, namely one of the 21 workmen was examined. On the side of the Petitioner Ex. W1 to W6 were marked. On the side of the 1st Respondent one Mr. K. Dorairaj, who is working as Executive Engineer (Mechanical) in 1st Respondent/Management was examined as MW 1 and on the side of the 2nd Respondent one Mr. Govindasamy namely General Secretary of the 2nd Respondent association was examined as MW2 and on the side of Respondents EX. M1 to M26 were marked.

11. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that on 23-3-2002 the 2nd Respondent association in a stereophonic notice called upon some of the presently affected 21 workmen to produce birth certificate or school certificate in original and further in that notice, it is mentioned that he has received information that in the VRS in the year 1972 before the Dock Labour Board these workers have opted VRS on attaining the age of 45 years and thereafter he has presumed that these workers have crossed the age of 58 years and hence asked for certificates. But, this presumption of association was tally false and baseless and the association has picked up only these 21 workmen/members with ulterior motive. Though the affected members have submitted a joint representation dated 1-4-02 and 1-7-02 that their age has been verified long back and allegations are false and there was no arrears of subscription according to them, the Respondent/Management have denied work on and from 9-7-2002 without following the procedure laid down under Clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding dated 2-5-95. Learned counsel for the Petitioner further contended that as per Clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding it would require such of those members who have not produced the proof of age and if they do not produce the same even thereafter, refer such of those member workers who have not produced any proof of age to the satisfaction of the Chennai Port Trust shall be sent to the Board of three Medical Officers nominated by the 1st Respondent and their decision would be final as to the age of the respective workmen and as such the 2nd Respondent has no role to play in this regard and this is only an act of workers association conducting unfair manner to its own member workers and it is not valid.

12. But as against this, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that in clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding reached between the 1st and 2nd Respondent it is clearly fixed that age of retirement is 58 years for the workers of 2nd Respondent association. Further, as per Memorandum of Understanding between the 1st and 2nd Respondents members of the said association only are eligible to work as spillage handling workers. So long as the concerned workmen have not challenged the removal of their names from association as members, the order passed by the 2nd Respondent consequent to the removal of Petitioner from the membership cannot be questioned. In this case, though the concerned employees have questioned the order of termination by 2nd Respondent, they have not produced any document to show what is their real age. Though the concerned workmen filed certain fitness certificates under Ex. W5, these medical certificate are not warranted by Clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding for age proof of workers. Further, even though the Petitioner union produced identity cards under Ex. W6 they are only entry permits and it is not a proof to prove the age of concerned employees. In this case, as per Memorandum of Understanding, the 2nd Respondent association regulating the contract works with the member/workmen and the age of superannuation for the member/workers of 2nd Respondent association as per Memorandum of Understanding is 58 years. Membership of association automatically ceased on completion of 58 years of age. The ex-President late Shri SCC Antony Pillai obtained age particulars of 20 workmen from Madras Dock Labour Board on 21-2-2000 because they came out under VRS from Madras Dock Labour Board on completion of 45 years of age in the year 1972. Therefore, the 20 workmen were removed from the 2nd Respondent association on 15-4-2000 on the ground that they have crossed the age of superannuation of 58 years as per Memorandum of Understanding. The removed workmen filed Writ Petitions before the High Court for redressal of their grievance. The W. Ps. were dismissed on 12-2-01 and 26-6-01 and the High Court has given a direction that Petitioners were directed as in the event of such request is being made before the said committee, the same shall be considered on merits and the committee shall decide as to the continuance of the membership of Petitioners in the association within a period of one month from the date of representation. After this order, newly elected committee took steps to restore the membership of 20 workmen but the majority of member/workers of association agitated and gave petition to the 1st Respondent on 28-2-2002 under the original of Ex. M13. In that they have stated that the concerned workmen came out from Madras Dock Labour Board under VRS in the year 1972 on completion of 45 years of age. Subsequently, the 2nd Respondent association issued notice to 21 employees namely concerned employees who are all ex-employees of Madras Dock Labour Board to produce age proof as per clause 4 of Memorandum of Understanding on 22-3-2002 under the original of Ex. M14 and they have also acknowledged the said letter under original of Ex. M15. But, they have not produced any document to substantiate the claim that they have not completed 58 years on the relevant date. Therefore,

on 20-6-2002 under the original of Ex. M17 the 2nd Respondent association has sent recommendation letter to 1st Respondent to terminate the 22 workers as they crossed 58 years of age and hence, they are non-members of association. Pursuant to this letter, the 1st Respondent terminated the 21 workmen from the clearing work and out of 22 workmen one Mr. Narayanasamy expired on 29-7-2002. In the mean time, 7 terminated workmen produced birth certificates to substantiate their age to the 2nd Respondent association. The said birth certificates were sent to Chennai Corporation for verification and confirmation on 20-9-2002 under the original of Ex. M19. The Chennai Corporation authorities after verification confirmed that the said 7 birth certificates are not genuine under original of Ex. M20. Hence, the 2nd Respondent association issued individual notice to the seven workers on 18-10-02 under Ex. M21 and it was sent by certificate of posting, copy of the same is marked as Ex. M22. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the age of concerned employees were verified even at the time of appointment by the 1st Respondent. The 1st Respondent has not verified the age at any time and it is argued on behalf of the 1st Respondent that it is the look out of the 2nd Respondent and only in case of doubt arises, the 2nd Respondent has to follow certain procedure. In this case, the 2nd Respondent association has verified the age of worker/member and has come to a conclusion that they have crossed the age of 58 years and informed the 1st Respondent that they are no longer members of the association, since they have crossed the age of 58 years and requested the 1st Respondent not to deploy them in spillage work. Under such circumstances the allegation that 1st Respondent has terminated the services of concerned employees is not true as contended by the concerned employees. It is further contended on behalf of the 1st Respondent that the witness who was examined on the side of the Petitioner one Mr. Sivanandam has clearly admitted that terms and conditions mentioned in Memorandum of Understanding alone are binding and they are claiming only under Memorandum of Understanding entered into between 1st and 2nd Respondents and he further admitted that they are not disputing the terms and conditions mentioned in Memorandum of Understanding. Under such circumstances when they have not proved that they are under the age of 58 years and when they have not proved with any satisfactory evidence that the termination made by the 2nd Respondent is illegal, the Petitioners are not entitled to any relief as claimed by them.

13. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case, no doubt, the Petitioner alleged that their age has been verified by the 1st Respondent and 2nd Respondent has nothing to do with the verification of age. From clause (4) of amended Memorandum of Understanding, it is clear that worker/member will be removed from membership if of the association on attaining the age of 58 years of age and if any worker is not able to produce satisfactory age proof in the form of school certificate, but only affidavit in respect of his age to the satisfaction of the association, the age of such worker shall be decided by a qualified medical officer

who are currently in employment or working in referral hospital listed by Chennai Port Trust or any Govt. hospital, the decision of such medical officer as to the age of such worker shall be final and binding on the concerned worker/member including association. In this case, since the concerned workers have admitted the Memorandum of Understanding and only in case when the worker/member has not produced any school certificate and only when he has filed an affidavit in respect of his age, age of such worker shall be decided by reputed/qualified medical officer who are in the employment of 1st Respondent/Management, but in this case, the concerned employees have not stated that they have produced affidavit stating their age and it was not referred to medical officer. Therefore, I find the contention of the concerned employees that 1st Respondent has to refer them to the qualified Doctor for determination of their age is of no substance. Further, I find when the concerned employees have not questioned the Memorandum of Understanding when they have admitted the clauses of Memorandum of Understanding, there is no point in the contention of the Petitioner union that 2nd Respondent has no say in the fixation of age and it is only the 1st Respondent has to fix the age at the time of employment. In this case, it is the clear contention of the Respondent that concerned employees had already under the employment of Madras Dock Labour Board and they have given voluntary retirement as per the scheme introduced by Madras Dock Labour Board after completing the age of 45 years and only on verification of their age from Madras Dock Labour Board, the 2nd Respondent association has issued notice to produce certificate to verify their real age and since they have not been produced any document and since they have not filed any affidavit and since they have not requested the Respondent to refer them to a qualified Doctor, the 2nd Respondent association has come to the conclusions that they have crossed the age of 58 years and hence they were removed from the membership of association and 2nd Respondent has requested the 1st Respondent not to deploy the said persons. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the concerned employees to establish before this Tribunal that they have not completed the age of 58 years. But, they have not established this fact with any satisfactory evidence and therefore, the contention of the concerned employees are not valid.

14. Further, the 2nd Respondent contended that out of 21 employees, three employees namely S/Sri N.Sundaram, Ranganathan and Darmasivam had received their terminal benefits and getting their monthly pension as per section 2(oo) (b) of the I.D. Act which is established through Ex.M24 to M26. The 2nd Respondent further contended that though the petitioner union contended that these 21 workmen were terminated without following due process of law and in gross violation of mandatory provisions of section 25F of the I.D. Act, the termination order of 21 concerned workmen are not within the ambit of section 25F of the I.D. Act but only within the ambit of section 2(oo) (b) of the I.D. Act. Under section 2(oo) it is stated that 'retrenchment means the termination by employer of the services of workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise

than the punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action but does not include —

- (a) voluntary retirement of workmen ; or
- (b) retirement of workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf.

In this case, the Memorandum of Understanding stipulates and clearly fixed the retirement age as 58 years for the worker/member of 2nd Respondent association. Under such circumstances, the Petitioner cannot claim any benefits under section 25F of the I.D. Act.

15. Learned counsel for the 2nd Respondent also relied on the rulings reported in 1983 LIC 1288 BINoy KUMAR CHATTERJEE Vs. JUGANTAR LTD. and also 1994 ILLJ 612 KUNJUMOHAMMED Vs. CHAIRMAN, Wherein it held that "*the age of superannuation marks the end of workman's service. If a workman is re-employed afresh after he attains the age of superannuation for a specific term such an employment cannot be regarded as an employment contemplated within the definition of expression 'retrenchment'. Therefore we are of the view that termination of Petitioner's service on the expiry of period of his contract does not fall within the expression 'retrenchment'.*"

16. Relying on these decisions, learned counsel for the 2nd Respondent contended that termination of 21 workmen concerned is not covered under section 25F of the I.D. Act but only covered under section 2(oo) (b) of the I.D. Act further, individual notices were issued by the 2nd Respondent to the concerned 21 workmen and it was acknowledged by the concerned 21 workmen under the original of Ex.M14 and M15 respectively. Therefore, it cannot be said that the 2nd Respondent has violated any law or mandatory provisions of I.D. Act.

17. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the 2nd Respondent. Since the concerned 21 workmen have not established before this Court that they have not crossed the age of 58 years and since they have not established with satisfactory evidence that the termination made by the 2nd Respondent in this case is illegal, I find this point against the Petitioner union.

18. Further, learned counsel for the Petitioner has also contended that with regard to share capital and also donation paid by the concerned workmen, but there is no reference by the Govt. to this effect. Therefore, I am not dealing with the said issue alleged by the Petitioner with regard to donation and also money dealings between the members of association and office bearers of association.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled ?

19. In view of my foregoing findings that the action of the 2nd Respondent Association in terminating the

services of 21 workmen concerned in this dispute is justified, I find the concerned employees are not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

20. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 30th March, 2006.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Claimant : WW1 Sri S. Sivanandam

For the Respondent : MW1 Sri K. Dorairaj
MW2 Sri D. Govindaswamy

Documents Marked :

Ex. the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	08-07-02	Xerox copy of the order of termination of 21 workmen
W2	Nil	Xerox copy of the entry permits issued to 'Concerned' workmen
W3	01-02-90	Xerox copy of the pay slip of Sivanandam
W4	19-10-05	Xerox copy of the legal notice from 1st Party advocate to 2nd party advocate

W5 series Nil

W6 series Nil

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	02-05-95	Xerox copy of the MOU between 1st Respondent and 2nd Respondent
M2	31-12-98	Xerox copy of the amended MOU
M3	15-04-00	Xerox copy of the Circular of CME
M4	12-12-01	Xerox copy of the order in WP 7771/2000
M5	29-07-02	Xerox copy of the letter from CME to MPSHWA
M6	06-11-02	Xerox copy of the legal notice from counsel for Petitioner

M7	28-05-04	Xerox copy of the reply to notice dt. 6-11-02
M8	02-05-95	Xerox copy of the MoU between 1st and 2nd Respondent
M9	31-12-98	Xerox copy of the amended MoU
M10	21-02-00	Xerox copy of the letter from Dock Labour Board to 2nd Respondent
M11	15-04-00	Xerox copy of the circular of 1st Respondent
M12	26-06-01	Xerox copy of the order in W.P. No. 11475 to 11477/01
M13	28-02-02	Xerox copy of the petition from 72 employees to CME
M14	22-03-02	Xerox copy of the notice from 2nd Respondent to Workmen
M15	22-03-02	Xerox copy of the signatures of 21 workmen
M16	28-05-02	Xerox copy of the letter from R. Ranganathan
M17	20-06-02	Xerox copy of the letter from 2nd Respondent to CME
M18	29-07-02	Xerox copy of the letter from CME to 2nd Respondent
M19	20-09-02	Xerox copy of the letter from 2nd Respondent to Chennai Corporation authorities
M20	29-09-02	Xerox copy of the reply from Chennai Corporation to 2nd Respondent
M21	18-10-02	Xerox copy of the memo issued by 2nd Respondent to 7 workmen
M22	21-10-02	Xerox copy of the certificate of posting to 7 workmen
M23	25-04-03	Xerox copy of the letter from G. Ponnurangam to 2nd Respondent
M24	09-09-03	Xerox copy of the letter from N. Sundaran to 2nd Respondent
M25	10-09-03	Xerox copy of the PF settlement memo of Ranganathan
M26	30-09-03	Xerox copy of the letter from C. Dharmasivam and PF Receipt.

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2735.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 412/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/31/1997-आई आर (बी.-II)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2735.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 412/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Indian Overseas Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-12011/31/1997-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 28th March, 2006

Present : K Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No 412/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Overseas Bank and their workmen)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, I Party/Claimant

Indian Overseas Bank
Employees' Trade Union

AND

The Chairman & Managing II Party/Management

Director Indian Overseas
Bank, Chennai.

Appearance:

For the Claimant M/s. K. V. Ananthakrishnan,
Advocates

For the Management M/s. Ajay & Dolia,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-1201/31/97-IR(B-II) dated 26-08-2004 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned dispute is as follows :

"Whether the action of the Management of Indian Overseas Bank in transferring Shri M. Jaganathan and 18 other office bearers of the Indian Overseas Bank Employees' Trade union (as per list annexed) is proper and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 412/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :

The Petitioner union is affiliated to All India Bank Employees Association. The Respondent/Bank has recognised the All India Overseas Bank Employees Union and all negotiations are entered into with the said union. The Petitioner union is treated as minority union. But, irrespective of affiliation to any union, all rules and regulations, laws, privileges and rights must be made applicable to all the employees equally. The Sastry Award governs the transfer of employees the Respondent/Bank. The Respondent/Management is not adopting a uniform transfer policy for periodical transfer of employees. But, transfer is used as a weapon to victimize the members of the minority union and to please the members of majority union. During 1985 the Respondent/Bank formulated a five year transfer policy to transfer employees who were working in the same branch for more than 5 years, but the Respondent/Management did not adopt the uniform policy under the five year policy. Therefore in the year 1996, the Respondent/Bank brought out ten year transfer policy. But the Respondent/Bank did not provide guidelines for transfer of union office bearers and branch representatives and the Respondent/Bank chose to transfer all the office bearers and branch representatives of the minority union only. Even though the Respondent/Bank effected two sets of transfers, none of the office bearers and even branch secretaries belonging to majority union was transferred. Even one or two branch secretaries belonging to majority union who were transferred were either involved in industrial relation/vigilance case or were not in the good books of majority union or opted for transfers. Further, the members of majority union have been transferred just from one floor to another floor of same building under the lame pretext that both the places are different entities. Even two or three transfers have been repeatedly given for some

members of majority union within short period, but the request of members of Petitioner union for transfer even on medical grounds was not considered by the Respondent/Bank. Therefore, the Petitioner union raised an industrial dispute on 31-10-96 before RLC (Central). Though RLC by his proceedings dated 18-2-97 directed the Respondent/Bank to maintain *status quo* the Respondent/Bank deliberately transferred only the office bearers and branch secretaries of Petitioner union but not of the majority union. Thus, the Respondent/Management adopted partisan attitude among the majority and minority union and transferred most of the members belong to Petitioner union. One of the members of Petitioner Union Mr. Rajendran has challenged his transfer order made under pressure of majority union in W.P. No. 1093/97 and the same was allowed on 18-7-2001 and aggrieved by the said order, the Respondent/Bank filed a Writ Appeal No. 106/2002 and the Division Bench *vide* order dated 1-11-2004 dismissed the Writ Appeal. After the conciliation officer's failure report, the Central Govt. declined to refer the matter to this Tribunal and then the Respondent/Management continued to victimise the members belonging to Petitioner/minority union. Therefore, the Petitioner filed a Writ Petition No. 19663/2000 before the High Court to quash the proceedings and by an order dated 9-8-2004 the High Court dismissed the W.P. and directed the Govt. to consider the Petitioner's representation to refer the dispute for adjudication. Thereupon, the present dispute has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Respondent/Bank has got 1420 branches in India. In most of the branches, the branch secretary belongs to majority union. Even after ten years of service in one branch, the secretaries were not transferred. Thus, there are more than one thousand branch secretaries of majority union throughout the country not transferred under ten years transfer policy. Respondent/Management having adopted unfair labour practice to victimise the members belonging to minority union to crush the minority union. It is hostile discrimination and violates equality before law. It is also unfair labour practice and it is illegal and against the law. The transfer policy should be made transparent and the unions must be furnished with the guidelines. The intention of the Respondent/Management is to close down the Petitioner union by adopting unfair labour practice. The transfer of union representatives are governed by para 535 to 537 of Sastry Award. In accordance with Sastry Award every registered bank employees union from time to time shall furnish to the bank, the names of President, Vice-President and Secretary of the union. The Respondent/Management while did not transfer any of the office bearers, branch secretaries, representatives belonging to the recognised majority union and transferred only their members to their choice, but deliberately transferred the office bearers and members of I Party minority union to far away places in violation of procedure laid down in Sastri Award. 19 persons mentioned in petition were transferred against the

uniform transfer policy. The withdrawal of concessions and privileges to registered union amounts to change in service condition and the concession granted to workmen cannot be withdrawn by the management without giving sufficient opportunity to them. The following members belonging to majority union have not been transferred under ten years policy even after more than ten years of their service in branches namely—Sri M. Balasubramanian-Cathedral; Sri Motha-Mylapore, Sri Lakshmanan, Nungambakkam, Sri Kumar-Central Office, Sri Jeevarathinam-Ambatore, Sri Johnmiller-Nazarathpet, Sri Padmanabhan, Central Office and Sri A.L.Kasi-Kodambakkam. Due to the unfair labour practice adopted against the Petitioner union, membership of the union was reduced in the year 1997 and several members resigned after the implementation of the ten year transfer policy to avail and to avoid the transfer policy by joining the majority union. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner union prays to pass an award holding that transfer of the 19 persons mentioned in the petition made under transfer policy is illegal and to order uniform transfer policy to be adopted irrespective of affiliation to a particular union.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Bank in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner union is not a recognised by the Respondent/ Bank. This Respondent irrespective of affiliation of staff to any union, all rules, regulations, laws, privileges and rights are made applicable to all employees equally. This Respondent is adopting a uniform transfer policy for periodical transfer of employees and it is denied that transfer is issued as a weapon to victimise the members of minority union and to please the majority union. The Respondent/Bank issued guidelines to regional offices of the bank to implement the decision of bank for effecting transfers of staff who had completed ten years of service and it is also decided that transfers under the above said guidelines are to be effect in a phased manner in order to ensure its smooth implementation in those centres. This administrative guidelines are issued to regional offices include the mode of implementation of the above transfer with regard to transfer of office bearers and branch representatives of the union which means recognised union. It cannot be said that as discriminatory act nor does it give a right to other unions, which are neither majority nor recognised to claim that their office bearers or the branch representatives should not be disturbed. It is not correct to say that the Respondent/Bank has adopted double standard and transferred the office bearers and branch representatives of Petitioner union. in fact, many of the branch representatives of majority recognised union have also been transferred to other branches. The members of majority union were not given any preferential transfers. The transfer being management's prerogative employees were posted within the same city or town and these transfers made after assessing the staff strength and the requirements. The

Respondent/Bank does not adopt any partisan attitude. It is not correct to say that this Respondent has given any reference to majority union at the cost of discipline and justice among the employees. It is not correct to say that the branch secretaries belonging to majority union are not transferred by the Respondent/Bank. The Respondent/Bank has been implementing ten years transfer policy of the bank since 1996. The Petitioner union filed a Writ Petition No. 19663/2000 after a lapse of thirty months. Thus, it is clear that the Petitioner union was not really interested in pursuing the cause of its members. The members on whose behalf the dispute was raised has already been promoted/retired under VRS/transferred to their place of choice etc. This Respondent has not given any undertaking before RLC with regard to implementation of ten years transfer policy. There is no hostile discrimination and violation of equality before law as alleged by the Petitioner. The allegation made by the Petitioner was without any basis and was not supported by evidence and materials. It is false to allege that the Petitioner union is subject to continuous discrimination and that the intention of management was to close down the Petitioner union. Due to exigency of service necessitate the transfer of experienced workmen to places where their services can be utilised to the greatest advantage and such transfers cannot be given the colour of discrimination just because the members belong to minority union and the transfer is administrative prerogative of Respondent/Management and the transfers are normal incidents of the working of the bank. There is no total immunity granted either under I.D. Act or as per para 535 of Sastry Award. Even in the award, it is stated that if any transfer of office bearer is contemplated after giving five clear days notice and after considering the representation, if any made by such workman, the same may be effected after recording reasons for the same. There is no discrimination with regard to workman mentioned in Serial Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 13 and 18 and with regard to others, the dispute has become infructuous for the reasons stated in the Claim Statement itself. Transfers of office bearers and branch representatives of the Petitioner union is falling well within the scope of ten years transfers implemented by the bank and they cannot claim exemption from their transfers. With regard to office bearers of recognised union which is enjoying 90% of the 15,000 employees in the country, due to reasons of exigencies of administrative requirements they are yet to be transferred although their transfers are in contemplation in a phased manner. Implementation of ten years transfer policy has nothing to do with the membership strength of the Petitioner union. Admittedly the dispute has become infructuous and its pursuance would only be vexatious. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

(i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Managements in transferring Sri. M. Jaganathan and 18 other office bearers of Petitioner union is proper and justified?"

(ii) "To what relief the concerned employees are entitled?"

Point No.1:

6. The case of the Petitioner is that the Sastry Award governs the transfer of employees of Respondent/Management. Though the Respondent/Management formulated 5 and 10 years transfer policy, they did not formulate guidelines for transfer of union office bearers and branch representatives and secondly, the Respondent/Bank was not adopting uniform transfer policy for periodical transfer of all the employees and used the transfer policy as a weapon against the members of the Petitioner union to victimize the members of the Petitioner union and to crush the union; thirdly, the Respondent/Management has been making transfer orders favourable to majority union adopting unfair labour practice.

7. As against this, the Respondent/Management contended that they have made transfer policy after consulting the office bearers of majority union and they have not adopted discrimination and members of majority union were also transferred and transfers are made in the exigencies of the management and the provisions of Sastry Award in paras 535 to 537 have always been complied with. It is further contended that the transfer was effected only in those cases of workmen, who had put in more than ten years of service in a particular branch or office and all transfers were made within the city limit irrespective of affiliation to any union but only based on administrative exigencies.

8. To substantiate their claim, the Petitioner union examined the General Secretary of the Petitioner union as WWI and marked Ex.WI to W39. On the other hand, the Respondent/ Management examined one Mr. Ananda Subramanians, Senior Manager of Washermenpet branch, who worked in Personnel Department previously as MWI and produced documents Ex. M1 to M16.

9. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that under Ex.W28, copy of the letter sent to the Respondent/Management intimating about election of office bearers of the Petitioner union during 1996. Some of the persons mentioned in this letter who are office bearers of the Petitioner union have been transferred, whereas, the office bearers of majority union have not been transferred. The Respondent/Management has not produced any document to show that transfer policy regarding transfer of any union

office bearers belong to any union. Though the Respondent produced EX.M1 which is guidelines of ten years transfer policy of the Respondent/Management, it pertains to the year 2003 and even MW 1 has admitted that they did not know whether any guidelines were issued with regard to office bearers of unions in the year 1996, even guidelines issued on 19-10-1996 with regard to ten year transfer policy clause 7 clearly states that "regarding office bearers of the union and branch representatives we are advising separately" but the Respondent/Bank has not given any separate guidelines with regard to office bearers and on the other hand, it is clear that office bearers of the Petitioner union alone were transferred, but the office bearers of the majority union have not been transferred. When the Petitioner has filed an I.A. to produce documents with regard to some of the transfers of office bearers of majority union, the Respondent/Bank has clearly admitted that "members belonging to majority union mentioned in the application have not been transferred and their transfer under ten year transfer policy will be effected in a phased manner except Serial No.6 namely one Mr. John Miller who has been transferred in the year 2001". Therefore, it is clear that office bearers of minority union have been transferred without any norms and against the provisions of Sastry Award. Further, it is the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that due to this discrimination, the membership of the Petitioner union have been reduced and Ex. W 21 to W 27 which are copy of Form E of number of members from the year 1994 to 1999 clearly establish that membership of Petitioner union has been reduced. Further MW1 has admitted that office bearers of majority union whose names mentioned in the Claim Statement have not been transferred even after twenty years. Thus, it is clinching proved by the Petitioner union that the Respondent/Bank has taken a discriminative stand against the office bearers of minority union and in violation of provisions of Sastry Award. Learned counsel for the Petitioner also relied on Ex. W6 which is copy of letter to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) dated 7-3-97 wherein, the Petitioner union has stated how the minority Petitioner union members are discriminated as against the majority union members and therefore, the transfer effected in respect of 19 persons mentioned in the petition is in total violation of provisions of Sastry Award and without any proper transfer policy.

10. As against this, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that though the Petitioner contended that union secretaries of majority union continued in the same branch in the table given in the Claim Statement clearly established that some of them were promoted and rest of them were transferred to far off places and therefore, the contention of the Petitioner is not a true one. It is clearly established tabular column given in the

claim statement that out of 25 persons except four persons, all others were either transferred or promoted. On the other hand, the Respondent/Management produced documents Ex.M1 to M16 through MW 1 through which it is clearly established that guidelines of ten years transfer policy were strictly complied with as only those staff who had completed ten years of service in a particular branch or office were transferred within the city limit and that took keeping in view of the administrative exigencies. Further, Ex. M2 to M15 clearly shows that branch secretaries of majority union have also been transferred and it is clearly made out that union secretaries are in no way exempted from transfers and in fact, the majority union members were also transferred as per the ten year policy subsequently.

11. But, though the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that branch secretaries of majority union have also been transferred under Ex.M2 to M15 these transfers were made only in the year 2001 and not in the year 1996, when the dispute was raised by the Petitioner union. Further when MW1 has admitted that they have transferred President, Vice President and Secretary of the petitioner union under ten year transfer policy, and we have not transferred office bearers of the majority union. In view of the clear admission and also from the documents produced by the Petitioner and Respondent, it is clear that during the year 1996 Respondent/Bank has not transferred office bearers of majority union, while it has transferred the office bearers of minority union namely Petitioner union. Though it is contended that as per guidelines the Respondent/Management has transferred the staff members irrespective of affiliation to any union, the Respondent/Management has not produced any guidelines with regard to transfer of office bearers under ten year transfer policy.

12. Then again, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that though the Petitioner has produced documents, it relates to 1996 and 1997 and there is no substance in considering them in the present situation, where subsequent developments have taken place and as such the dispute has come infructuous. He further contended that the Petitioner have wantonly suppressed the subsequent transfers made within the majority union secretaries and therefore, there is no substance in the contention of the petitioner that the impugned transfers made during the year 1996 were illegal and which are not at all relevant now because the management has implemented the transfer policy in a phased manner uniformly as evident from the documents under Ex.M2 to M15.

13. Though I find some force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent, the reference is whether the action of the Respondent/Management in

transferring Sri M. Jaganathan and 18 other office bearers of the Petitioner union is proper? Therefore, it relates to the matter concerned in the year 1996 and not with regard to years 2001-2005. under such circumstances, I find there is no point in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent that subsequent developments were made by the Respondent/Bank with regard to transfer of office bearers who have completed ten years in the majority union. In view of the admission made by MW1 and in view of the counter filed by Respondent/Bank in the I.A. No. 193/2005, it is clearly established that the Respondent/Bank while transferring the office bearers of Petitioner union with regard to ten year transfer policy has not transferred the office bearers of majority union. It is further to be noted that in the Counter Statement the Respondent/Management has clearly stated that administrative guidelines were issued to Regional Offices by the Respondent/Management include the mode of implementation of the above transfer with regard to the transfer of office bearers and the branch representatives of the union which means recognised union namely All India Overseas Bank Employees Union, which enjoys the overwhelming majority in the Respondent/Bank i.e. to say 90% of award staff of the bank. It is reiterated that the term the union refers only to the recognised union for all practical purposes and the same was clarified to all Regional Offices by the guidelines stated above and it has been clarified by this guidelines with regard to office bearers of union and branch representatives, the Respondent/Bank will advise separately. Therefore, it is clearly established from the guidelines that though the Respondent/Bank has stated regarding office bearers of union and branch representatives it will give a separate advise, but no such separate advise was given by the Respondent/Bank, on the contrary, the office bearers of the petitioner union alone have been transferred during the year 1996. Therefore, I am of the clear opinion that there is a discrimination with regard to transfer of office bearers of Petitioner union and also office bearers of majority union.

14. Learned counsel for the Respondent relied on a decision reported in 1993 I LLJ 3 UNION OF INDIA Vs. N.P THOMAS in which the Supreme Court has held that : "the Respondent/Workmen holding a transferable post has no vested right to remain in Kerala Circle itself and cannot claim as a matter of right the posting in that circle even on promotion." Further it held that "Courts should not interfere with a transfer order which are made in public interest and for administrative reasons unless the transfer orders are made in violation of any mandatory statutory rule or on the ground of mala fide." Learned counsel for the Respondent further relied on the rulings reported in 2001 8 SCC 574 NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD. Vs. SHRI BHAGWAN AND ANOTHER wherein the Supreme Court has held that "transfer of employee is not only an incident but a condition of service, unless it is

shown to be an outcome of mala fide exercise of power or violative of any statutory provision, it cannot be held, the Court can interfere in such cases." Learned counsel for the Respondent further relied on the rulings reported in AIR 2004 SCW 4548 STATE OF U.P. AND OTHERS Vs. SIYA RAM AND ANOTHER in which the Supreme Court has held that "transfer order is not liable to be interfered when it was purely on administrative grounds and in public interest." He also relied on the rulings reported in AIR 2004 SCW 5563 KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN Vs. DAMODAR PRASAD PANDEY AND OTHERS wherein the Supreme Court has held that unless the order of transfer is vitiated by mala fide or is made in violation of operative guidelines, the Court cannot interfere with it." Relying on these decisions, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that Petitioner union in this case has not established that transfer made with regard to their office bearers is illegal and they have not proved the mala fide of the Respondent/Bank and under such circumstances, this claim is to be dismissed.

15. As against this, learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that from the documents produced on either side also from the evidence of MW1, it is clearly established that Respondent/Bank has only transferred office bearers [petition mentioned staff] of Petitioner union to various places in the year 1996, while they have not transferred any one of the office bearers of the majority union in the year 1996. He also relied on the rulings reported in 1998 II LLJ 392 SANTOSH D. NADKARNI Vs. NEW INDIA INDUSTRIES LTD. AND ANOTHER wherein the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court has held that "it is no part of the business of the company to take sides in intra-union disputes or rivalries. If such grounds are allowed for termination of service of an employee, it would open a floodgate of abuses and it would also lead to closed shop policy. It would suppress freedom dissent and encourage union-bossism." He also relied on the rulings reported in 1992 I LLJ 423 A.K. KHER Vs. ATLAS COPCO (INDIA) LTD., wherein the Bombay High Court has held that "if an employee is guilty of any misconduct towards the employer, or towards anybody in the factory premises, the employer will be entitled to take appropriate proceedings for termination of the employees service. But it is unheard of that an employee should be removed from service by stroke of pen because a large number of other employees did not approve of the presence of employee in the factory premises." Learned counsel for the Petitioner further relied on the rulings reported in 1994 I LLJ 1128 SECRETARY TNEB ACCOUNTS SUBORDINATE UNION Vs. TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD, wherein the Division Bench of the Madras High Court has held that any customary concession or privilege must be conceived and accepted only from the angle and axis of rendering of service and not total absolving from service." Learned counsel for the Petitioner also relied on the rulings reported in 1998 II LLJ

26 TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION ANNA STAFF UNION Vs. TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION wherein the Madras High Court has held that “writ petition sought work relief to office bearers of Petitioner union apparently on the ground that such relief was granted to some other unions of Respondent employer. The High Court dismissed the W.P. observing that no right to obtain work relief could be claimed from the employer on the ground that the workmen have become office bearers of trade unions. Workmen are employed in any industry to perform work and not to absent themselves and claim benefits despite no work having been performed by them.” Relying on all these decisions, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that in V Schedule of I.D. Act Clause 3 says unfair labour practice means on the part of the employer to establish the employer sponsored trade unions of workmen. In this case, in order to support the majority union, in order to close the Petitioner union, the Respondent/Management has adopted unfair labour practice by transferring the office bearers of Petitioner union and in not transferring the office bearers of majority union. It is clearly established that office bearers of minority union have been transferred without any norms and against the provisions of Sastry Award and from documents EX.W21 to W27 it is clearly established that due to this discriminated attitude adopted by the Respondent/Management, there was a reduction in membership in the minority union. Under such circumstances, it is clearly established that office bearers of the Petitioner union are discriminated as against the office bearers of majority union. Therefore, the transfer effected in respect of 19 persons is in total violation of the provisions of Sastry Award and without any proper transfer policy.

16. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner. Even though it is alleged that subsequent to 1996 office bearers of majority union have also been transferred to various places, I find when the dispute was raised in the year 1996, it is clearly established that only the office bearers of Petitioner union alone were transferred and the office bearers of majority union have not been transferred. Therefore, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner union.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?

17. In view of my foregoing findings, I find the action of the Respondent/Management in transferring 19 office bearers of the Petitioner union is not proper and justified and since there are subsequent developments took place in the year 2001—2005, I find the members of the Petitioner union who alleged to have been transferred

discriminately cannot have any remedy at this length of time, but at the same time, since the Respondent/Management has transferred the office bearers of the Petitioner union alone, I find a direction must be given to the Respondent/Management. Therefore, I direct the Respondent/Management to follow uniform transfer policy irrespective of affiliation to any union to which the office bearers belong. No costs.

18. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 28th March, 2006.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Claimant	:	WWI Sri Sivanthi K. Selvarasan
For the II Party/ Management	:	MWI Sri V. Ananthasubramanian

Documents Marked :

For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex . No.	Date	Description
W 1	Nil	Xerox copy of the Sastry Award Clause 535 to 537
W 2	19-10-96	Xerox copy of the ten year transfer policy with enclosures
W 3	31-10-96	Xerox copy of the letter for conciliation
W 4	13-02-97	Xerox copy of the reply to conciliation letter
W 5	26-02-97	Xerox copy of the rejoinder on conciliation
W 6	07-3-97	Xerox copy of the letter furnishing details of transfers
W 7	23-05-97	Xerox copy of the failure of conciliation report
W 8	13-05-98	Xerox copy of the impugned order
W 9	17-07-98	Xerox copy of the representation of Union
W 10	14-08-2000	Xerox copy of the legal notice
W 11	04-09-2000	Xerox copy of the letter for conciliation
W 12	20-09-2000	Xerox copy of the letter regarding redeployment

Ex. No.	Date	Description	Ex. No.	Date	Description
W 13	05-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)	W 35	27-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from S. Bhaskaran
W 14	11-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)	W 36	27-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from N. Veeramuthu
W 15	15-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent	W 37	27-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter Shri V. Sivamoorthy
W 16	19-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)	W 38	07-03-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner Union to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) with list of Members transferred.
W 17	06-03-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)	W 39	15-11-96	Xerox copy of the letter from union to Respondent with List of transferred members.
For the II Party/Management :—					
Ex. No.	Date	Description			
M 1	Nil	Xerox copy of the guidelines of 10 year transfer policy			
M 2	30-6-2001	Xerox copy of the transfer/relieving order of Rahamathullah			
M 3	30-6-2001	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Ms. Gajalakshmi			
M 4	27-6-2001	Xerox copy of the relieving order of K. Senguttuvan			
M 5	21-7-2001	Xerox copy of the transfer of Sri Mani Edwin			
M 6	30-10-96	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Mr. Krishnan			
M 7	30-6-2001	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Sri Rajkumar			
M 8	30-6-91	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Sri Balaji			
M 9	27-6-2001	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Sri Arun			
M 10	09-7-2002	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Shri L. Kathiresan			
M 11	27-6-2001	Xerox copy of the relieving order of Mr. Lakshmi Narayana			
M 12	30-06-2001	Xerox copy of the relieving order of N. Jayaraman			
M 13	30-06-2000	Xerox copy of the LPC of Sri Babuvasanthan			
M 14	10-07-2001	Xerox copy of the LPC of Sri Ravishankar			
M 15	13-07-2001	Xerox copy of the LPC of Sri S. Balasubramanian			
M 16	17-10-2005	Xerox copy of the list of transfers made in Chennai Non-metro region during 2003—2005.			

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2736.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 427/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/139/2004-आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2736.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 427/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-12012/139/2004-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 5th April, 2006

PRESENT : K. Jayaraman, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 427/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Central Bank of India and their workman.)

BETWEEN:

Mr. M.K. Moorthy : I Party/Petitioner

AND

The Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, Chennai : II Party/Management

Appearance:

For the Petitioner : M/s. S.Vaidyanathan, Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. T.S. Gopalan & Co. Advocates.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-12012/139/2004-IR(B-II) dated 09-11-2004 has

referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned in that order is—

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India Chennai in discharging/terminating the services of Shri M.K.Moorthy an Ex-Computer Terminal Operator, Ennore branch is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 427/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:—

The Petitioner joined the services of the Respondent/Bank as a sub-staff at Gudiyatham on 29-1-76. In the year 1981 he was promoted as a clerical staff. At the time of his discharge from service on 24-4-2003, he was working as computer terminal operator on a salary of Rs. 16,200/- per month. When he served in Ennore branch, he was issued with charge sheet dated 3-9-2002 alleging that he has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 2700/. Even though he has given an explanation denying the charges, not satisfying with his explanation, he was charge sheeted. In his explanation, he has stated that one boy came and deposited Rs. 300/- on 10-4-2002 in S.B. account and the same was entered in the scroll book by another clerk, after getting the scroll number he has received only Rs. 300/- and entered the cash credit of Rs. 300 only. After affixing the bank seal in the challan, the same was sent to the officer who authorised the entry in scroll book and affixed his signature and also after thorough verification authenticated in the machine and also the cash balance register by an officer. At no point of time, the amount of Rs. 3000/- was tendered. On the other hand, the letter was taken from him on 17-4-2002 that he would pay the amount of Rs. 2700/- to the customer. He signed the letter on the dotted lines, because of coercion and pressure given by the officers he had agreed for deduction of the said amount from his salary. The Petitioner has not misappropriated any amount much less Rs. 2700/. The Petitioner conducted farce of enquiry and the Respondent/Bank has examined only the Branch Manager and Mr. Boopan in the enquiry and the Enquiry Officer submitted his report on 28-1-2003 holding that the Petitioner is guilty of charges framed against him on 24-4-2003 the punishment of discharge was imposed on him. Even the appeal which he preferred against the order of Disciplinary Authority was dismissed by the Appellate Authority on 26-5-2003. According to the bank, since the Petitioner has issued a cheque in favour of Mr. Boopan, the Petitioner is guilty of the charges. But the said cheque was given as per the direction of the Manager to give a quietus to the issue. It was given only due to pressure and also due to the fact that the Petitioner is a patient. It is unfortunate that using his incapacity, the Respondent/Management has completed the drama. None of the officials who passed the cheque were charge sheeted or warned. The Petitioner alone has been made scapegoat for their

lapses, thus, there is a discrimination. Neither the Disciplinary Authority nor the Appellate Authority has considered the petitioner's unblemished record of service before imposing the capital punishment. Further, the Petitioner was given presentation of silver jubilee award on completion of 25 years of blemishless service. Even assuming that charges are proved. The extreme punishment of removal from service is not justified. Hence, the petitioner prays this Tribunal to interfere with the punishment under Section 11A of the I.D. Act. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays to pass an award to reinstate him in service w.e.f. 24-4-03 with back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management in the Counter Statement contended that whenever any account holder of S.B. account wants to remit cash, he should fill in the printed pay in slip with a counterfoil clearly mentioning the denomination of the cash rendered for remittance and with the amount for remittance both in figure and words. On 10-4-2002 one Mr. Boban holding S.B. account No. 1668 presented challan to scroll clerk who made an entry against serial No. 94 in the scroll book and noted serial number on the face of challan. In the counterfoil, the account holder had clearly mentioned Rs. 3000/- consisting of six 500 rupees notes. Though he has correctly made Rs. 3000/- against the denomination in words, the account holder inadvertently mentioned the total figure as Rs. 300/-. The scroll clerk has noted as Rs. 300/- against serial No. 94. The Petitioner was the cashier who had ticked the denomination column indicating that six 500 rupees notes were tendered and he has also affixed cash receipt seal in the counterfoil and noted in the cash receipt register the remittance as Rs. 300/-. All the entries in the books of branch were made for Rs. 300/- on the figure inadvertently mentioned in the challan. But on 17-4-2002 when Mr. Boban wanted to withdraw Rs. 3000/-, he was told by the counter clerk that there was no sufficient balance to pass the withdrawal. Through Mr. Boban disputed the same that he has remitted Rs. 3000/- on 10-4-2002 and how could there by insufficient balance to pass his withdrawal of Rs. 3000/-. When he was told that the amount credited to his S. B. account was only Rs. 300/-, he has shown counterfoil of pay in slip dated 10-4-2002 which shows remittance of Rs. 3000/-. He also showed his passbook and pointed out the credit entry of Rs. 3000/- made on 10-4-2002. When the relevant pay in slip was verified, in the denomination column the party has mentioned $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000/-, but in total column the amount in figure was mentioned as Rs. 300/-. The denomination was found ticked by the Petitioner and the pay in slip also bears his initial. In the counterfoil the party has mentioned the denomination as $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000/- and the total amount in figure as Rs. 3000/- and the counterfoil bears the initial of the Petitioner. In fact, based on the counterfoil released by the Petitioner, which is for Rs. 3000/- The counter clerk made entry in the customer's pass book for Rs. 3000/-. The pay in slip is bearing scroll No. 94 and verification of scroll revealed that the amount entered again this item is Rs. 300/- resulting in scroll receipt and cashier's receipt total getting tallied for 10-4-2002. When the Petitioner was

enquired about the discrepancy, he informed that he had received only Rs. 300/- and when he was questioned whether there was any excess found at the time of tallying of closing cash on 10-4-02, he denied ending up with any excess cash on that day. But, the Petitioner could not explain his failure to notice the glaring discrepancy and continued to maintain that he has received Rs. 300/- only, but he has not given any satisfactory explanation as to how he has released the counterfoil which was filled up for Rs. 3000/- in which denomination has been shown as $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000/-, when he is claiming to have received Rs. 300/- only. Then the Petitioner admitted his mistake in short accounting the amount remitted by the customer and he authorised the bank to debit his shortage of Rs. 2700/- from his April, 2002 salary. He has also issued a cheque No. 24730 dated 17-4-2002 for Rs. 2700/- drawn on his OD account No. 488 favouring yourselves S.B. A/c. No. 1668 B. Boban to make good the deficit caused by him in accounting the customer's remittance. Thereby it is clear that he has misappropriated Rs. 2700/- received on 10-4-2002. On 3-9-2002 charge sheet was issued to the Petitioner and after the report of the Enquiry Officer and after following the procedure, the Disciplinary Authority has imposed the punishment of discharge with superannuation benefits. Even the appeal against that order was rightly rejected by the Appellate Authority. The punishment of discharge from the bank service awarded to the Petitioner is fully justified and valid in law and the same should not be interfered with for any of the reasons urged by the Petitioner. If really the petitioner's contention is true, then at the end of the day of 10-4-2002, there must have been excess of Rs. 2700/- and the Petitioner has misappropriated the amount for himself without reporting it to the Branch Manager. As the charges are based on record, the reference to the conduct of Enquiry Officer in some other matter is of no consequence. The question in this case is whether the plea of the account holder that he had remitted Rs. 3000/- on 10-4-2002 was established and if so, whether the Petitioner has failed to account for the full amount and in this case, the Petitioner was the receipt cashier and hence he was alone responsible to the failure to account for the amount remitted. The other sub staff and officers have no role to play in appropriation of amount. Further, it is not a fit case to interfere with the punishment even under section 11A of the Act. Hence, the Respondent prays to dismiss the claim with costs.

5. Again in the rejoinder, the Petitioner contended that in the enquiry though the Petitioner Union requested the Respondent/Bank to produce ledger authorisation copy dated 10-4-2002 in order to establish in the enquiry his contention that the transactions are passed by the officers and the statement is taken out at the end of each working day. In order to establish that transaction in question was passed at four levels including the officers, it is very unfortunate that the Petitioner alone was targeted and made a scapegoat. The Respondent/Bank instead of producing the document had stated that it could not be produced due to technical difficulties. Since this document was not produced and withheld the enquiry itself is vitiated for withholding the main documents. Hence, he prays that the claim may be allowed.

6. In these circumstances, the points for my determination are—

(i) Whether the action of the Respondent/Management in discharging the Petitioner from service is legal and justified?

(ii) To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

Point No. 1:—

7. The case of the Petitioner in this dispute is that he was working in Respondent/Management as a clerical staff and he was issued with Charge Sheet on 3-9-2002 alleging that he has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 2700. The charge framed against him is that on 10-4-2002 when he was working at cash counter he was receiving cash from customer one Mr. Boban and the account holder remitted Rs. 3000 in his HSS account No. 1668. Though he mentioned in the denomination column as $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000, he has inadvertently mentioned the amount in total column as Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 3000. But, in the counterfoil he has mentioned the amount as Rs. 3000 in figure which bears the initial of the Petitioner. Since the account holder inadvertently mentioned the figure as Rs. 300 in total column, the scroll clerk has put the scroll as Rs. 300 only at serial No. 94. But the cash clerk namely, the petitioner even though he has received Rs. 3000/- from the party, he has accounted only Rs. 300 in the books of account and misappropriated Rs. 2700. The Petitioner alleged that though he has given an explanation, the same has not been accepted and domestic enquiry was ordered and in the domestic enquiry, the Enquiry Officer has held that charge framed against the Petitioner has been proved and the Disciplinary Authority after following certain procedures have proposed the punishment of discharge from service. Even though the Petitioner has given his representation, it was not considered and the proposed punishment was imposed on him.

8. But against this, on behalf of the Respondent it is contended that in the counterfoil the account holder namely, Mr. Boban has clearly mentioned the denomination of cash tendered for remittance with the amount for remittance both in figure and words. On 10-4-2002 the scroll clerk who made an entry against serial No. 94 in the scroll book as Rs. 300, but in the counter foil, it is clearly mentioned as Rs. 300, consist of six five hundred rupees notes. Though he has correctly made Rs. 300 in denomination column and also in words, the account holder inadvertently mentioned the figure in total column as Rs. 300 and the scroll clerk also noted the figure as Rs. 300 as mentioned in total column. But the Petitioner who was the cashier working in counter, who actually received the payment and who had ticked the denomination column indicating that six five hundred rupees notes were tendered and he had also affixed cash receipt seal in the counterfoil, but noted the remittance in the cash receipt register as Rs. 300 taking advantage of the inadvertence of the account holder mentioning as Rs. 300 in the total column. No doubt, all the entries in the books of Respondent/Management branch at Ennore were made for Rs. 300/- based on the figure inadvertently mentioned in the challan. This mistake was came to light only on

17-4-2002 when Mr. Boban wanted to withdraw Rs. 3000 he was told by the counter clerk that there was no sufficient balance to pass the withdrawal. Then Mr. Boban disputed the same and stated that he has remitted Rs. 3000 on 10-4-2002 and how could there be insufficient balance to pass his withdrawal of Rs. 3000. When he was told that the amount credited to his S.B. account was only Rs. 300 he has shown the counterfoil of pay-in-slip dated 10-4-2002 which shows remittance of Rs. 3000 and he shall also show the passbook and pointed out the credit entry of Rs. 3000 made on 10-4-2002 when the relevant pay-in-slip was verified, in the denomination column, the party has mentioned as $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000 but only in the total column figure, it was mentioned as Rs. 300. But, it is clearly found that the denomination was ticked by the Petitioner and the pay-in-slip also bears his initial. Even in the words, it is clearly mentioned as Rs. 3000 only. Therefore, it is clearly proved that the Petitioner after receiving Rs. 3000 has accounted in the books of account only Rs. 300 taking advantage of the defect in the figure mentioned by the account holder. Therefore, the Petitioner was Charged Sheeted and the Enquiry Officer after giving an opportunity to the Petitioner has come to the conclusion that the charge framed against the Petitioner has been proved and the Disciplinary Authority after considering all these materials in this case, has imposed the punishment of discharge and therefore, it is not a fit case to interfere with the punishment.

9. In order to substantiate his claim, on the side of the Petitioner 23 documents were marked as Ex. W1 to W23. On the side of the Respondent, only one document Ex. M1 was marked. Both sides have not examined any witness on their side.

10. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that the charge framed against the Petitioner was on suspicion. It has not been established by the respondent/Management that the Petitioner has misappropriated Rs. 2700 of the customer's money. No doubt, the Petitioner has ticked $6 \times 5 =$ Rs. 3000 in the denomination column of the challan but the management has clearly forgotten one issue namely, scroll number was given by one clerk who was also made the same mistake and the verification done by the officers in vouchers, cash receipt register, cash balance book and authentication entry in the machine. All these persons who involved in this transaction except the Petitioner have been absolved from the mistake done by them and only the Petitioner was victimized in this case on the ground that since he has acted as cashier on that date i.e. 10-4-2002. The Enquiry Officer relied only on the letter taken from the Petitioner on 17-4-2002 that he would pay the amount of Rs. 2700 to the customer and also relied on the loose cheque issued by the Petitioner and had come to the conclusion that the charge framed against the Petitioner has been proved. But, he has not considered under what circumstances the letter dated 17-4-2002 was obtained from the Petitioner. Further, one another circumstance namely, when the Petitioner was given cheque book for what purpose he has been asked to write in the loose cheque has not been considered by the Enquiry Officer. These circumstances will clearly show that only on the pressure exerted by the Branch Manager, the letter was obtained

from the Petitioner and the loose cheque was received from the Petitioner. The Petitioner has signed in that letter on the dotted lines because of the coercion of officers of the Respondent/Bank at Ennore branch. Only because of that pressure, the Petitioner has agreed for deduction of the said amount from his April months salary. The Petitioner has not misappropriated any amount much less Rs. 2700 as alleged by the Respondent/Bank. Therefore, the enquiry conducted is only a farce of enquiry and the evidence given by the Manager and account holder namely, Mr. Boban is not trustworthy. Under such circumstances, the findings given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse. Even the appeal preferred by the Petitioner against the order of Disciplinary Authority was not considered by Appellate Authority and the Appellate Authority has not applied his mind to come to such conclusion. It is only on the ground since the Petitioner has issued the cheque in favour of Mr. Boban, the Petitioner found guilty of charges, but they have not considered that cheque was given as per direction of the Manager to give quietus to the issue. Further, in this case none of the officers who have passed the cheque and none of the persons who have given scroll number have been Charge Sheeted or given any punishment. The Petitioner alone has been made as scapegoat for their lapses. Thus, there is a discrimination in imposing the punishment. Further, it is the contention of the Petitioner that neither the Disciplinary Authority nor the Appellate Authority has considered the Petitioner's unblemished record of 19 years of service before imposing the capital punishment. They have also failed to consider that the Petitioner was given presentation of silver jubilee award on completion of 25 years of blemishless service. Under such circumstances, this Tribunal has got every power to interfere with the Punishment imposed on the Petitioner under Section 11A of the I.D. Act. It is the further argument of the learned counsel or the Petitioner that even assuming for argument sake without conceding that charges are proved against the Petitioner, the extreme punishment of removal from service is not justified. Hence, on this ground also, this Tribunal can interfere with the punishment under Section 11A of the I.D. Act.

11. But, as against this, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that no doubt, the scroll clerk and officers authorizing entry in the books of account have made a mistake, but the person who has received the cash is the Petitioner alone and he has also signed in the challan and also in denomination mentioned by the account holder namely, Mr. Boban. In the pay-in-slip/challan, the account holder mentioned the denomination as $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000 and he has also mentioned in words as Three Thousand only. When the Petitioner has ticked the denominations and affixed the receipt seal, he must be more careful to note the amount received by him. In the counterfoil also, the Petitioner has made his initial for receipt of money of Rs. 3000. Under such circumstances, the burden of proving the fact that he has received only Rs. 300 and not Rs. 3000 is upon the Petitioner. But, the Petitioner has not established the same either before domestic enquiry or before this Tribunal with any satisfactory evidence that he has received only Rs. 300 on 10-4-2002. If really, he has

mentioned this amount of Rs. 3000 as Rs. 300 on 10-4-2002 there must have been an excess amount found at the time of tallying at the time of closing the account on that day, but the Petitioner has not given any proper explanation whether at the time of tallying any excess amount was found. Therefore, it is clearly established that the Petitioner has received Rs. 3000 and he has accounted only Rs. 300 in the books of account of the bank. Even assuming for argument sake, if the Petitioner has received only Rs. 300 he has not given any satisfactory explanation as to how he had released the counterfoil which was filled up for Rs. 3000 in which the denomination has been shown as $6 \times 500 =$ Rs. 3000 and only because of this mistake/discrepancy he has admitted his guilt and he has also authorized the Respondent/Bank to debit the shortage of Rs. 2700 from his April, 2002 salary for which he has also issued a cheque No. 24730 dated 17-4-2002 for Rs. 2700 drawn on his OD Account No. 488 to the S.B. Account No. 1668 B. Boban, to make good the deficit caused by him in accounting the customer's remittance. Though he has stated that this letter dated 17-4-2002 and cheque dated 17-4-2002 was obtained by the Manager and officers of the bank under coercion, he has not established this fact with any satisfactory evidence. Further, he has not issued any notice that only under pressure he has executed this original letter and cheque under Ex. W7 and W8. Thus, the charge framed against the Petitioner is that he misappropriated Rs. 2700 has been clearly proved in the domestic enquiry. Since the charge was based on record and since there is no material to establish the contention of the Petitioner, the punishment of discharge from the bank's service awarded to Petitioner is justified and valid in law.

12. In this case, the question is whether the plea of the account holder that he has remitted Rs. 3000 on 10-4-2002 was established or not?

13. Since the Respondent/Management has established this fact with satisfactory evidence, there is no question that the Petitioner has not misappropriated this amount. The Petitioner as a receipt cashier has received this amount, but he has given credit only to Rs. 300 and hence, he alone was responsible for the failure to account the amount remitted and the other sub-staff and officers who have no role to play in appropriation of the amount. Hence, it is not a fit case to interfere with the punishment imposed on the Petitioner by this Tribunal. He further contended that though the Petitioner's counsel contended that the major punishment namely, discharge from service is grossly disproportionate to the charges framed against the Petitioner, the Supreme Court and High Courts have held in several decisions that misappropriation of customer fund is a grave misconduct and in such case, the major punishment cannot be said as grossly disproportionate to the charge framed against the delinquent employee. Under such circumstances, even under Section 11A of the I.D. Act, this Tribunal cannot interfere with the punishment.

14. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because in this case, it is the Petitioner who has received the cash from the customer. If really, he has received only Rs. 300 on 10-4-2002 instead of

Rs. 3000, he must have immediately pointed out the mistake to the customer. But, he has not done so. On the other hand, he has ticked the denomination column mentioned in the challan namely 6× 500=Rs. 3000 and he has also put his initial in the challan and also in counterfoil. Under such circumstances, the burden of proving the fact that he has received only Rs. 300 is upon the Petitioner. But, he has not discharged this burden with any satisfactory evidence. Under such circumstances, I find there is no substance in the contention of the Petitioner that he has received only Rs. 300 on 10-4-2002 from the customer namely Mr. Boban. Further, since the misappropriation is a grave misconduct, I am of the opinion that this Tribunal cannot interfere with the punishment imposed on the Petitioner even under section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, I find this point against the petitioner.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

15. In view of my foregoing findings that the action of the Respondent/Management in discharging the Petitioner from service is legal and justified, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No costs.

16. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this date the 5th April, 2006).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:

On either side : None

Documents Marked :

For the 1 Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	18-08-00	Xerox copy of the office circular
W2	10-04-02	Xerox copy of the cash receipts counterfoil and cash voucher
W3	10-04-02	Xerox copy of the office scroll book
W4	10-04-02	Xerox copy of the cash payment register
W5	10-04-02	Xerox copy of the cash balance book
W6	10-04-02	Xerox copy of the savings bank ledger
W7	17-04-02	Xerox copy of the loose cheque leaf No. 024780
W8	17-04-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Respondent
W9	18-04-02	Xerox copy of the customer complaint to Branch Manager
W10	14-05-02	Xerox copy of the office memo issued to Petitioner by Respondent
W11	12-06-02	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to AGM

W12	05-10-01 to 12-11-02	Xerox copy of the statement of accounts of Sri Boban
W13	03-09-02	Xerox copy of the Charge Sheet issued by Respondent/Bank
W14	Nil	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
W15	04-12-02	Xerox copy of the written brief of Presenting Office in Departmental Enquiry
W16	20-12-02	Xerox copy of the written submissions of defence representative
W17	03-02-03	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Petitioner enclosing Enquiry findings
W18	17-02-03	Xerox copy of the representation of Petitioner to Disciplinary Authority
W19	11-04-03	Xerox copy of the show cause memo
W20	22-04-03	Xerox copy of the representation of Petitioner to Disciplinary Authority
W21	22-04-03	Xerox copy of the representation of Petitioner to Disciplinary Authority
W22	24-04-03	Xerox copy of the final order of Disciplinary Authority
W23	26-09-03	Xerox copy of the final order of Appellate Authority
W24	30-01-01	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Petitioner

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M 1	28-01-03	Xerox copy of the Enquiry findings.

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ 2737.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/05) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/9/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2737.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 35/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Union Bank of India, and their workmen received by the Central Government on 16-6-2006.

[No. L-12012/9/2002-IR(B-II)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JAIPUR**

Case No. CGIT-35/2005

Reference No. L-12012/9/2002-IR(B-II)

Sh. Anil Kumar Swami,
S/o Sh. Satyanarayan Swami,
C/o General Secretary,
Railway Casual Labour Union,
Near Daga School,
Bikaner (Raj.)Applicant

Versus

1. The Regional Manager,
Union Bank of India,
SDM Hospital Premises,
Bapu Nagar, Jaipur
2. The Branch Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Jaynarayan Vyas Colony,
Bikaner (Raj.)Non-applicants

Present

SH. R. C. Sharma, Presiding Officer

For the applicant : Sh. Babulal Gupta
For the non-applicants : Sh. R.C. Papriwal and
Sh. Rupin Kala

Date of award : 24-5-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-sections 1 and 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether the claim of Sh. Anil Kumar Swami S/o Sh. Satyanarayan Swami that he was engaged during the period from 18-3-1997 to 10-7-1999 by the management of Union Bank of India to work as a Peon on continuous basis is correct? If so, whether the action of the management in terminating him from service thereafter, is justified and legal and what relief is the disputant concerned entitled to?"

2. The workman has pleaded in his claim statement that he was orally engaged as a 4th Class on daily wages @ Rs. 40 per day w.e.f. 18-3-97 in the branch of the non-applicant bank at Bikaner, who discharged all kinds of jobs of 4th Class, but on 10-7-99 his service was terminated orally without any justification. He unsuccessfully raised an industrial dispute and the Central Govt. declined to refer his dispute, which led him to prefer the writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court at Jodhpur and pursuant to the order dated 15-12-2004 of the Court his dispute has been referred by the competent Government.

3. The workman has stated that from 18-3-97 to 10-7-99 he has continuously worked and during this period

the vouchers of payment of wages were also made under the names of other persons, but its payment was made to him and he had discharged the work during this period. At para 10 of the claim statement he had cited the names of Sunil Kumar and Nand Kishor under whose names the fictitious vouchers were prepared. He has also stated that at the time of terminating his service the junior employees to him were retained by the bank and has named Baldev Vyas who was permanently appointed on 9-12-97. He has further stated that subsequent to the termination of his service new persons named Kumba Ram and Md. Arif were employed by the bank in violation of Section 25-H of the Act. He has urged that his termination order be declared illegal and void and he be reinstated in the service with all consequential benefits.

4. Resisting the claim, the non-applicants have averred in their written-counter that the disputant was engaged on daily wages basis intermittently by the Branch Manager on the requirement of work basis, who was paid the wages out of the P&L Account through vouchers. They have then stated that the workman abandoned the job voluntarily w.e.f. 5-7-99 and that he is not a workman as defined under Section 2-S of the Act. The non-applicants have further stated that initially the workman joined the service on 4-8-97 and he worked for 58 days in total in the year 1997, who performed the job for 4 days in the year 1998 and completed only 29 days of work in the year 1999. For the last time, he attended the duty on 5-7-99. Thus, in total he worked for 91 days with the bank. They have denied that the fictitious vouchers were made for payment of wages to the workman and have stated that Baldev Vyas was appointed by the bank by following the prescribed procedure. They have also denied that new persons were employed on behalf of the bank.

5. In the rejoinder, the workman has reiterated the facts as narrated by him in the claim statement.

6. On the pleadings of the parties, the following points for determination were framed :

I. Whether the workman had continuously worked from 18-3-1997 to 10-7-1999 under the employment of non-applicant bank, whose service was terminated in violation of Section 25-F of the Act?

II. Whether after the termination of the workman's service, the new recruitments, e.g. that of Kumba Ram and Md. Arif were made by the non-applicant bank in violation of Section 25-H of the ID Act?

III. Relief, if any.

7. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit along with the affidavits of WW-2 Nand Kishor and WW-3 Sunil Kumar. In the defence, the counter-affidavit of MW-1 S.C. Garg, Chief Manager was placed on the record. All these witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representative. Both the parties have also led the documentary evidence on the record.

8. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under :

Point No. 1

9. The ld. representative for the workman contends that the workman was employed on 18-3-97 as a 4th Class who continuously worked up to 10-7-99 and during this period the vouchers were made in his name as well as in the names of his brothers Sunil Kumar and Nand Kishor in order to deprive him the benefit of completion of 240 days in a calender year. The ld. representative further contends that this fact is proved on the basis of the affidavits of Anil Kumar, Sunil Kumar and Nand Kishor and the documentary evidence produced by the workman. The ld. representative has assailed the evidence produced on behalf of the bank by contending that the bank has not produced all the vouchers and has withheld the record, therefore, adverse inference should be drawn against the bank.

10. Per contra, the ld. representative for the bank submits that the burden to prove that the workman had completed 240 days in a calendar year lies upon the claimant, which he has failed to discharge. The ld. representative has next contended that the workman has alleged that he was paid under the different names at para 10 of his claim statement but he has not produced any documentary evidence in support of his averment. He has also contended that the workman did not urge before the Court to summon the particular documents from the bank and the averment that he worked under the different names with the bank is untrue. It has also been contended that Sunil Kumar and Nand Kishor are the workman's brother and even if the number of days worked by Sunil Kumar and Nand Kishor are calculated along with the number of days worked by the claimant they come to 167 days only. His submission is that the workman has admitted in his cross-examination that he put his signatures on the vouchers Ex. M-2 to M-36 and received the payment made to him through them. The ld. representative has asserted that the workman has planted a case before the Court that under the fictitious names the payment of wages was made to him.

11. I have bestowed my anxious consideration to the rival contentions and have carefully perused the judicial pronouncements referred to before me by both the parties.

12. In (2005) 8 SCC 750 Surendranagar Distt.—Panchayat V/s. Dahyabhai Amar Singh, referred to on behalf of the company, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that as per Section 25B of the Act the workman shall be said to be in continuous service for one year when he is in the employment of employer for the continuous uninterrupted period of one year except the period of absence permissible under the Section. The Hon'ble Court goes on to observe that "the provisions postulate that if the workman has put in at least 240 days with his employer, immediately prior to the date of retrenchment, he shall be deemed to have served with the employer for a period of one year to get the benefit of Section 25 F".

13. In the light of the principle propounded by the Hon'ble Apex Court supra it has to be examined as to whether the workman has completed 240 days of actual

service in a calendar year under the employment of the bank immediately preceding to the date of his termination and that he was in the employment for the continuous uninterrupted period of one year next to the preceding calendar year.

14. The ld. representative for the workman has contended that the burden lies upon the bank, which has the relevant record in its possession, to prove that the workman had not completed 240 days of actual work in the preceding calendar year. The ld. representative in support of his submission has invited my attention towards RLW 2005 (3) Raj. 1926; 2005 (8) SLR Raj. 25 and 2001 (5) WLC Raj. 148. But even in AIR 2006 SC 355, the decision relied upon by the ld. representative for the workman, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that the burden of proof is on claimant to show that he had worked for 240 days in a given year, which is discharged upon by the workman by adducing the cogent evidence, both orally and documentary. Apart it, in the decisions 2005 (105) FLR SC 1067, 2004 (103) FLR SC 192 and (2002) 3 SCC 25, referred to on behalf of the bank, the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that it is for the workman to prove that he has worked for 240 days in a calendar year.

15. On the resume of the aforesaid decisions it is fairly settled law that initial burden of proving the factum of 240 days in a calendar year lies upon the workman. Following the principle enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court, now I proceed to examine the controversy emerged before the Court.

16. The workman's case is that he had continuously worked from 18-3-97 to 10-7-99 and he has alleged that he was forced to work under the fictitious names of his brothers WW-2 Nand Kishor and WW-3 Sunil Kumar. In support of his submission, he has also examined them. The workman to establish this fact has also led the documentary evidence. Counting the preceding calendar year backward from the date of termination it is found to be from 11-7-98 to 10-7-99 and forwarding past the next calendar year comes to 11-7-97 to 10-7-98. In the light of the Hon'ble Apex Court's decision supra the workman is required to establish by adducing the cogent evidence that he had completed continuously 240 days of actual work during the preceding calendar year i.e. between 11-7-98 to 10-7-99 and thereafter in the next calendar year i.e. from 11-7-97 to 10-7-98 he was in the continuous uninterrupted service of the bank.

17. The vital documents relied upon by the workman on this point are Ex. W-8; the photocopies of the various vouchers and another voucher Ex. W-6 as well as the charts of the working days exhibits W-13 and W-16. Vide Ex. W-8, the payments of wages on several dates were made to him e.g. on 17-10-99 he was paid Rs. 560, on 23-9-97 he was paid Rs. 851, on 18-9-97 Rs. 240, on 9-9-97 Rs. 200 on 8-6-97 Rs. 200 and on 4-5-99 Rs. 550. Vide voucher Ex. W-9 he was paid the wages worth Rs. 50. Thus, on the basis of these vouchers it is difficult to ascertain the number of working days during the particular period. However, pondering over the charts Ex. W-13 and Ex. W-16, obviously these charts have been prepared by the

workman himself and cannot be considered to be the authentic documents to establish the fact of working days. In support of the chart, no documentary evidence could be gathered on the record by the workman. Even if assuming the correctness of the charts and even calculating the number of working days for which it has been alleged by the workman that the payment was made to him under the fictitious names of his brothers, the factum of completion of 240 days in a calendar year preceding to his termination could not be established. The chart Ex. W-13 relates to the work performed by Sunil Kumar and Nand Kishor in the year 1998 respectively pertains to the calendar year preceding to his date of termination i.e. from 11-7-98 to 10-7-99. On calculation it is found that Sunil Kumar had worked for only 8 days during this calendar year. Even if it is assumed that this work was performed by the workman himself for which he was paid under the fictitious name of Sunil Kumar, the workman fails to show that he has completed 240 days in this calendar year.

18. Switching to the year going past i.e. from 11-7-97 to 10-7-98, it covers the number of working days exhibited in the chart Ex. W-16. According to it, Anil Kumar has completed 92 days and according to Ex. W-13 Nand Kishor has completed 106 days whereas Sunil Kumar has completed 45 days during this period. Thus, reckoning the number of working days they come to 243 days in total, yet the question of continuous and uninterrupted service during this calendar year remains unestablished. Therefore, even on the strength of the charts Ex. W-13 and W-16, the workman fails to prove the factums of completion of 240 days in a calendar year preceding to his date of termination as well as in the next calendar year the uninterrupted and continuous service rendered by him.

19. Contrary to it, MW-1 SC Garg who had been the Branch Manager in the relevant time in the said branch has testified that the workman was employed on 4-8-97 on daily wages who worked only 58 days in the year 1997 *vide* Ex. M-1 and only for 4 days in the year 1998 *vide* Ex. M-37. He has further stated that he worked for 29 days in the year 1999, the details thereof have been shown in Ex. M-40. He has categorically stated that the payment of wages was made by the bank to the workman who himself had performed the job under the employment of the bank. He has then stated that Sunil Kumar only worked for six days in the year 1998 who was paid the wages through vouchers Ex. M-56 to M-60 and Nand Kishor worked only 72 days in the year 1998 who was paid the wages through the vouchers Ex. M-55 to M-61. In support of the plea on behalf of the bank the relevant record has been adduced by the bank, which supports the submission advanced on behalf of the bank.

20. Coming to the oral evidence, WW-1 Anil Kumar has deposed in his cross-examination that he was orally employed and that he has no document with him to demonstrate that he had worked from 18-3-97 to 13-8-97. He has also admitted that he was not appointed as a 4th Class and he was paid on daily rated basis. He has too admitted that he could not be able to produce any document indicating that he had continuously worked from 18-3-97

to 10-7-99. He has then admitted that he vouchers Ex. M-2 to M-36, M-38 and M-39 carry his signature between A to B. He has also disclosed that the chart Ex. W-16 contains the details of the working days which was prepared by himself on the basis of his knowledge of working days. Thus, the workman's oral evidence is feeble and remains uncorroborated by the documentary evidence. On the other hand, on behalf of the bank the relevant record has been placed before the Court which has been exhibited by MW-1 SC Garg and which renders a reasonable explanation of the work performed by the workman under the employment of the bank. The submission advanced on behalf of the bank is fortified by the decisions reported in 2003 III LLJ Raj. 198 and JT 2005 (9) SC 163. In JT 2005 (9) SC 163, the management examined its witness in support of its contention and the workman did not produce any material to prove the fact that he worked for 240 days. The employer had produced before the Labour Court the relevant record showing that the workman had not worked continuously in the preceding year with the employer or that he had worked with the employer for 240 days in the preceding 12 months prior to his alleged retrenchment. On these facts the claim of the workman was disallowed. The facts of this case are squarely applicable to the present controversy and strengthens the contention canvassed on behalf of the bank.

21. The ld. representative for the workman has also referred to the decision 2003 (4) WLR Raj. 442 in support of his submission, in addition to the decisions discussed supra, the facts thereof are dissimilar to the present controversy and the ld. representative derive no assistance from these decisions.

22. To sum up, the workman has failed to discharged the onus of this issue and is not entitled to get the protection under Section 25-F of the Act. This point, therefore, is decided against the workman.

Point No. II

23. On behalf of the workman it has been contended that subsequent to the workman's termination the new appointments of Kumba Ram and Md. Arif were made and that the same could not be denied on behalf of the bank. Countering this submission the ld. representative for the bank submits that the details regarding the appointment of Kumba Ram and Md. Arif have not been given by the workman, that the non-applicant establishment is a public sector undertaking and all appointments are made in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

24. In the rejoinder, the ld. representative for the workman has contended that the services of Baldev Vyas have been regularized, but has admitted that no document could be filed in support of his plea.

25. Undisputedly, the workman in order to establish that subsequent to his termination the bank has recruited the fresh hands without affording an opportunity of employment to him, could not be able to bring on record any documentary evidence. In his cross-examination he has admitted that he could not file the appointment letters of Kumba Ram and Md. Arif. He has stated that they have

been appointed in his place which does not appear to be a plausible statement. Similarly, the fact of regularizing the services of Baldev Vyas could not be proved by adducing the cogent evidence. Simply the workman has stated in the chart Ex. W-16 prepared by himself that on 9-12-97 Baldav Vyas was appointed. It does not establish the fact of subsequent appointment of an employee by the bank in any manner.

26. The workman in support of his submission has relied upon 1996 (5) SC 419, the facts thereof do not match with the present controversy. Contrary to it, on behalf of bank the reliance has been placed on 2001 (1) WLC Raj. 592 and RLW 2002 (3) Raj. 1366. In 2001 (1) WLC Raj. 592, the Hon'ble Court has ruled that mere mentioning the names of junior persons, who were alleged to have been appointed after retrenchment of the workman, does not serve the purpose under Sections 25-G and 25-H of the Act. It lends support to the plea set forth on behalf of the bank.

27. Therefore, the workman has failed to adduce the sufficient evidence to prove this issue, which is decided against him.

RELIEF

28. For the foregoing reasons, the workman is entitled to no relief.

29. In the result, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and in favour of the non-applicant bank and it is held that the workman's claim that he was engaged as a Peon during the period from 18-3-97 to 10-7-99 by the non-applicant bank is incorrect. His claim is dismissed. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

30. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ 2738.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 315/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/150/2001-आईआर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2738.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 315/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Punjab National Bank, and their workman received by the Central Government on 16-06-2006.

[No. L-12011/150/2001-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 315/2001

The President, Punjab National Bank

Workers Union (NZ),

EG 810-A, Mohalla Gobindgarh,

Jalandhar (Punjab) 144001

—Applicant

Versus

The Regional Manager,

Punjab National Bank,

Regional Office,

Hoshiarpur.

—Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the workman : Sh. D.P. Tank

For the management : Sh. Lamber Chand.

AWARD

Passed on 30-5-2006

Central Govt. vide No. L-12011/150/2001/IR/(B-II) dated 30-10-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank, Hoshiarpur in terminating the services of Shri Balwinder Ram, Part-time Sweeper at Adda Kot Patoohi branch of the bank w.e.f. 29-11-2000 is legal and just? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case taken up in Lok Adalat as per request of both the parties. The authorised representative of the workman Shri D.P. Tank withdraw the present reference vide his statement recorded on 29-5-2006. In view of the same, the present reference is returned as withdrawn in Lok Adalat. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh

30-5-2006

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ 2739.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंहिकट बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बैंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-06-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/13/2002-आईआर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2739.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank, and their workman received by the Central Government on 16-06-2006.

[No. L-12011/13/2002-IR(B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated : 1st June 2006

PRESENT

Shri A.R. Siddique, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 19/2002

I Party

The General Secretary,
Syndicate Bank Staff
Assn., Anand Plaza,
2nd floor,
Near Anand Rao Circle,
Bangalore-560009

II Party

The Asstt. General Manager,
Syndicate Bank,
Zonal Office,
Gandhi Nagar,
Bangalore-560009

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12011/13/2002 IR (B-II) dated 22nd April, 2002 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank, H.O. is justified in imposing the punishment of (1) Reducing basic pay by one stage for a period of two years, (2) Reducing basic pay by one stage for a period one year, and (3) Reducing basic pay by one stage for a period of two years on the workman Shri R. Ramanand Naik? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. A chargesheet dated 13.10.1999 was issued to the first party in the following terms:

" That as you were absenting from duty since 12.4.1999 without any information, submitting leave application and sanction of leave, Raichur branch, vide letter No. 261/1800/STF/P/99 dated 5-5-1999 addressed to your residence called for your explanation for your absence and also advised you to report for duty immediately. But, you did not join duty.

That on 10.5.1999 and on 4.6.1999, Police officials from Maski Police Station (Lingsugur Taluk) called on the branch and sought for your whereabouts. As per the press reports, you were absconding from Raichur.

That on 10.5.1999 and 18.5.1999, you sent two telegrams respectively from Birur and Mandya, stating "ill health extend/continue leave". As your leave request was not supported by medical certificate, Raichur branch once again vide letter No. RCR/1800/STF/CONF/276/99 dated 21.5.1999 instructed you to join duty immediately and explain your absence.

That, thereafter on 27.5.1999, the branch received three letters dated 17.4.1999, 3.5.1999 and 3.4.1999. You requested for Sick Leave vide your letter dated 17.4.1999 from 12.4.1999 to 17.4.1999. No medical certificate had been enclosed. You informed vide your letter dated 3.5.1999 that, you attended a training programme at STC Bangalore from 20.4.1999 to 23.4.1999. Again, vide your letter dated 3.5.1999, you requested for Privilege Leave from 26.4.1999 till you join back duty on health ground. No medical certificate had been enclosed. That thereafter on 10.6.1999 the branch received two more leave applications from you requesting for sanction of leave from 1.5.1999 to 5.4.1999 for 36 days.

That, as you had not followed leave rules, your absence from 12.4.1999 to 17.4.1999 and from 26.4.1999 to 30.04.1999 and again from 1.5.1999 to 5.6.1999 was treated as unauthorized vide branch letter No. RCR/1800/STF/811/99 dated 27.9.1999. That, your long unauthorized absence affected the smooth functioning of the branch and customer service. That, as per the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement, remaining absent unauthorisedly without intimation continuously for a period exceeding 30 days is a Gross Misconduct. You are therefore, charged for the Gross Misconduct of "remaining unauthorisedly absent without intimation continuously for a period exceeding 30 days", vide clause No. 19.5(p) of the Bipartite Settlement and "doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank vide clause No. 19.5(G) of the Bipartite Settlement."

That, during your unauthorized absence from the branch, as stated above, since 12.4.1999, you attended a training programme on "Personality Development" at the staff training college, Bangalore, from 20.4.1999 to 23.4.1999, without being relieved from the branch. Therefore, it is alleged against you that you attended the said training programme unauthorisedly. That, attending a training programme without being relieved by the branch is an act subversive of office discipline and an act of insubordination. You are, therefore, charged for the Gross Misconduct of "Wilful insubordination", vide Clause No. 19.5(e) of the Bipartite Settlement.

That, as per the press reports, you were absconding from Raichur in order to evade the non-bailable arrest warrant issued against you in connection with your alleged involvement in the misappropriation of Rs. 2 lakhs from Jilla Mahila Pattana Sahakari Bank. The bail application moved by you was initially rejected. Thereafter, you succeeded in your attempt to get a bail. Now, it is alleged against you that, you did not attend office from 12-4-1999 to 05-06-1999 to evade the arrest by the Police and that your attending the STC programme also was to evade the arrest only.

By not attending office and by attending STC Bangalore, you have misused your official position and put the bank in an embarrassing situation. Thus, you have conducted yourself against the interest of the Bank. You are therefore, charged for the Gross Misconduct of "Doing acts prejudicial to the interest of the Bank" vide clause No. 19.5 (J) of the Bipartite Settlement. You are required to submit your explanation to this charge sheet within 10 days of its receipt by you, failing which, the matter shall be proceeded further."

3. The first party submitted his explanation denying the charges as indicated in the chargesheet resulting into a Domestic Enquiry being conducted against him. He participated in the enquiry proceedings and on the basis of the evidence brought on record the enquiry officer submitted his findings holding the workman guilty of all the charges leveled against him. He was sent with a copy of the enquiry findings purposing the punishment of reducing basic pay by one stage for two years, reducing basic pay by one stage for a period of one year and reducing basic pay by one stage for a period of two years. The explanation offered by him on the enquiry findings and the proposed punishment not being accepted by the Disciplinary Authority, it passed the impugned punishment order confirming the above said proposed punishment. The first party raised the dispute and that resulted into the present reference.

4. The first party workman in his Claim Statement while challenging the enquiry proceedings as against the principles of natural justice and conducted without affording him a proper and reasonable opportunity to defend himself, has also challenged the enquiry findings on the ground that the enquiry officer has not considered and appreciated the evidence brought on record in its proper perspective particularly, his deposition which has gone unchallenged and uncontroverted there being no cross examination of him by the management. He also contended that the charge leveled against him that he remained absent from duty without intimation, infact, has been negatived by the very admissions made by the management that it received two telegrams from the first party on 10-5-1999 and on 18-5-1999 besides, the leave applications dated 17-4-1999 and 3-5-1999. He also challenged the other findings of the enquiry officer on his nomination for the training programme and of his remaining absent from duty during the period of privileged leave he

sought for and that he absented from duty having gone absconded in view of the news appearing in the newspapers with regard to the misappropriation of the funds and the complaint registered against him at the police station.

5. The management by its Counter Statement however, maintained and asserted that the enquiry proceedings were conducted against the first party giving him fair and reasonable opportunity to defend himself and that there was legal and sufficient evidence in the oral and documentary evidence produced by the management to establish all the three charges leveled against him and that findings of the enquiry officer are supported by cogent reasonings which in turn have been supported by the material on record. It is also contended that keeping in view the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party, the punishment imposed on him is quite proportionate, legal and justified.

6. On the basis of the aforesaid pleadings with regard to the validity, fairness or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings, this court on 4-4-2004 framed the following Preliminary issue :

"Whether the Domestic Enquiry Conducted against the first party by the Second is fair and proper" ?

7. On 03-08-2005, the President of the first party Union who is espousing the cause of the first party filed a memo conceding the fairness of DE and accordingly DE is held to be fair and proper and the matter came to be posted for arguments on merits.

8. On 08-02-2006 learned counsel for the second party argued the matter partly and case came to be posted for arguments on behalf of the first party who remained unrepresented on that day. Case came to be adjourned thereafter till 07-04-2006. On which date again there was no representation of the first party and after hearing the further arguments of the Second Party case was again posted for agreements to be advanced by the first party. On 16-5-2006 when the matter was taken up for hearing, the first party remained absent not being represented by any body and therefore, arguments were taken as heard and case is posted this day for award.

9. Keeping in view the finding recorded by this tribunal holding the DE conducted against the first party is fair and proper, the only question that arose for consideration was whether the enquiry findings suffered from perversity and if not whether the punishment imposed was disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the first party. Since was no representation for the first party and no arguments were advanced on his behalf on the aforesaid two questions, this tribunal had to go thorough the enquiry proceedings, enquiry findings as well as the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority to appreciate the questions referred to supra. From the perusal of the enquiry proceedings it can be gathered that during the course of trial the management examined one witness.

as MW1, the then manager, Raichur Branch and got marked in all 19 documents at Ex. MEX. 1 to 19. After the closure of the evidence of the management, the statement of the first party has been recorded and enquiry was closed. On going through the enquiry findings more particularly, the observations made by the enquiry officer on pages 3, 4 & 5 under the heading "Analysis of Evidence" it is very much revealed that the oral and documentary evidence produced by the management to establish the aforesaid first two charges leveled against the first party was very much sufficient and legal and said evidence has been considered and appreciated by the enquiry officer in its proper perspective. The contention of the first party that his statement has gone unchallenged and his evidence has not been considered by the enquiry officer is without any basis for the reason that the first party did not examine himself as a witness but has given the statement orally by way of his defence statement. His contention that the very admissions made by the management about the receipt of the two telegrams and the aforesaid two applications seeking for leave would falsify the charges is again of no substance. The charge of unauthorized absence against the first party is on the ground that he did not follow the rules of the leave as prevailing and that the act on the part of the first party in sending the two telegrams belatedly and the applications submitted by him not being supported by medical evidence cannot justify his unauthorized absence. There appears very much force in the above said contention of the management. The fact that first party has remained absent from duty right from 20-4-1999 till 27-9-1999 has not only been substantiated by the oral and documentary evidence produced by the management but also indirectly has been admitted by the first party himself while giving his reply to the charge sheet. His explanation at Ex. M2 to the charge sheet would read to the effect that before availing leave from 12-4-1999 he had informed the branch manager about the situation prevailing and from 26-4-1999 he had sought for extension of leave up till 30-4-1999. He stated that he had to remain absent on medical ground upto 5-6-1999 and informed this fact to the management by sending the aforesaid two telegrams and thereafter submitting his application dated 27-5-1999 along with the medical certificate. Learned enquiry officer on the aforesaid statement of the first party has given his cogent reasonings as to how the conduct of the first party in remaining absent from duty without applying for leave and getting the leave sanctioned amounts to unauthorized absence. He has analysed the evidence brought on record in all details as found on page 3 of the findings. With regard to the Privilege Leave applied from 26-04-1999 the enquiry officer has also considered the undisputed fact that the request of the first party to avail LFC by way of conveyance through car was rejected and thereafter there was no intimation from the first party about the mode of his journey and about his intention of availing the LFC during the aforesaid period and therefore, his absence from duty during the said period was again unauthorized absence. With regard to the charge that the first party attended the training program without the permission of the bank and without being relieved from duty, the enquiry officer has also discussed the evidence at length and rejected the

defence taken by the first party that he was hospitalized and could not join the branch to get the relieving order. He rejected the medical certificate being submitted belatedly on 27-5-1999 not indicating specifically the fact of his hospitalization either at Raichur or at Devanahalli. The fact that the first party attended the training programme without being properly relieved from the branch is admitted by the first party himself giving the explanation that he had obtained oral permission from the branch manager and that he could not be relieved from duty to attend the training being hospitalized.

10. As noted above, he has not substantiated his defence of hospitalization and his connection that he has taken oral permission to attend the training also is just to over come the charge leveled against him. The 3rd Charge against the first party was that he was absconding from Raipur in order to evade the non-bailable arrest warrant issued against him in connection with his alleged involvement in the misappropriation of Rs. 2 lakhs as stated in the charge sheet. Of course, the management in order to substantiate this charge produced the newspaper cutting as per Ex. MEX. 14 to 19 but placed no evidence worth credence to substantiate the above said charge that the first party was absconding being afraid of the arrest in some criminal case. Acting upon the paper cuttings only the management cannot jump to the conclusion that he remained absent from duty evading the police arrest in a criminal case. Therefore, above said charge cannot be taken to be proved in the light of the evidence brought on record. In the result I am of the considered view that findings of the enquiry officer as far as the first two charges are concerned are very much established by sufficient and legal evidence and suffered from no perversity.

11. Coming to the question of quantum of punishment, MW1 in his cross examination by the first party during the course of enquiry stated that his association with the first party is for six months, during which period he was working in loans department discharging his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors being helpful to the branch in identifying the NPA borrowers and co-operative in NPA recoveries. It is also not disputed by the management that during his entire service period the first party has not been indicted of committing any misconduct much less of unauthorized absence. Therefore, considering the above said facts, as mitigating circumstances in favour of the first party, I am of the view that impugned punishment awarded against him can be modified by reducing his basic pay by one stage for a period of one year as against both the charges of misconduct proved against him. Hence the following award:

AWARD

The impugned punishment order is hereby modified by reducing his basic pay by one stage for a period of one year. The monetary loss suffered by the first party the extent of one year is ordered to be reimbursed by the management. No costs.

A.R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2006

का.आ. 2740—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार तृतीकारिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 44012/1/2005—आई आर (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2006

S.O. 2740.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 59/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Tuticorin Port Trust, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 16-06-2006.

[No. L-44012/1/2005-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 31st March, 2006

PRESENT : K. JAYARAMAN,
Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 59/2005

(In the matter of the Dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Tuticorin Port Trust and their workmen)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Tuticorin Port Mariners &
General Staff Union

AND

The Chairman, : II Party/Management
Tuticorin Port Trust,
Tuticorin.

APPEARANCE:

For the Claimant : Sri M. Ravindran,
Advocate

For the Respondent : M/s.G.Dhamodaran,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of labour vide Order No. L-44012/1/2005-IR(B-II) dated 17-06-2005 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule mentioned dispute is as follows:—

“Whether the punishment imposed on Shri N.Gandhi, Pharmacist by the management of Tuticorin Port Trust is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman/union is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D.No.59/2005 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:—

The Petitioner union espouses the cause of the concerned employee Sri N.Gandhi who entered into the services of Respondent/Management on 7-6-69. During 1997, when he worked as Senior Pharmacist, a charge sheet was framed along with Dr. Sadhasivam, Medical Officer of the Port Trust and Mr. K. Paulraj, Senior Pharmacist. A common disciplinary proceedings has been initiated by Respondent/management. The allegations in charge sheet against three delinquent officials is while performing duty at Tuticorin Port Trust dispensary during 1994-96 they had not maintained both accounts for medicines and the records such as main/sub stock register, daily register of the medical stores of Port Trust dispensary, contained false entries leading to misappropriation of port trust funds to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs. The proceedings initiated against Sri K.Paulraj was dropped due to his sudden death. For the remaining two persons, disciplinary proceedings were conducted and enquiry was completed. Though the enquiry was completed on 27-11-98, the Enquiry Officer submitted his report on 14-3-2002, but no reason was stated for the abnormal delay availed by the Enquiry Officer to submit his report. This is only a motivation. Further, in the report, the charges levelled against Dr. Sadhasivam has been dropped and only adversary remarks recorded by the Enquiry Officer is against the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi. It is an accepted fact that volume of work of Pharmacist in the port dispensary has been considerably increased, whereas strength of Pharmacist is decreased. The increase in quantum of work and risk involved in handling of medicines are the main cause for omission in recording medicines. The enquiry report submitted by Enquiry Officer after five years is arbitrary and against principles of natural justice. According to Conduct Regulation, normally 45 days time limit will be given for submission of enquiry report and three months time will be given for action taken on enquiry report, thus basic

principles has been violated. In spite of all these things, concerned employee alone was imposed with a major penalty by reducing his post from Senior Pharmacist to Pharmacist with effect from the date of issue of that order 23-4-2002. The concerned employee retired from service on superannuation on 30-6-2002. The penalty was imposed on him during the eve of his retirement. No chance has been given to him to restore his higher post as ordered in the penalty. Further, it is quite surprise to note that Chairman, Port Trust who imposed major penalty on the concerned employee by his order dated 23-4-2002 again reviewed the order and imposed further punishment by ordering recovery from his monthly pension to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs at Rs. 719.35 in 347 instalments and Rs. 529.55 in 348th instalment. The recovery imposed by Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust by his order dated 3-6-2005 is not in order. According to CCA regulation, chairman has no power to review his own punishment order and as per Tuticorin Port Trust CCA Regulation, 1979 Disciplinary Authority has no power to review this case. In the reference, schedule is related with penalty imposed by Chairman order dated 23-4-2002. In the mean time, Chairman reviewed this case and imposed a recovery to the tune of Rs.2.80 lakhs from the pension of concerned employee. Only in reply to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Respondent/Management has stated according to Regulation 27(2) of Tuticorin Port Trust (CCA) Regulation, 1979 the concerned employee can make appeal against the order of penalty to the Appellate Authority within 45 days and no appeal was received from concerned employee against the penalty.. In the absence of appeal, Chairman, Disciplinary Authority himself reviewed the case even after expiry period, which is against Tuticorin Port Trust (CCA) rules. Therefore, the punishment imposed by Chariman of Respondent/Management once again dated 3-6-2005 should also be included in the schedule of reference. Hence, Petitioner prays this Tribunal to pass an award holding that abnormal delay in submitting Enquiry report for more than four years is vitiated the enquiry proceedings and the punishment imposed on the concerned employee and also to struck down the punishment imposed on concerned employee by an order dated 3-6-2005, since the Tuticorin Port Trust Regulation does not permit the Chairman to review his own punishment earlier awarded.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that concerned employee namely Mr.N.Gandhi while working as Senior Pharmacist, he was holding very responsible post having acquaintance with in charge of medicine and drugs worth of more than Rs.16,00,00 approximately. He had committed fraud and illegality and thereby swindled port trust money to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs. Therefore, Respondent/Management has taken action against the concerned employee, the Medical Officer and also another Senior Pharmacist. The

charge sheet dated 4-6-97 was served on concerned employee along with Sri K.Paulraj, Senior Pharmacist and Dr.M.Sadhasivam. Medical Officer The concerned employee had been given a fair opportunity before imposing the punishment in accordance with statutory regulations governing the conditions of service of staff like the concerned employee. Though the concerned employee has submitted his explanation, since it was not satisfactory, departmental action was ordered on 27-8-97 under Provisions of Tuticorin Port Trust (Classification, Control & Appeal) Regulations, 1979. In the course of enquiry proceedings, Sri K.Paulraj, Senior Pharmacist died, hence the disciplinary proceeding initiated against him was terminated. After holding a fair and proper enquiry, Enquiry Officer has submitted a detailed report on 16-2-2002 to the Respondent/Management. After following the procedure, the concerned employee was awarded with punishment of reduction in rank. Even though service regulations of Port Trust provided for statutory appeal, concerned employee has not exhausted the remedy provided for under statutory regulations of Respondent Port Turst. The Petitioner union has not averred any plea regarding the punishment of reduction in rank for which the dispute had been referred to, but it specifically spoken about the subsequent recovery order passed by the Chairman of Port Trust. The recovery order dated 3-6-2005 against the concernd employee is not at all subject matter of dispute before this Tribunal which has been referred to by the Govt. Therefore, this Tribunal has no authority, power and jurisdiction to enlarge the reference nor to answer any dispute or question other than what is referred to by the appropriate Govt. Even assuming that petitioner union aggrieved by the said recovery order dated 3-6-2005 they should raise a separate and distinct under Section 2K of the I.D. Act. This Respondent has not at all caused any delay much belated delay. Since the Enquiry Officer who had been transferred to Chennai Port Trust as Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, the Respondent/Management has sent many communication to the Enquiry Officer to submit his report. After the enquiry report submited by the Enquiry Officer on 16-2-2002, this Respondent has taken steps as per procedure and there is not at all any delay or much less belated delay taking into deep consideration of unavoidable then prevailing circumstances. The concerned employee was awarded punishment taking into consideration all relevant aspects involved in misconduct committed by the concerned employee. It cannot be said that it is shockingly disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the concerned employee. Therefore, this Tribunal need not interfere with the punishment awarded against the concerned employee under Section 11A of the I.D. Act. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) Whether the punishment imposed on the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi by the Respondent/Management is legal and justified?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned employee is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. The case of the Petitioner union, which espouses the cause of the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi in this dispute is that during the year 1997, a charge sheet was issued to the concerned employee along with Dr. M. Sadhasivam, Medical Officer of the Tuticorin Port Trust and Sri K. Paulraj another Senior Pharmacist of Tuticorin Port Trust. In that, it is alleged that being 1,75,748 tablets/capsules to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs had not been accounted for in issue account and it was not shown in daily accounts and daily accounts had not been closed even after three months and so on. After the chargesheet issued to the concerned employee, Enquiry Officer was appointed and he enquired the matter and completed the enquiry on 27-11-98 but he has submitted his report only on 16-2-2002 and a copy of the same was sent to the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi on 14-3-2002. The penalty was imposed on the concerned employee by the Disciplinary Authority namely Chairman of Port trust on 23-4-2002. In that Disciplinary Authority imposed the major penalty by reducing his post from Senior Pharmacist to Pharmacist with effect from the date of issue of order namely 23-4-2002, until he is found fit by the competent authority to be restored to higher post of Senior Pharmacist. Though the dispute was raised with regard to imposition of major punishment, the Petitioner union in its Claim Statement disputed the subsequent order passed by the Disciplinary Authority on 3-6-2005 and ordered recovery of the amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs from the concerned employee namely pension @ Rs. 719.35 in 347 instalments and Rs. 529.55 in 348th instalment and the Petitioner union attached the order, copy of which is marked as Ex. W7 on the ground that it is against the CCA regulations and the Chairman, Port Trust has no power to review his own punishment and ordered for recovery of the amount and the Claim Statement deals all along not with regard to major punishment of reduction in rank imposed by the Respondent/Management but subsequent order passed by the Respondent/Management for recovery.

7. On the other hand, the Respondent/Management contended that the Petitioner union has not made any pleading with regard to punishment of reduction in rank for which the dispute has been referred to but particularly and specifically spoken about the subsequent recovery order passed by Chairman of Port Trust and further

contended that the order passed by Competent Authority on 3-6-05 against the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi is not at all subject matter before this Tribunal, which has been referred to by the appropriate Govt. and they further contended that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction or authority or power to enlarge the reference nor to answer any dispute or question other than what is referred to by the appropriate Govt. Before this Tribunal. It is the contention of the Respondent that if at all Petitioner union aggrieved with the recovery order dated 3-6-05 they should raise a separate and distinct dispute under section 2k of the I.D. Act before labour authorities.

8. In this case, both sides have not examined any witness and the Petitioner marked the documents as Ex. W1 to W7 and the Respondent marked documents as Ex. M1 to M4. Ex. W1 is the copy of order of Respondents/Management for common disciplinary proceedings against the concerned employee and Medical Officer. Ex. W2 is the copy of enquiry report dated 14-3-2002. Ex. W3 is the copy of order of penalty imposed by Disciplinary Authority on 23-4-2002. Ex. W4 is the copy of letter of concerned employee addressed to Chairman of Respondent/Management. Ex. W5 is the copy of letter of Petitioner union to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) dated 14-1-2004 and Ex. W6 is the Copy of letter of Respondent/Management addressed to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Ex. W7 is the copy of penalty order of Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust dated 3-6-05 with regard to recovery of amount. On the side of the respondent/Management they have also marked the copy of order of penalty imposing penalty of Reduction in rank as Ex. M1. Ex. M2 is the copy of para 4 appeal provision of Tuticorin Port Trust (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulation, 1979. Ex. M3 is the copy of failure of conciliation report submitted by Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Madurai. Ex. M4 is the copy of office memo issued by Ministry of Labour dated 16-2-2005.

9. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that the concerned employee had never committed any fraud and only due to increase in volume of work the concerned employee has not maintained the accounts properly but on that ground the Enquiry Officer cannot hold the shortage of medicines are only due to inaction of the concerned employee. The strength in the cadre of Pharmacist has been reduced to two against the Govt. approved strength of three with effect from 1993 in Tuticorin Port Trust and it was not filled up subsequent to 1993. Only due to sudden withdrawal of one approved Pharmacist in the dispensary, not only the volume of work has been increased but also risk run by Pharmacist. Initially common disciplinary proceedings was initiated against the concerned employee, another Senior Pharmacist Mr. K. Paulraj and also Medical Officer Dr. M. Sadhasivam, but subsequently, due to sudden death of Mr. K. Paulraj,

proceedings initiated against him was dropped and under such circumstances it cannot be said that only the concerned employee namely Sri N. Gandhi alone is responsible for shortage of medicines. Further, when they have taken a common disciplinary proceedings against the concerned employee and also against the Senior Pharmacist Sri K. Paul Raj, recovery of the said amount cannot be ordered against the concerned employee alone. In this case, no doubt, enquiry was started in the year 1998 and enquiry has been closed in December, 1998. But in this case, Enquiry Officer has submitted his enquiry report only on 14-3-2002 under original of Ex. W2 and he has not started any reason for the abnormal delay in submitting his report. It is only a clear motivation and no justification has been stated by the Disciplinary Authority for this abnormal delay which is against the natural justice. Further, the Disciplinary Authority passed an order of punishment on 23-4-2002 reducing his rank from Senior Pharmacist to Pharmacist and he further stated that he will be restored to his higher post of Senior Pharmacist till he is found fit by the competent authority. This order was passed on 23-4-2002 and the concerned employee retired from service on superannuation on 30-6-2002. Thus, the imposition of punishment was made on the eve of his retirement and no opportunity was given to restore him to his original post. This is a clear violation and he was prejudiced by the order of Disciplinary Authority and also belated findings given by the Enquiry Officer. It is the further contention of the Petitioner that the Disciplinary Authority namely Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust who imposed major punishment on the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi on 23-4-2002, again reviewed the order and imposed further punishment order of recovery to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs @ Rs. 719.35 in 347 instalments and Rs. 529.55 in 348th instalment, which is against the CCA Regulations of Tuticorin Port Trust.

10. As against this, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that after holding a fair and proper enquiry under statutory regulations of Port Trust, the Enquiry Officer has submitted his detailed report on 16-2-2002 to the Respondent/Management. After going through the enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer and following the procedure the Disciplinary Authority awarded the punishment of reduction in rank. Service Regulations of port trust even though provides for statutory appeal. The concerned employee has not at all exhausted this remedy provided for under statutory regulations of port trust. Further, the Disciplinary Authority after taking into consideration of grave misconduct committed by the concerned employee imposed the punishment. But, neither in Claim Statement nor in arguments, learned counsel for the Petitioner contended with regard to punishment of reduction in rank for which the dispute has been referred to but all their

attack was made only against the subsequent recovery order passed by the competent authority namely Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust. The recovery order dated 3-6-2005 against the concerned employee is not at all subject matter before this Tribunal and therefore, this Tribunal cannot go into the question of illegality of recovery order passed by the competent authority on 3-6-2005. Even assuming for argument sake that the Petitioner has got any grievance against the order passed by the competent authority on 3-6-2005, he has to raise a dispute under section 2k of the I.D. Act before conciliation authority and he cannot agitate the said matter before this Tribunal in this dispute. No doubt, the Enquiry Officer has submitted his report belatedly but the Petitioner has not stated under what circumstances, he was prejudiced by the delay in filing the enquiry report. It is clearly stated by the Respondent/Management that since the Enquiry Officer was transferred to Chennai Port Trust and since the work in Chennai Port Trust is very heavy. Enquiry Officer has submitted his report only on 16-2-2002 and on that ground, it cannot be said that the Petitioner was prejudiced. Further, it is not at all delay or much less belated delay taking into deep consideration of unavoidable then prevailing circumstances on the side of the Respondent. The concerned employee was awarded with the punishment taking into consideration of all relevant aspects involved in misconduct committed by the concerned workman. It is not the case of the Petitioner that he was awarded with the punishment which is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him and therefore, at no stretch of imagination the punishment awarded to the concerned employee can be construed as shockingly disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the concerned employee. Therefore, this Tribunal need not interfere with the punishment imposed by the Respondent/Management under section 11A of the I.D. Act.

11. But again, as against this, learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that when the Disciplinary Authority has no power for reviewing his own order under CCA Regulations of Tuticorin Port Trust, no doubt, the Ministry referred this issue for adjudication which relates to the penalty imposed by the Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust by an order dated 23-4-2002, but in the meantime, the Chairman reviewed this case and imposed recovery to the tune of Rs. 2.80 lakhs from his pension which is unfortunate. When the Respondent/Management contended that concerned employee has not availed the appeal provision, how the Respondent/Management has taken the matter again and reviewed the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority. In the absence of appeal, the Chairman of Tuticorin Port Trust namely Disciplinary Authority has no power to review the case after expiry period. Therefore the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority

dated 3-6-2005 is an enlargement of earlier punishment and it is part and parcel of schedule of reference referred to by the Ministry of Labour and since the schedule of reference referred to this Tribunal is with regard to punishment imposed on the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi, this Tribunal has every power/authority and jurisdiction to answer this dispute with regard to subsequent punishment imposed by the Respondent/Management against the concerned employee. The concerned employee was charge sheeted for misappropriation of Rs. 2.80 lakhs being the value of tablets reported to have been unaccounted in the daily issue register. This allegation only led to the punishment in reduction of rank of the concerned employee. But, subsequent order of Disciplinary Authority dated 3-6-2005 is an additional punishment imposing recovery of entire amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is the basis of the case and the same cannot be seen separately. The reference by the Ministry speaks about the punishment imposed on the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi and not about the reduction in rank alone. Hence, this Tribunal can go into the question of subsequent order passed by the Chairman of Respondent/Management. When the Chairman has no power to review, when the dispute was going to be referred to this Tribunal, it cannot be contended that this Tribunal has no power to enter into the question whether subsequent order passed by the Disciplinary Authority is valid or not. It is further contended on behalf of the Petitioner that recovery order passed on 3-6-2005 namely three years after the date of retirement of the concerned employee which is an enlargement of punishment and in violation of Tuticorin Port Trust CCA Regulations, 1979. According to the regulation Section 29 the Chairman has no power to review unless until the delinquent official made an appeal before him. In this case, being a common proceedings the Chairman is the Disciplinary Authority and he has no power to impose any further punishment on his own order, in the name of review. Further, while reviewing the order, the authority has not given any show cause notice to the concerned employee which is also against the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control & Appeal) Regulations, 1979. The conciliation proceedings had started before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) on 14-1-2004 and ended in failure and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) had taken up the matter with the Ministry in the form of failure of conciliation. The Ministry of Labour by a letter dated 16-2-05 has requested the Ministry of Surface & Transport (shipping) to advise the Tuticorin Port Trust management to settle this dispute amicably. Knowing the fact that the matter may be referred to this Tribunal, the Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust has imposed the subsequent penalty of Rs. 2.80 lakhs with an ulterior motive of threatening the concerned employee and restraining him from seeking legal remedy. Therefore, the

said order dated 3-6-2005 is not only in violation of Tuticorin Port Trust (Classification, Control & Appeal) regulations, but also violative of provisions of ID Act. Thus, the Tuticorin Posrt Trust Chairman has exercised his power illegally and now questioning this Tribunals power and jurisdiction, hence, it cannot be said that it is a separate case. Hence, the punishment recently imposed namely on 3-6-2005 is part and parcel of earlier punishment and also within the purview of this Tribunal. Hence, this Tribunal has got every power to declare that this order is illegal.

12. Though I find some force in the contention of the petitioner, in this case, it is clearly admitted by both sides and it is also evident from the order of reference that the reference is made only with regard to the punishment imposed by the Respondent/management against the concerned employee with regard to reduction in rank alone. Since the reference was not made with regard to subsequent order passed by the Respondent/Management on 3-6-2005, I find this Tribunal cannot go into the question with regard to validity of the order passed by the Respondent/Management dated 3-6-2005. As I have already stated that the concerned employee has not produced any material to show that the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority with regard to the punishment imposed on him namely reducing his rank from Senior Pharmacist to Pharmacist and therefore, I have no other alternative except to find that the punishment imposed on the concerned employee Sri N. Gandhi by the Respondent/Management is legal and justified and I further find that this order of punishment cannot be held as shockingly disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the concerned employee. Hence, I find this point against the concerned employee.

Point No. 2 :

1. The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the concerned employee is entitled ?

13. In view of my foregoing findings that the punishment imposed by the Respondent/Management against the concerned employee is legal and justified, I find the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the Petitioner Union; No Costs.

14. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the PA transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 31st March, 2006).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Claimant—

Ex. No. Date : Description

W 1	04-06-97	Xerox copy of the order of Chairman for common Disciplinary proceedings.
W 2	14-03-02	Xerox copy of the enquiry report.
W 3	23-04-02	Xerox copy of the order of penalty.
W 4	09-04-02	Xerox copy of the letter from concerned employee to Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.
W 5	14-01-04	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner union to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central).
W 6	29-04-04	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central).
W 7	03-06-05	Xerox copy of the penalty order of Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust.

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No. Date

Description

M 1	23-04-02	Xerox copy of the order imposing penalty of reduction in rank.
M 2	Nil	Xerox copy of the part IV appeal provisions.
M 3	31-12-04	Xerox copy the failure of conciliation report.
M 4	16-02-05	Xerox copy of the office memorandum issued by Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2006

का.आ 2741.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं शिव दत्त शर्मा, माइस औनर के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/30/2003-आई आर (विविध)]
बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2006

S.O. 2741.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 29/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-

Labour Court, Bhubneshwar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Shiv Dutt Sharma, Mines Owner and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 27-6-2006.

[No.L-29011/30/2003-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR BHUBANESWAR
CAMP-ROURKELA****Present :**SHRI N. K. R. MOHAPATRA, Presiding Officer
C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 29/2003****Date of Passing Award 30th May, 2006****BETWEEN :**The Management of the M/s. Shiv Dutt Sharma,
Mines Owner, At./Po. Barbil,
Distt. Keonjhar 1st Party—Management**AND**Their Workman, represented through
The General Secretary,
North Orissa Workers Union,
P.O. Barbil, Keonjhar 2nd Party—Union**APPEARANCE :**None : For the 1st Party—
ManagementShri B.S. Pari, General Secretary : For the Second Party
North Orissa Workers Union Union**AWARD**

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29011/30/2003 [IR (M)], dated 18-8-2003.

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Shiv Dutt Sharma, Mines Owner, At./Po. Barbil, Distt. Keonjhar, by terminating the services of Shri Damudhar Sethi, Ex-Munshi with effect from 1-4-2001 without giving any written order, serving any notice, domestic enquiry and not observing the provisions of I. D. Act is justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. Notices being sent both parties appeared but of them the workman filed his claim statement, while the Management raised objection regarding the locus standi of the General Secretary of the North Orissa Workers Union to represent the workman. After the said objection was rejected vide order dated 18-8-2005 the Management did not take any further step nor did he files his counter for which lie has been set exparte.

3. From the Claim Statement of the workman it appears that in 1985 he joined the service of the Management as a Munshi and continued to work in the mines of the Management up till 31-3-2001 by enjoying the service benefits like EPY facility, Bonus etc. As the Management for no reasons refused him employment with effect from 1-4-2000 he raised an Industrial Dispute through his Union as the said refusal was without any notice or notice pay or any departmental proceeding, culminating the same in the present reference.

4. The documents marked on Ex-1 and 2 show that the workman was enjoying the benefits of CPF facility and that in Sept. 2000 the Management had authorized him to work as Supervisor-cum-Blasting Helper under M.M. Regulation 39 of 1961 as required under the Mines Act. In his evidence it is claimed by the workman that when he remained absent for a day for the medical treatment of his son he was refused employment from 1-4-2001. His evidence further discloses that though he was a regular employee no Disciplinary Proceeding was started against him for his alleged lapses nor any notice or notice pay was given to him before termination, all suggesting the high handedness of the Management.

5. In view of the above the action of the Management in refusing employment to the workman with effect from 1-4-2001 is held to be illegal and unprecedented and as such he is directed to reinstate the workman in his former post with full back wages from the said date of termination till reinstatement.

6. The reference is answered accordingly exparte against the Management.

N.K.R. MOHAPATRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2006

का.आ 2742.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार मे. श्रीराम सीरेंट वर्क्स के प्रबंधतात्र के सबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण, कोटा के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 27-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/36/2004-अर्द्ध आर (विविष्ट)]

श्री. एम. डेविड, अवार सचिव

New Delhi the 27th June, 2006

S.O. 2742.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 6/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, 2005 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of M/s. Shriram Cement Works and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 27-6-2006.

[No. L-29012/36/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

न्यायालयीराज औद्योगिक विवाद विभाग, नई दिल्ली राज.

प्राधीनिक अधिकारी : के.बी.गुरु, आरएस.जे.एस.

रेफर्न्स प्रबंधण क्रमांक : ओ. न्या/केन्द्रीय-6/05

दिनांक संकाय : 1-10-05

उसंग : भारत सरकार, अम. न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली के आदेश
संख्या : 20012/36/2004-अर्द्ध आर (एम) दिनांक
1-6-04 दिनांक 18-06-2005 तक

रेफर्न्स अन्तर्गत परा 10(1)(य) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम,

प्राधीनिक अधिकारी की दिनांक 19-7-05 की तिथि तक दिल्ली न्यायालय

बड़ीलाल पुत्र श्री मोतीलाल "बड़ी" प्राधीनिक विवाद अधिनियम
निवासी ग्राम व चार्ट नियम संसदीय विवाद अधिनियम
तह. दीगढ़ प्राधीनिक विवाद अधिनियम

पूर्ण

जनरल मैनेजर, मे. श्रीराम सीरेंट वर्क्स,
डीएससीएल, कोटा।

—अप्रार्थी नियोजक

प्रार्थी श्रमिक बी. अम. से. : श्री बड़ीलाल (प्रार्थी श्रमिक स्वयं)

अप्रार्थी नियोजक की ओर से : श्री एम. राजेश राजेश

प्रतिनिधि

अधिनियम : दिनांक 24-5-06

अप्रार्थी नियोजक

भारत सरकार, अम. न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अपनी उक्त प्राधीनिक अधिनियम का दिन 1-6-04 के जरिये तिन रेफर्न्स, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (किसे लद्दाखाना "अधिनियम" से सम्बोधित किया जाता है) की अन्तर्गत इस न्यायालयकरण के अधिनियम का सम्बोधित किया गया है :

"Whether the General Manager, M/s. Shriram Cement works, DSCL, Kota in terminating the services of Shri Badri Lal S/o. Moti Lal w.e.f. 11-7-2002 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled and from which date ?"

2. रेफ्रेन्स, न्यायाधिकरण से प्राप्त होने पर पंजीबद्द उपरान्त पक्षकारों को सूचना विधिवत रूप से जारी की गयी।

3. पत्रावली वास्ते पेश होने वर्तम स्टेटमेन्ट प्रार्थी 27-7-06 को नियत थी, परन्तु आज स्वयं प्रार्थी बड़ीलाल लोधा ने उपस्थित होकर एक प्रार्थना-पत्र मय समझौता-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर निवेदन किया कि चूंकि लम्बित प्रकरण के सम्बन्ध में उसके ब अप्रार्थी प्रबन्ध के मध्य आपसी समझौता सम्पन्न हो गया है और कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रहा है तथा सभी विवाद समाप्त हो गये हैं, अतः पत्रावली आज ही पेशी में ली जाकर समझौते के आधार पर प्रकरण का अन्तिम रूप से निस्तारण कर दिया जाये। प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रार्थी स्वीकार कर पत्रावली आज पेशी में ली गयी। प्रार्थी श्रमिक बड़ीलाल लोधा स्वयं तथा अप्रार्थी प्रबन्धक ओर से श्री विवेक गुप्ता, असि. मैनेजर, पी. लीगल मय प्रतिनिधि श्री रमेश राठौर ने उपस्थित होकर प्रकट किया कि समझौते में वर्णित सहमति/शर्त सं. 1 तगा. 7 में वर्णितानुसार अप्रार्थी, प्रार्थी श्रमिक को निर्मादा लाईम स्टेन माइस्स स्वतंत्र संस्थान के बन्दीकरण के फलस्वरूप सेवा समाप्ति पर दिये जाने वाले मुआवजे के रूप में 56,521 रु., एक्सग्रेसिया राशि के रूप में 1,12,979 रु. एवं अतिरिक्त एक्सग्रेसिया तथा राशि (प्रम न्यायालय के समक्ष लम्बित विवाद सं. 6/05 को बोपस लिये जाने के उपरान्त देय राशि) के रूप में 50,000 रु. कुल 2,19,500 रु. का भुगतान इस देय राशि पर यदि कोई आयकर देय होगा तो कटौती उपरान्त त्रैशर्त सं. 6 में वर्णित कटौती उपरान्त तीन दिन के अन्दर-अन्दर कर देगा। यह भी तय हुआ कि लम्बित प्रकरण ब भविष्य में उठाये जाने वाला कोई भी विवाद समझौते के अन्तर्गत सैटल्ड माने जाकर समाप्त माने जायेंगे। उक्त समझौता विधिवत रूप में फार्म "एच" में नियमानुसार सम्पन्न हुआ है जोकि नोटरी पब्लिक से प्रमाणितशुदा है तथा समझौते की प्रतियां सम्बन्धित उच्चाधिकारियों को भी प्रेषित की गयी है।

चूंकि पक्षकारों के मध्य लम्बित विवाद के सम्बन्ध में उपरोक्त प्रकार से विधिवत रूप में आपसी समझौता सम्पन्न हो गया है और समझौते उपरान्त पक्षकारों के मध्य उत्पन्न सभी विवाद समाप्त हो गये हैं, अतः वह इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई अनुत्तोष प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है और प्रस्तुतशुदा समझौते के आधार पर सम्प्रेषित रेफ्रेन्स को इसी प्रकार अधिनिर्णित कर उत्तरित किया जाता है।

के. के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2006

का.आ 2743.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-6-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/35/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]
बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2006

S.O. 2743.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 7/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of L. I. C. of India and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 27-6-2006.

[No. L-17012/35/2001-IR (B-II)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 7/2002

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Vikram Singh S/o Shri Ram Singh
C-7/21, S.D. Area, Haus Khas,
New Delhi-110001

....Workman

Versus

The Zonal Manager,
Life Insurance Corporation of India,
Jeevan Bharti Building,
Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001

....Management

APPEARANCES

None for the workman

Shri Sanjay Kumar Pandey Advocate
A/R for the management

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of labour vide its Order No. L-17012/35/2001-IR (B-II) dated 22-1-2002 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Vikram Singh, Ex-Sub-Staff/Peon vide order dated 31-3-2000 is legal and justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?"

2. After receipt of reference notices were issued to the parties. The workman filed statement of claim averring therein that he was employed by the management respondent as Peon in permanent capacity vide Serial 1211682 Unit No. 310 and he has unblemished and satisfactory record without any complaint. He performed his duty honestly and diligently without any complaint from respondent. However, on 11-3-1998 on the basis of a

totally false, baseless and cooked up charges of allegedly receiving money from some policy holders and not depositing the same with the L.I.C. in the year 1995, a ficititious enquiry was allegedly conducted in a make believe manner wherein he was subjected to victimization of the worst order, in as much as neither he was furnished any document nor any assistance of Presenting Officer was given to him and the Enquiry Officer Shri R. L. Kalra enquiry was not found proved by the Enquiry Officer. However, Management arbitrarily and illegally pretended another enquiry by Shri J. K. Shakuja obliging Officer who conducted the enquiry arbitrarily and in violation of Principle of natural Justice and he was terminated illegally. He impugned action of termination of his service. He claimed reinstatement in service with full back wages including other dues incidental thereto and continuity of service by holding the termination order of the workman as unjust and unfair.

3. The management filed written statement denying the contents of the claim statement justifying the action of the management and praying for dismissal of the present claim petition of the workman.

4. Perusal of the record shows that the workman is not appearing in this case since 26-12-2005 and has not appeared on subsequent dates on 2-3-06, 30-3-06 and today on 8-6-06. It appears that the workman is not interested in the prosecution of this case giving rise to the presumption that he does not dispute action of the management and the action of the management is legal and justified. Hence a no dispute award is accordingly passed and the action of the management is legal and justified.

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer